GAZETTEER OF FATEHPUR.

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PREFACE.

The old Gazetteer of Fatehpur was compiled by Mr. J. P. Hewett, I.C.S., and was mainly derived from the Settlement Report of Mr. A. B. Patterson. A supplement to this volume was published in 1887 by the late Mr. F. S. Growse, C.I.E., in the shape of a small work dealing for the most part with the archæological remains found in the district. Both of these have been carefully corrected and brought up to date by Mr. A. C. Walker, I.C.S., who also supplied me with much additional information and has rendered valuable assistance in the compilation of the new Gazetteer.

Naini Tal:
May 1906.

H. R. N.

GAZETTEER OF FATEHPUR.

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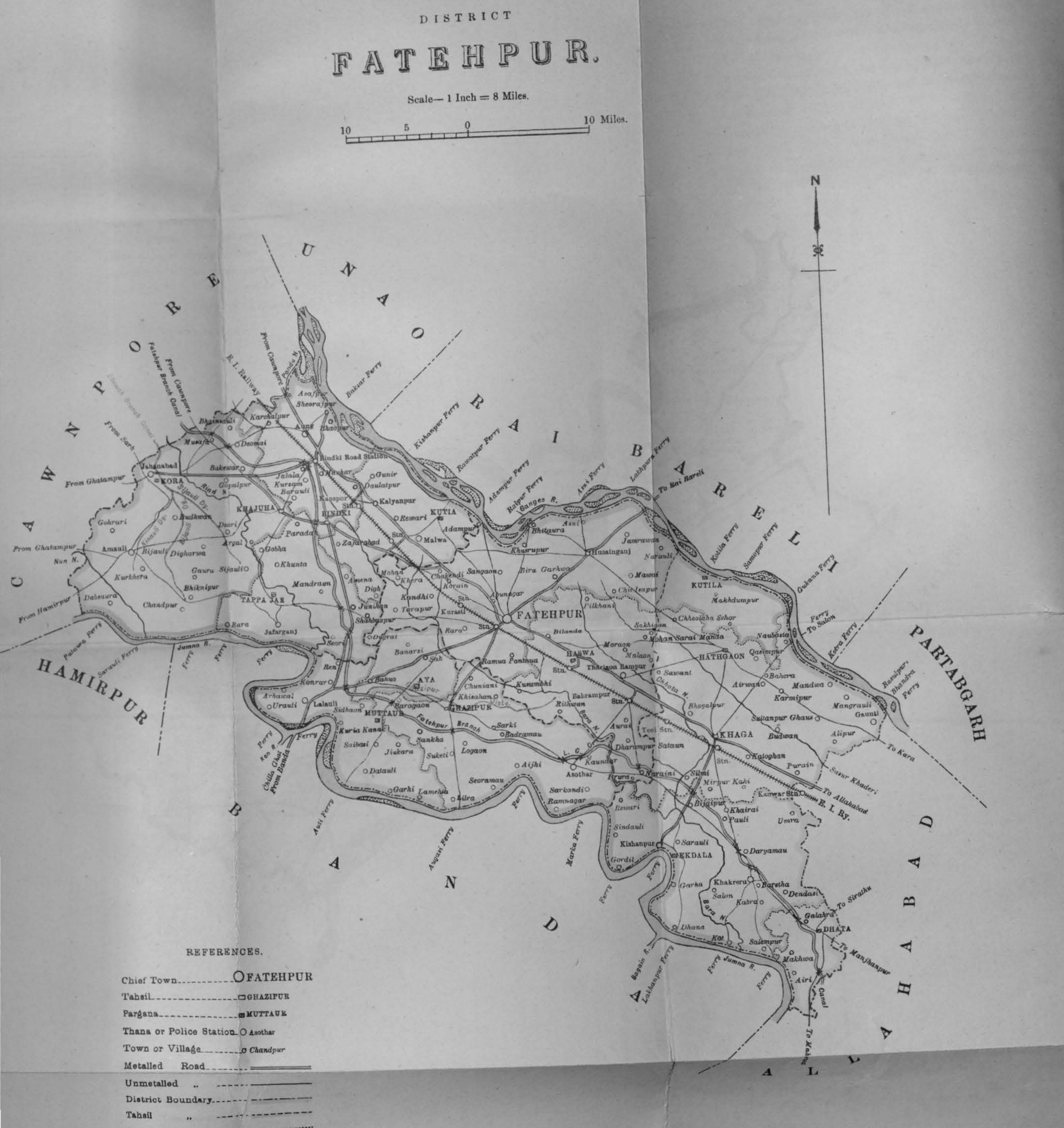
ABBREVIATIONS.

J. A. S. B.—Journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society.

J. R. A. S.—Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society.

A. S. N. I.—Archæological Survey Reports of Northern India.

E. H. I.—The History of India, as told by its own Historians; by Sir H. M. Elliot, K.C.B.



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CHAPTER I.

GENERAL FEATURES.

The district of Fatehpur lies in the eastern or lower portion of the Doab between the Ganges and Jumna rivers, being bounded on the north-west by Cawnpore and on the south-east by Allahabad, the three districts constituting the Allahabad division as it stood prior to the inclusion of Bundelkhand in 1892. The district lies between the parallels of 25° 26′ and 26° 16′ north latitude, and between 80° 14′ and 81° 20′ east longitude; in shape it is roughly rectangular, having an average length of 65, and an average breadth of 25 miles from north to south. To the north beyond the Ganges lie the Oudh districts of Unao, Rai Bareli and Partabgarh, while on the south the Jumna separates Fatehpur from the Hamirpur and Banda districts. The total area is 1,050,225 acres or 1640·97 square miles, this being, with the exception of Jalaun, the smallest district of the Allahabad division. **Boundaries and area.**

The physical characteristics of the district are mainly determined by the two great rivers on the north and south. As in other parts of the Doab, the land in the neighbourhood of the rivers stands high, and thence falls slightly towards the centre. Along the Ganges and Jumna are narrow alluvial strips of varying width, the distance between the river and the high bank in some cases being as much as five miles. Above the high bank lies a level plain, intersected by sluggish rivers and streams, in the immediate neighbourhood of which the ground is usually undulating and well drained, though in some cases ravines occur. This upland plateau slopes gently from the north-west to the south-east; but the average fall is exceedingly slight, not amounting to more than one in 10,000 feet. The variations in the slope of the country are illustrated by the recorded heights of the Great Trigonometrical Survey. The highest point is at the station at Kora on the Cawnpore border, 435 feet above the level of the sea, **Topography.**

and from this point the height falls to 423 feet at Zafarabad near Bindki; to 406 feet at Musapur 15 miles to the south-east; to 404 feet at Nagdilpur in the south-east; and 395·5 feet at Majhilgaon on the eastern border. These figures do not represent the height of the surrounding country but that of the survey stone, which is invariably placed on an eminence. The levels of the grand trunk road, which traverses the district in a line from north-west to south-east, illustrate the fall perhaps more clearly: the greatest height being 398 feet at the 99th mile-stone from Allahabad, and the lowest 345 feet at the 51st mile-stone, the intermediate levels being 392 feet at Aung, 386 feet at Malwa, 365 feet at Fatehpur, 352 feet at Thariaon and 347 feet at Katoghan. The various topographical divisions of the country bears so close a relation fo the rivers and streams which pass through them that these may first be described in order.

Ganges river.

The Ganges first touches the district in the north of pargana Bindki, at which point it is joined by the Pandu Nadi. It flows in a wide bed south-eastward as far as Khusrupur to the north of Fatehpur, and then turns slightly to the north-east for a distance of some 14 miles, continuing in a south-easterly direction from the Rajghat ferry on the Rai Bareli road as far as Gaunti, where it leaves the district. In this portion of its course the banks of the river are more clearly defined than higher up, and the alluvial *khadir* is more limited in width. The main watershed of the river is at first traced roughly by the Fatehpur branch of the Ganges canal, but from Jalala onwards it maintains a distance varying from two to five miles from the river as far as the Allahabad border. The tract between the watershed and the stream measures about 290 square miles, or roughly one-eighth of the total area, and comprises a plateau 50 feet above the river level, with broken and undulating ground in the vicinity of the Ganges. In the western half of the district the ground slopes more or less gradually down to the river and the high cliff is on the northern bank, but in the east the position is reversed. The soil close to the river is for the most part sandy and unirrigated; the bed is liable to change, but not to the extent observed in the districts higher up. The islands formed in places by the shifting channel are mostly barren and the haunt of wild

cattle, *nilgai*, deer and pig. Owing to the soft sandy nature of the soil and the high level of the river the ravines along the Ganges are less steep and extensive than those which fringe the course of the Jumna. All along this riverain tract, and even on the highest ground, irrigation from wells is possible, save where the sandy nature of the subsoil forbids, the water level being not more than 40 or 50 feet below the surface. There are no towns of any size or importance along the Ganges in this district, although Sheorajpur near the Cawnpore border was in former days a favourite place of pilgrimage, while at several other places small fairs are still held periodically; among these is Bhitaura, which was at one time the administrative headquarters of the district.

Pandu Nadi. The only tributary of the Ganges is the Pandu Nadi, which enters the district from Cawnpore and for a short distance forms part of the north-western boundary, flowing for a few miles in a north-easterly direction and then turning east to join the main river near Sheorajpur. The soil along its banks is sandy and similar to that of the Ganges tract. The course of the Pandu is somewhat inexplicable, but had it failed to pierce the high ridge and continued in the course now followed by the Bari Nadi, the topography of the district would have been of a totally different description.

Jumna river. The other rivers and streams of Fatehpur are all tributaries of the Jumna. The latter flows along the southern border in a very tortuous course from its entrance near Dabsaura in pargana Kora to its exit in the extreme south of Dhata. Its bed lies at a greater depth below the level of the country than that of the Ganges, the difference on an average being as much as 50 feet, and the fall has been calculated at only 4 inches to the mile as against 13 inches in the case of the northern river. For the greater part of its course in this district the banks are steep and scored with ravines, though these are greatly inferior in extent and depth to those found higher up in Agra and Etawah. The total area included in the basin of the Jumna is about 150 square miles, of which a very small proportion consists of low-lying alluvial land. In a few places there are small strips of the fluvial *kachhar* formed by the deposit of river silt, and these contain the most fertile soil in the district, producing

extraordinarily rich crops of wheat without irrigation. The largest tract of this kind lies opposite the confluence with the Ken, near Lalauli in pargana Muttaur, where the river appears to have receded southwards, leaving a large and fertile expanse of land beneath the high bank. Other such areas are to be found at the confluence of the Jumna with the Rind and Bari Nadi. The uplands of the Jumna extend to the watershed, along which flows the canal, except where it crosses the Bari Nadi valley. The level portions of this tract often extend as far as the river itself and resemble the northern slopes. The water level is very deep, ranging from 60 to 90 feet and increasing as the Jumna is approached; for this reason irrigation from wells has at no time been practised to any great extend, and its place has been taken as far as possible by the canal. The soil on the high ground is for the most part the ordinary Gangetic alluvium, but a certain proportion is similar in appearance and character to the black soils found in Bundelkhand to the south, and their appearance has been attributed by some to an alteration in the course of the river. The most important places lying on or near the Jumna are Jafarganj in pargana Tappa Jar, Lalauli in pargana Muttaur, and Kishanpur and Kot in pargana Ekdala.

Nun Nadi. During its course along the borders of this district the Jumna is fed by several tributaries, of which the most important are the Ken and Bagain, which join it on the right or south bank. Of those on the north, the first is the Nun, which enters the district from Cawnpore in the extreme south-western corner and after a course of ten miles falls into the Jumna near the village of Chandpur. It flows in a deep and well-defined bed, the bank on either side being cut up by numerous ravines. The stream contains water throughout the year, and at times serves as a canal escape. The high ground between the Nun and the Jumna is generally characterised by the black soils of Bundelkhand, including patches of *mar* of an excellent quality. This tract is liable to suffer from the growth of *kans* grass, the seeds of which are blown across the Jumna from Banda and Hamirpur.

Rind river. Beyond the ravines on the left bank of the Nun lies a strip of light loam soil with an inclination to sand, comprising the greater portion of the Kora pargana and about one-third of

Tappa Jar, and, with the exception of the land in the immediate neighbourhood of the Jumna, irrigated by the Ghatampur extension of the Etawah branch canal. This tract terminates on the east in the ravines that fringe the Rind, an important stream which rises near Aligarh and flows through Etah, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad, Etawah and Cawnpore, before entering this district a short distance to the north of Kora. It thence flows in an irregular course, taking a south-easterly direction for about 30 miles through the parganas of Kora and Tappa Jar up to its confluence with the Jumna in the village of Dariabad. The whole country in its neighbourhood is a network of ravines formed by the numerous watercourses which cut their way through the hard calcareous soil to join the stream; but the watersheds on either side are so close to the river that it has no tributaries of any size. These ravines are often deep and covered with scrub jungle, which affords an excellent grazing-ground, but except in the bed of the river itself and in a few of the larger ravines there is very little cultivation. The river contains water throughout the year, its volume being increased by several canal escapes. The only bridge at present for the river is that on the old Mughal road from Jahanabad to Bindki, and but for this the tract to the west of the Rind is comparatively inaccessible to the rest of the district during the rains. It is proposed to build a second bridge on the unmetalled road from Fatehpur to Hamirpur, and this will prove a great benefit to the southern portion of the district. The only places of importance on the river are Kora, Argal and Jafarganj. All along the course of the Rind, though at some distance from the river, are to be found the remains of old brick temples, dating from the 6th to the 10th century, and generally ascribed to the Rajas of Argal, at Thithaura and Tinduli near Bindki, and at Kurari and Bahua in pargana Aya Sah, resembling others of the same series in the adjacent parganas of Cawnpore.

Bari Nadi.

The next tributary of the Jumna is the Bari Nadi, which rises near Bindki and flows through the district in a south-easterly direction, traversing the parganas of Bindki, Kutia Gunir, Fatehpur, Aya Sah, Ghazipur, Haswa and Ekdala, before joining the Jumna a short distance to the east of the village of Kot. Its

total course is about 70 miles, the distance in a straight line between its source and its confluence with the Jumna being not more than 50 miles. The river is also known as the Maha Nadi, the Bilanda Nadi, and the Sasur Khaderi, names which are applied indiscriminately to this and the other streams more accurately or conveniently designated as the Chhoti Nadi and the Sasur Khaderi proper. Although insignificant in size, the Bari Nadi is in many ways the most important river in the district, as on it and its affluents depends the drainage system of the greater portion of the central upland plain. These rivers together drain an area of about 1,070 square miles, or roughly two-thirds of the district; but they do not always perform their work very efficiently, and the drainage system is in consequence somewhat complicated. The central plateau may be divided into three tracts. The first is a narrow belt of varying width on the interior slopes of the watersheds of the great rivers, and generally resembling the outer slopes. The second tract is of considerable size and comprises the swamp area, in which the land lies low and the drainage is defective; it embraces two large blocks, one of which is triangular and is roughly bounded by Fatehpur, Mauhar and Ghazipur, while the other is quadrilateral and is situated in the eastern half between Husainganj, Fatehpur, Khaga and Hathgaon. In the third tract the streams assume well-defined beds and the drainage is consequently good; the areas liable to flooding are comparatively small and the soil is generally lighter, while the water level is so low that irrigation from wells is either difficult or impossible. This tract again is subdivided into two blocks, one along the Bari Nadi itself between Fatehpur, Ghazipur, Khaga and Dhata, and the other between Khaga, Hathgaon, Katoghan and Gaunti along the course of the Sasur Khaderi. From this account it will be evident that the Bari Nadi exhibits very different characteristics in different portions of its course. It rises in the southern slope of the Ganges watershed between Mauhar and Bindki, while the water collects in two shallow *jhils* at Zafarabad and Maharha, the overflow from which unites near the Bindki road. The stream takes a south-easterly direction for some miles, and then bends south, after receiving the waters brought down by the Malwa drainage cut and the overflow from the Malwa *jhils* to the east of

the latter. Flowing past Tarapur, it is fed by a third affluent from the Malwa series of *jhils*, after turning east along the Hamirpur road. It again assumes a southerly course and crosses the Banda road a mile north of Sah, thence flowing south-east to meet the Ghazipur road near Manipur. Up to this point it is a sluggish ill-defined stream, with an average fall of 17 inches to the mile up to Tarapur; 9 inches between the latter place and Sah, this portion being merely a succession of shallow swamps, which, though dry early in the cold weather, spread over a large area in wet years to the detriment of the rice crop and not unfrequently waterlogging the stiff clay soil; while from Sah to Manipur the fall is 12 inches to the mile. The river then assumes a more definite channel with a greater fall and a more sloping bed. At Sinori it receives the Atarha tributary, also known as the Bilanda Nadi; this is of some importance, as it is connected with the Fatehpur and Sangaon drains, the latter being a fourth outlet of the Malwa *jhil* system and passing to the north of Fatehpur so as to convert that place into an island during the rains. At the same point it receives an important tributary in the shape of the outflow from the *jhils* between the canal and the Ghazipur distributary. The river then inclines towards the Jumna, passing under the bridge on the road from Asothar to Bahrampur. Near Saton the canal is carried over the river by an aqueduct of five spans, and from this point the Bari Nadi flows past Itraura and Bijaipur, to join the Jumna.

Chhoti Nadi.

Near Bijaipur the river is fed by a considerable affluent known as the Chhoti Nadi. This takes its rise in the *jhils* to the east of Fatehpur and north of the grand trunk road, the series including the swamps at Malaon, Kharsauli and Sawant, near Thariaon, and being separated by a distinct ridge from those which form the source of the Sasur Khaderi, though in times of flood the two valleys are connected by the Sawant *jhil*. The Chhoti Nadi is thus a mere overflow of the swamps, and for the first 22 miles of its course it has an average fall of only six inches to the mile. After crossing the grand trunk road between Teni and Bhogalpur the slope increases to two feet, and from Khaga to its junction with the Bari Nadi it increases to four feet. The bed is

not, however, sufficiently capacious to carry off the flood water in exceptionally wet seasons, and in 1894 the town of Khaga was inundated, the volume being then largely increased by an overflow from the Sasur Khaderi. A project was devised for the construction of a supplementary channel from Teni to Lachhmanpur so as to cut off the angle at the head of which Khaga stands, but nothing has yet been done here, nor with regard to the bridge over the Bari Nadi on the Khaga Kishanpur road, which afforded an insufficient waterway and by heading up the stream increased the flood. Some assistance has been rendered by the construction of a cut along the south of the railway, so that the stream now crosses the line once instead of three times, as was originally the case.

Sasur Khaderi.

The stream known as the Sasur Khaderi, a ribald name denoting the father-in-law pursuing his daughter-in-law, rises in the southern slopes of the watershed near Husainganj and after the first five miles is nothing but a chain of swamps running through the north-east corner of pargana Haswa and continuing to the neighbourhood of Sawant. The largest of these swamps is the great Moraon *jhil,* lying in a loop to the south of the main channel, with which it is connected by two branches leading into the Chauhatta and Ghuri *jhils.* The stream flows from Husainganj in an east-south-easterly direction towards Hathgaon, two miles from which it is joined by a small tributary. In most years the volume of water is very small and the gradient exceedingly slight, while the course of the stream is obstructed by artificial embankments in the shape of roads and *bandhs* raised for holding up the water in the rice fields. Lower down at Kulharia, four miles south-east of Hathgaon, the Sasur Khaderi receives part of the overflow from the Sawant *jhil,* and from that point it assumes a well-defined though narrow bed, from 20 to 30 feet wide, the fall being one foot to the mile and sometimes more. After crossing the roads from Khaga to Hathgaon and Naubasta, it continues in the same direction past Budwan into the Allahabad district. In this portion of its course the bed is sufficiently large for all but abnormal seasons, but higher up it appears that the shallow channel is becoming gradually filled up with silt, so that a constantly-increasing proportion of the water

from the neighbourhood of Sawant is transferred to the Chhoti Nadi.

Lakes and *jhils*.

The chief localities in which lakes and swamps are to be found have been shown in the foregoing pages. They occur chiefly in the two depressed areas to the east and west of Fatehpur and are connected with the rivers that drain the central plateau, but in addition to these there are a few of little importance that form part of no regular system. Thus practically the whole of pargana Haswa and those portions of Fatehpur and Kutia Gunir which fall within the central tract form a network of swamps and sluggish streams. In the eastern area are the great lakes of Moraon, which is the largest in the district and covers 740 acres; Ghuri and Makanpur, in the same neighbourhood and about half the size of Moraon; Chhitampur to the south of Haswa, Pharsi and Kharagpur near Husainganj, and Malaon near Thariaon. The Moraon and Pharsi lakes alone can be described as permanent sheets of water, the others generally running dry in the hot weather, but lasting longer than the swamps in the western depressed area. The latter, which supply the head waters of the Bari Nadi, are very numerous; they include the large Malwa group, from which four channels communicate with the river. Outside the two main depressions, the only important tract of a similar description is that lying between the main canal and the Ghazipur distributary, extending from Baragaon on the west to Simri, where the series of shallow *jhils* meets the Bari Nadi. Another small low-lying tract is situated in the east of the district between the Bari Nadi and Sasur Khaderi, draining into the latter near Katoghan, and is known as the Haveli; but it contains no large swamps and consists mainly of rice fields. There are very few *jhils* in the west of the district; some are to be seen near Khajuha, and others occur near Deomai and elsewhere in pargana Bindki, the drainage falling into the Pandu. In the watershed of the Ganges the only swamp of any size is the twin-*jhil* at Gobardhanpur, which covers over 200 acres, its surplus waters escaping into the river by a channel five miles long to the north-west of Jamrawan. Others are at or near Sirmai, Lachhi Tal, Supa and Mathaiya in pargana Fatehpur, and the Nil swamp in the *khadir* of Kutia

Gunir. Along the Jumna the only *jhils* are those at Lakhna, Sukheti and Sankha in the Ghazipur pargana. Fuller details regarding the principal lakes and swamps will be found in the various pargana articles.

Drainage. The foregoing account shows the main features of the drainage system of the district. Outside the central plateau the drainage is only too effective, and the depth at which the Jumna and Rind flow beneath the general level of the country is quite remarkable; the latter being on an average 50 feet, and the former 90 feet below the edge of the table-land, and ten feet still lower than the crest of the watershed. The Ganges flows at a higher level, and is generally not more than 50 feet below the watershed. In the south-east, the bed of the Bari Nadi is deep from Asothar onwards, and consequently the river acts as an efficient drainage channel for this part of the country. In the interior, however, the position is very dissimilar. The streams fall with a wholly inadequate gradient, ranging from six to twelve inches to the mile, in their upper reaches, and even then their course, lying usually in a very tortuous channel, is obstructed by embankments, roads and the like. Consequently in wet years the depressed areas become full to overflowing by the month of August, and when in September or October the volume is swelled by a heavy rainfall draining rapidly off the watersheds, the only means of escape is by the small streams, which cannot sustain the burden imposed upon them. From time to time attempts have been made to improve the condition of affairs, but not always with success. A remedy is rendered difficult by the fact that the waterlogging in the depressions has a directly beneficial effect on the water-level, which is from 16 to 25 feet below the surface; well-irrigation is the mainstay of cultivation in this tract, and this consideration forms a necessary limitation to any drainage scheme. As it was, the cultivators complained of the fall in the water-level after the construction of the drainage cuts near Fatehpur; and though the swamps and tanks are used extensively for irrigating the fields, few of them contain sufficient water to last beyond December. The chief objects in improving the drainage are the prevention of waterlogging with a view to enabling the ground to be tilled

after heavy rain at the end of the monsoon, and the amelioration of the hygienic conditions in the fever-stricken swamp areas; the latter being the more important, as a decline in the population itself operates adversely on cultivation.

Drainage works.

Little has as yet been effected in the matter of improving the natural drainage lines of the country. Apart from the works rendered necessary by the construction of the canal, which will be dealt with separately in the following chapter, the undertakings accomplished up to this time have been of a somewhat unimportant description. About 1850 the civil station of Fatehpur was flooded, and in consequence the Sangaon drainage cut was conceived and carried out. The town of Fatehpur stands on a minor watershed running in a south-south-easterly direction from the main watershed of the Ganges at a point east of Sangaon, but this fact failed to be recognised at the time, as did the necessity of treating the Sangaon and Asti swamps as components of the Malwa *jhil* system, which properly drains into the Bari Nadi to the west of Fatehpur and south of the railway. A drain was taken from the eastern border of the Malwa depression across the comparatively high watershed of Fatehpur to the low-lying area east of the town. This cutting is nine miles in length and has a total fall of eight feet; it is capable of discharging most of the water of the Malwa system north of the railway and east of Malwa. It starts at a point some 2½ miles beyond Abunagar on the grand trunk road, and at the intake is a regulator, which has hitherto been put to very little use. The drain runs eastwards through the watershed in a deep cutting and then turns south to cross the railway at Atarha, four miles east of Fatehpur. There are several branches of this drain: one of these starts at Jagatpur on the west of the Rai Bareli road and joins the main channel before it crosses the grand trunk road near Bilanda, with a total length of nearly four miles. In 1877 the two city drainage cuts were constructed; one starting in the Asti *jhil* to the west of the civil station, and the other to the east of Fatehpur, with the object of draining the depressions lying close to the railway station and the town. A third minor drain is intended to relieve the waterlogging in the southern part of the civil station, to the south of the railway, and is connected with the borrow-pits along the line

west of Atarha. The last link with the Asti *jhil* was made in 1905, with the object of protecting the civil station from the overflow of this and the connected swamps in years of heavy rainfall; a small cutting was excavated in order to carry the drainage over the 300 yards intervening between the *jhil* and the existing drain by the railway station. In this way Fatehpur, which is unfortunately situated on the edge of a swamp, is now fairly well drained. One other cutting in connection with the Malwa *jhils* was made at the same time as the Sangaon drain in the shape of a small channel with a very rapid slope at Umargahna, an outlet of the system near Malwa itself. In other parts of the district drains have been made with the object of relieving the inhabited sites of Bindki and Asothar; the former leaves the town at the cross-roads by the dispensary, where it connects with the moat that surrounds Bindki on three sides, and finally empties into the upper reaches of the Bari Nadi about a mile to the east; that at Asothar connects the village tanks with the nearest ravines of the Jumna. Several schemes have been mooted with regard to the improvement of the course of the Bari Nadi and its tributaries, and some of these have been set apart as famine works in case of need; it is expected that by defining the channel in the water-logged tracts the level of the water in the wells will remain unaffected, while the river will at the same time be enabled to carry off the surface drainage in years of exceptional rainfall. Mention has already been made of the proposed shortening of the course of the Chhoti Nadi near Khaga, the cost of this scheme being estimated at Rs. 15,000; while others have been contemplated with the object of carrying the surplus waters of the *jhils* forming the source of the Sasur Khaderi into the Ganges. In the latter case it would be necessary to form escapes so as to relieve extreme floods without draining the *jhils* dry.

Floods. The necessity of additional drainage cuts in various parts of the district is emphasised by the records of damage done by floods at different times. On an average, heavy rain accompanied by flooding occurs once in five years, and the result may be illustrated by the fact that in 1894 the outturn of the *kharif* harvest, with the exception of rice, was only ten per cent. of the normal in the central parganas, while the following *rabi* also was

seriously affected; the land could not be ploughed sufficiently and for want of preparation there was a lack of grain-producing capacity in the soil. In that year the part that suffered most was a triangular area some five square miles in extent in the neighbourhood of Khaga, between the grand trunk road and the southern point of the Teni *jhil* to the south of the railway. This tract is traversed by the railway line, which formed an obstruction to the waterway and prevented a rapid escape of the flood. Towards the end of an unusually wet season, heavy rain began to fall on the 26th of September, 1894, and continued incessantly until the 5th of October, the amount received being over 20 inches. The town of Khaga lies in a hollow about three-quarters of a mile to the north of the railway station, with which it is connected by a metalled road joining the grand trunk road to the south of the town; while the tahsil buildings lay about half a mile to the north-west of this junction. In most years the surrounding country is temporarily flooded, and in wet seasons the water had been known to lie about six inches deep outside the tahsil. On this occasion, however, the water rose still higher, and by the 3rd of October the tahsil lay in the centre of a vast lake four or five feet deep and extending for four miles along the grand trunk road. As the building was mostly constructed of mud, the tahsildar was obliged to remove all the Government property and stores, including the treasure, from the earthen part of the building to the police-station half a mile away. The records were placed in the upper racks of the record-room, a substantial structure of bricks and mortar. When on the 5th of October the Collector arrived, he could only approach the tahsil by means of a raft, as the water in the enclosure was fully five feet deep and most of the main building had disappeared; while in the town nearly one-third of the houses had been totally destroyed and many of the remainder were so badly damaged as to require complete renewal. Temporary relief measures were organized, but the only step taken to prevent a recurrence of the disaster was the excavation of a supplementary channel for the Chhoti Nadi made by deepening the borrow-pits along the south of the railway line. This work was not carried out till 1899, when its necessity had again enforced attention owing to the floods of the

preceding year, which rose to within six inches of the maximum observed in 1894. This channel does not wholly serve the purpose for which it was designed, and it seems probable that the only safe remedy lies in the construction of the proposed drainage cut from Teni to Lachhmanpur. Similar, though perhaps not so extensive, inundation is liable to occur in many parts of the central depression, as at Kiwai and Malaka to the south of Fatehpur and at Kurwan near Bindki, and it remains to be seen whether the measures contemplated by the Canal department will have any appreciable result. In other parts of the district the only lands liable to flooding are those along the course of the great rivers. These are naturally regarded as precarious, and the damage done is never very serious; the tract that is apt to suffer much is the Ganges *khadir* near Kutia, in which saturation not unfrequently occurs in wet years.

Precarious tracts.

Apart from flooding, the dangers to which the district is exposed from the variations of the season are not particularly menacing. Outside the central tract very little damage is done by abundant rain, and drought is rather to be feared. Of late years the extension of the canal system has produced an enormous difference, but there are numerous villages which the canal does not serve and the possibilities of protecting them require careful attention. Of such a character is the land between the Jumna and the Nun, where the nature of the soil renders irrigation impossible; and other portions of the south of the district which lie beyond the reach of canal irrigation are those which are cut off by an intervening stretch of low ground, such as occurs in the south of pargana of Kora, where the ravines run inland for a considerable distance, and also the villages lying on the southern slopes of the Jumna watershed. In the north the tracts which suffer from a deficient water-supply are less numerous, but several are to be found on the high land above the Ganges, and particularly in pargana Bindki. Here the difficulty is rather due to the sandy nature of the subsoil, which renders the task of constructing wells exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, than in the absence of water, the level at which water is found being much nearer the surface than in the tract on the high ground above the Jumna. The above remarks refer to irrigation in the *rabi* only,

but there are large areas of rice land at the heads of the Bari Nadi and elsewhere, which are liable to suffer in years of light rainfall.

Soils.

The composition of the soil is closely connected with the question of drainage, and a line drawn from north to south across the Doab will clearly illustrate the changes resulting from the variation in the level. Along the slope of the Ganges the soil contains a large proportion of sand and is known as *bhur*, the chief characteristic being the coarseness of its texture and the absence of alumina and lime. Crossing the watershed the soil gradually changes into loam or *dumat*, a mixture of sand and clay in varying proportions. Beyond, in the centre of the Doab, is the clay tract, in which depressions abound and the drainage is defective; this clay is generically known as *matiyar* and consists of a mixture of the finer particles of alluvial soil collected in the depressions with a small proportion of alumina and lime. Where the interior streams have formed definite channels, the sandy soil again appears on either side, while on the higher land *dumat* of good quality is found in strips between the river valleys. The clay tract, however, contains large areas of barren *usar* and in its neighbourhood an inferior and very similar soil called *chanchar* is frequently to be found, capable of producing a poor crop of rice under favourable circumstances. Further south, towards the Jumna, the soil again turns into a kind of loam, but lighter in texture than *dumat* and known as *sigon*, a term which corresponds to the *pilia* of Aligarh and the *raunsli* of Meerut. Owing to the greater proportion of sand in its composition, it requires more irrigation than *dumat*. This *sigon* gradually merges into the soils of Bundelkhand which are found along the Jumna. These are first seen in a light yellowish soil known as *pandua*, the same as the *parwa* of the south, very similar to *sigon* and capable of irrigation; and after this come the characteristic black soils, of which the chief is *kabar*, found on the flatter portions of the Jumna watershed, as for instance in the tract round Asothar. It is a thick tenacious clay, almost unworkable when wet, and incapable of irrigation when dry owing to the cracks and fissures which form in it, permitting the water to sink too deep and rapidly. Another of the Bundelkhand soils is *mar*, an

intensely black friable soil with calcareous nodules, occurring beyond the Nun and in a few other parts. In the ravine country denudation has converted these soils into a gritty refuse known as *rankar*, which is of very little value. Finally, in the river beds of the Ganges, Rind and Jumna there are various descriptions of alluvial soil termed locally *tarai* and *kachhar*. On the whole, the soils of Fatehpur are heavier than those in the upper Doab: *dumat* generally predominates, embracing 47 per cent. of the arable land; next comes *sigon*, with 15·29 per cent. and then clay, with 7·31 per cent. The Bundelkhand soils together cover 11·67 per cent., the proportion of *pandua* being a little over 5, of *kabar* and *mar* 2·6, and *rankar* 3·57 per cent. The *bhur* area is very small, amounting only to 1·87 per cent. while the river valleys contribute 5·35 per cent. of *tarai* and *kachhar*. The remainder is made up either of *gauhan*, the *goind* or homestead lands of other districts, which contributes 6·9 per cent. and is almost entirely *dumat*, and the small area of *chanchar*, much of which might well be left out of account.

Waste lands. According to the returns of 1905, the area classified as barren waste is 266,180 acres or 25·33 per cent. of the whole. The proportion is undoubtedly high, but it must be remembered that much of this falls outside the strict category of barren land, which in reality amounts to little more than 9 per cent., the rest being taken up by land covered with water—an unusually large area, equivalent to 9·16 per cent., or by land occupied by village sites, roads and the like. There has been a slight decrease in the barren area since the last settlement, when it amounted to 27·5 per cent., but the difference is mainly due to the necessity of now treating as fallow and culturable all land which may once have come under the plough, such as that in the neighbourhood of *jhils*. This is always likely to occur in a district where the pressure of the population on the soil has not been so great as to necessitate the exploitation of every inch of inferior land that might possibly be made to produce a scanty crop. The barren land consists for the most part of ravines and *usar*, both of which are practically beyond the reach of reclamation. The ravine area is confined to the neighbourhood of the Ganges, Jumna, Pandu, Rind and Nun rivers, and *usar* is most prevalent in the

parganas of Hathgaon, Fatehpur and Haswa, where it is a necessary concomitant of waterlogging. The highest percentage of barren land is to be found in Tappa Jar and Kora, in which, though *jhils* are rare, there is a greater amount of ravine country than elsewhere, owing to the low level at which the streams run. There is very little to choose between the other parganas: those already mentioned as affected by *usar* are above the average in this respect, while Bindki and Dhata with their adequate drainage system have less barren land than usual, and Aya Sah has the least. This pargana stands fairly high, but is beyond the influence of the Jumna ravines, while the waterlogging caused by he Bari Nadi is purely temporary and produces no permanent deterioration.

Mineral products.

The geology of the district, as already observed, exposes nothing but the ordinary Gangetic alluvium, and consequently the mineral products are few and of little importance. No stone is found in Fatehpur, and although it might be met with in deep borings along the Jumna valley, there is nothing to resemble the outcrop at Pabhosa in pargana Atharban in the Allahabad district. In the clay tract the nodular limestone known as *kankar* occurs in abundance, and is extensively used as a road material and also as concrete in foundations and floors. Owing to the number of metalled roads in this district and other causes the supply of the best *kankar* has diminished, and purchasers have to go further afield than formerly. Generally speaking, that used for road metal costs from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per hundred cubic feet, while the superior quality known as *bichhia* fetches as much as Rs. 5; the cost of excavation varies from Re. 1 to Rs. 2, and the carriage amounts to eight annas per mile. Block *kankar*, for which there is a constant demand, is obtained at Kutia, Gunir, Jamalpur, Budwan, Ren, and a few other places, and is sold at Rs. 6 per hundred cubic feet. Lime is obtained by burning *kankar*, and fetches from Rs. 12 to Rs. 16 per hundred maunds. The district is particularly free from the saline efflorescences known as *reh*, doubtless by reason of the gradual drainage of the subsoil water into the rivers, which run in deep beds. It may, however, appear in years of heavy rain resulting in waterlogging, and small patches are at all times to be found in

places. It is used for the manufacture of glass bangles, and is also employed by potters as a glaze and by washermen as a substitute for soap.

Building materials.

Most of the houses in the district are built of mud, but those of the better classes are generally of brick which is manufactured from the fine clay found in the bed of tanks. Burned bricks are made in two varieties, known as *gumma*, measuring $9'' \times 4\frac{3}{8}'' \times 2\frac{3}{4}''$, and *nautarahi*, $9'' \times 6'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$, and cost Rs. 300 and Rs. 225 per lakh respectively; while sun-dried bricks fetch but Rs. 75 for the same quantity. The cost of moulding alone is from ten annas to one rupee per thousand, the system generally employed being that of slop moulding on the ground, the result of which is seen in the irregular shape and size of the bricks; sand moulding on tables, when practised, costs from Re. 1 to Re. 1-8-0 per thousand. The moulder as a rule can turn out 600 bricks in a day, with two men to assist him, one supplying the clay and the other removing the bricks. Many of the brick-makers can produce bricks of any required pattern, a shape that is constantly in demand being the curved brick forming a segment of a well cylinder. The bricks are usually burned on the spot, and in the centre of the district where clay abounds there is no difficulty in obtaining the requisite fuel. The present rates for house construction or wall building are from Re. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2 per hundred cubic feet in mud, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 5-8-0 for sun-dried bricks, and from Rs. 14 to Rs. 15-8-0 for masonry in burnt bricks set in mud. Stone lime, which is preferred when possible, is brought from Banda, but ordinarily the locally produced *kankar* lime is employed. Stone is seldom used for masonry, as its cost is too great for a poor district, amounting to Re. 1-8-0 or Rs. 2 per cubic foot; it is imported either from Banda or Mirzapur. There are a few stone-built *ghats* at Sheorajpur on the Ganges and elsewhere. Tiles for roofing are employed in all but the lowest class of houses; they are of the ordinary small round shape and cost Rs. 6 per thousand. The Allahabad tile is not made locally, though it is extensively used by the Public Works department and the district board. Wood for building purposes in the shape of mango, *mahua*, *babul* and *nim* is obtained locally, and the trees are generally sold standing, at a price

ranging from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5, the purchaser cutting them up at his convenience. The better kinds are imported from Cawnpore at Rs. 4 per cubic foot. The country timber is inferior and suffers greatly from the ravages of white-ants, but as yet iron work has not attained to general use and is seldom to be seen except in Government buildings.

Jungles. Except in the swamp tracts, the district is well wooded, but there are no forests properly so called. A considerable area of *dhak* jungle is to be found along the interior depression, while in the neighbourhood of the Ganges, Jumna, Rind and Nun rivers are patches of scrub jungle containing *babul*, *rionj*, and occasionally *chhenkar* (*Acacia jacquemontii*), as well as an abundance of small thorny shrubs such as the *karil*, *hingot* and *karaunda*. Such scrub jungles occur throughout the ravine country, and especially in the Khajuha tahsil. The *babul* is the most valuable product, but as yet no attempt has been made to grow it for its bark, for which there is a strong demand in the Cawnpore market. The *rionj* is not so valuable, while all the other trees are nearly worthless except as fuel; the fruit of the *hingot* contains a stone which is used by firework-makers in the manufacture of bombs. The *dhak* jungles are found in comparatively barren clay soils, and have a tendency to encroach on cultivation. The largest patch is that of Manawan near Asothar in the Ghazipur pargana, covering some hundreds of acres and extending over three villages. In the same vicinity are some strips of black soil high up on the watershed of the Jumna towards the village of Jarauli, which are apparently unculturable and are covered with jungle. Elsewhere *dhak* is chiefly to be found in the *usar* lands along the Bari Nadi and its tributaries, the largest expanse being between the Haswa and Khaga railway stations, especially to the south of the line. The more fertile portions of these jungles might possibly be reclaimed by drainage in the area commanded by the canal, but as yet nothing has been done in this direction. Some of the jungles are sold every fourth or fifth year to contractors, who cut down the branches and sell them for firewood. In the *khadir* of the Ganges are large tracts covered with *sarpat* and other coarse grasses, interspersed with occasional trees of *babul* and *dhak*.

Groves.

The area occupied by artificial groves is distinctly large as compared with that of the neighbouring districts in the Doab, amounting to 4·5 per cent. of the whole. This is less than the average observed in the adjoining parts of Oudh beyond the Ganges, one of the reasons being that the soil in Fatehpur is not so light on the whole as the Oudh soil, as it appears that the mango and other grove trees do not flourish so well in the heavier lands. This fact is illustrated by the absence of trees in the low-lying tracts, while the portions of the district that appear to be best provided with groves are the parganas of Dhata and Kutila, in both of which the soil is light and inclined to *bhur*. The stiff and heavy clay soil of Haswa and the central portions of Kutia Gunir and Fatehpur are unsuited for tree planting, and in these parts the proportion occupied by groves is very small, the absence of trees at once showing the prevalence of clay, so that in the higher tracts the percentage is considerably above the district average. Generally speaking, the climate seems to favour arboriculture owing to the greater mildness of the winter months than is the case to the west of Cawnpore. Thus the *mahua* tree, which is peculiarly sensitive to frost, is but rarely found in the Doab to the west of this district, and even here there is a great difference in this respect between the eastern portion and the Khajuha tahsil. Since the last settlement the grove area has declined slightly, but the decrease, which is spread over the whole district, is not more than one per cent. Groves are chiefly found in the neighbourhood of towns and large villages, and the principal trees are the mango and *mahua*, the latter being frequently planted in isolated fertile patches bordering on *usar* land. Other common trees include the *shisham*, which can be grown everywhere, and the *nim*, which is to be seen in and around inhabited sites and will grow on the poorest soil if protected from the ravages of goats. These trees, as well as the mango and *mahua*, have been planted in great abundance along the roadsides by the Public Works department and the district board. Orchards of fruit trees are to be found in the vicinity of the large towns and consist chiefly of guavas, though these do not flourish so well as in the eastern districts. At the time of the last settlement there was a large amount of

litigation with regard to the rights in groves, and especially in connection with the *mahua* trees. In some cases the tenants pay a fixed sum annually under the name of *peri*, this being a ground rent paid to the *zamindar* by the owner of the tree. Generally the tenant takes the whole of the produce, but sometimes he divides it with the landlord, and then he is supposed merely to receive a share for his trouble in looking after the trees, for which the *zamindar* is regarded as the legal owner.

Fauna.

The wild animals found in Fatehpur include most of the species which occur throughout the district of the Doab. As is only to be expected in a tract so densely populated and possessing but few jungles which are capable of affording cover, big game is very scarce. Of the carnivorous animals, leopards are occasionally found in the ravine country along the Rind, Nun, and Jumna, while the wolf and hyæna, which are much more common, frequent the same localities and also occur in great numbers along the *khadir* of the Ganges. They cause considerable loss to cattle owners and shepherds, wolves being the worst offenders and so destructive that a special scale of rewards has been sanctioned and native *shikaris* have been encouraged to exterminate them by the liberal issue of licenses for guns. In 1904 rewards were paid for killing four leopards, and in the same year 24 persons were killed by wolves, the number being even greater in 1903. Jackals are found in all parts of the district, but are not particularly numerous; the same remark applies to the fox and wild cat. Of the antelopes, the *nilgai* is found in the *khadir* of the Ganges and the *dhak* jungle between Asothar and Malwa, but their numbers are rapidly decreasing. Black buck occur in the same localities and also in the neighbourhood of the Rind and Jumna ravines; their numbers have been greatly reduced of late years, and there are now few in the eastern half of the district, while those that remain have but very inferior heads. The Indian gazelle or *chinkara* is confined to a small tract in the south of pargana Ghazipur. Other animals include wild cattle and pig, which frequent the *khadir*, hares, badgers and monkeys. The last are a serious pest in some places, such as Hathgaon and Jahanabad, but comparatively speaking they are less common than in other districts. The only tract where complaints arise of

the ravages of wild animals is in the *khadir* near Bhaopur, Gunir and Kutia, but even there pig and antelope have been destroyed to a large extent by Kewats, who capture the animals by driving them into nets with which they surround the sugarcane and *juar* fields. A large amount of damage is also done by field rats, which abound in all the light soiled tracts; they nibble down the stalks so as to get at the grain, which they store in large quantities in their holes. The extent of the damage thus done may be estimated by the fact that during the famine of 1897 the starving people in many cases supported themselves on the grain obtained by digging. The reptiles of the district call for no special mention. Snakes are very numerous, and during the five years ending in 1905 the average mortality reported from snake-bite was over a hundred persons annually.

Birds. The birds of Fatehpur are generally the same as those of the adjacent districts. During the cold weather wild fowl of every description abound, especially geese, duck and teal, which swarm in the numerous *jhils*, while geese are also particularly in evidence along the big rivers. Some varieties, such as the brown goose and the whistling teal, breed in the district, but the rest are migratory. The snipe is found in the *jhils*, but in small and diminishing numbers—an inevitable result of the extensive use of tanks for irrigation purposes. Other game birds comprise the grey partridge, which is only plentiful in the ravine tracts; quails, which abound in the *arhar* fields and are netted in large quantities; sandgrouse, peafowl, the large and small *kulang*, curlews, plover, and the blue and green pigeon, the last being unusually common.

Fish. Many species of fish are found in the tanks and in the large rivers. In the latter the principal varieties are those known as the *rohu*, *bachwa*, *sing*, *sauri*, *bam*, *chilwa*, *anwari*, *khambaddi* and *pariasi*, while other kinds found in the tanks are the *suri*, *khabdi* and *singhi*. The latter are coarse, muddy and of inferior quality, though they are readily eaten by the lower classes, and at times quarrels arise over the right of fishing. The implements in common use are nets of varying size and mesh, but the rod and line and different varieties of wicker baskets are also employed. The chief fishing castes are Kahars, Kewats, Pasis,

and Gadariyas, but only a few persons earn their living entirely by fishing, as the rivers are too shallow in the hot weather to contain fish of any size. All save the higher castes of Hindus are addicted to the use of fish for food, and the price in the bazars varies from six pice to two annas per *ser* according to the quality.

Cattle. The domestic animals of the district are for the most part of the usual coarse and inferior description found in the Doab generally. The better varieties are imported, the larger and heavier beasts being brought from the districts to the west, while a small and hardy stamp of animal comes from Bundelkhand. The price ranges from Rs. 20 a pair to Rs. 120 or even more, much larger amounts being paid for good trotting bullocks used for the vehicles known as *raths* and *bahlis*. A pair of serviceable plough-bullocks is obtainable for Rs. 40 or Rs. 50; the usual price of a milch cow, which will give two *sers* of milk daily, is about Rs. 12. The only part of the district in which any cattle-breeding is carried on is that in the neighbourhood of the Rind, the animals there raised having a high reputation and fetching good prices in the Bindki market. The ravines of the Rind, as well as those of the Ganges, Jumna and Bari Nadi, provide the best pasturage in the district, and the high rents obtainable from the cultivators in the Kora and Tappa Jar parganas are partly accounted for by the considerable profit made out of their cattle, both in the matter of dairy produce and from the large amount of manure available for the fields. The *zamindars*, too, obtain some profit from grazing fees paid for cattle which are sent during the hot weather to the Rind country from the central tracts in which there is very little waste land suitable for grazing. Large quantities of *ghi* are manufactured and exported from Bindki, while at Kora there is an important trade in bones and hides. The slaughter-house at Kora is situated on the ruined site of a fort outside the town, and here scores of cattle are slaughtered daily, the meat being exported to the neighbouring parts of the Cawnpore district. There has been no attempt made at any time to improve the local breed of cattle by selection, and the usual Brahmani bull system prevails.

Cattle census. The first attempt at enumeration of the plough-animals in the district was made at the last settlement in 1877, when the

returns showed 289 cattle to the square mile, or roughly 474,000 in all. It seems probable that this figure included young stock in addition to bullocks and buffaloes, for the more accurate enumerations of recent years show a great decrease, although it must be remembered that in seasons of drought thousands of cattle die owing to the lack of grass and fodder. A regular cattle census was taken in August, 1899, and it was then ascertained that there were in the district 132,679 bulls and bullocks, 85,525 cows, 37,260 male buffaloes and 60,537 cow-buffaloes; in addition to young stock numbering 130,476. This gave a total of 169,939 plough-animals, or 2·25 to each plough, a figure that was considerably below the general average of the provinces. A second census was taken in January, 1904, and the result showed a total of 154,525 bulls and bullocks, 96,139 cows, 43,988 male buffaloes, 63,758 cow-buffaloes and 151,295 young stock. The increase under every head shows that the district had recovered from the effects of the famine of 1897, while the number of animals per plough was 2·33, or exactly the same as the provincial average. The buffaloes found in Fatehpur are of the usual description and call for no special mention.

Sheep and goats. Sheep and goats are kept in large numbers throughout the district, and specially in the ravine tracts where thorn and scrub jungle is plentiful. In 1904 there were 97,332 sheep and 195,386 goats, the former figure being only exceeded in the large districts of Allahabad and Mirzapur. The sheep, which are of a good quality and are exported in considerable numbers to the adjacent districts, are mainly pastured on the coarse grass which covers the large wastes near the *jhils* in the central tracts, on which the scrub jungle and *babul* trees that form the staple food of the goats are also to be found; the herdsmen in both cases being of the Gadariya caste. Sheep are kept for their wool, which is woven into blankets; for food, the mutton being excellent when properly fed; and for penning on the land, the cultivators frequently paying as much as Rs. 2 to the shepherds for permitting their flocks to pass the night on their fields. The price of a sheep varies from eight annas to two rupees according to size and age. The goats also are of a superior description, though they do not come up to those found beyond the Jumna in Jalaun and

other parts of Bundelkhand. A good milch-goat will give one *ser* of milk a day, and can be bought for Rs. 5.

Other animals.

There has been no attempt at horse-breeding in the district, and the ponies, which numbered 12,930 at the last census, are of the usual diminutive and miserable type found throughout the lower Doab. There are no Government stallions, and it appears that the climate, unlike that of the Punjab or the Meerut division, is unfavourable to a good breed of ponies or horses. There were only 53 mules and 4,398 donkeys, the latter being, as usual, under-sized, under-fed and overworked. Camels numbered 236—a very low figure, due to the general excellence of the roads, which has reduced pack transport to a minimum. Elephants, too, are less seldom seen than in other districts owing to the comparative poverty of the people and the very small number of wealthy land-owners. Over 14,000 carts were enumerated—a figure that is above the average, as is the case in all districts possessing good means of communication by road and rail.

Cattle disease.

Cattle disease is generally prevalent in Fatehpur, although of late years the district has been singularly free from epidemics. The principal disease is rinderpest, which is generally fatal and is most virulent in the rainy season, breaking out at intervals and at different places without any apparent reason; after the cessation of the rains the disease begins to abate, but not until it has caused a large mortality. Epidemics of anthrax and foot-and-mouth disease are also liable to occur at times: the former almost invariably terminating with the death of the animals attacked, while the latter is less serious. Efforts have been made of late years to check the spread of disease by inoculation, and a veterinary assistant is posted to the district at the expense of the district board, but the attitude of the people is as yet one of indifference to preventive measures.

Climate.

The climate of Fatehpur generally resembles that of the adjoining districts of Allahabad and Cawnpore. The western half on the whole is cooler than the rest, but the climate in all parts is much hotter than in the tract north of the Ganges. No regular meteorological records are taken, except in the matter of rainfall; but as a rule it may be said that during the hot weather the temperature varies from 85° to 110° in the shade; while

sometimes the minimum does not fall below 96°. At the beginning of the rains it varies from 75° to 85°, and during a break or at the end of the monsoon it frequently reaches 90°. In the cold weather frosts not uncommonly occur, and do great damage to the *arhar* crop, but they are seldom experienced save in the month of January, and the cereals, which are not yet in flower, do not suffer. The exceptional frosts of February 1905, which caused extensive damage to all crops, are not likely to reoccur. The prevailing winds are westerly and during the hot weather they blow with considerable force, although they are not so pronounced as in the districts further west. With the advent of the rains the wind changes to the east and continues in this quarter till the end of September.

Rainfall. Observations extending over 35 years from 1870 till 1904 give an annual average rainfall for the district of 34·9 inches. Rain-gauges are maintained at each tahsil, in addition to those belonging to the Canal department, the latter dating from 1895 only. There is very little difference between the amounts recorded in the three eastern tahsils, but that of Khajuha on the Cawnpore border is generally less than the average for the rest of the district. Most of the rainfall takes place in July and August, and after these come June and then September. The latter month, as well as October, is very capricious, sometimes being almost rainless and in other years receiving a heavy precipitation. Showers may occur during any of the remaining months, especially in December or January, when the winter rains are to be expected, though they are not very regular and their absence does not seem to be a very serious calamity, by reason of the large swamp area from which the *rabi* crops are watered, and possibly owing to a certain dampness in the air, such as is not found outside the eastern districts of the provinces at this time of the year. The variations of the rainfall recorded in different years are somewhat remarkable. The largest amount ever registered was 62 inches in 1894-95, no less than 23 inches falling in October, 1894, when for several days half the district was under water and wholesale destruction of houses, crops and animals occurred. Again in 1898-99 as much as 54 inches was recorded, and much damage was caused to the *kharif* crops in the month of August.

Other wet years were 1884, 1888 and 1893, in each of which the fall amounted to 46 inches. In 1888 an exceptional downpour took place at the end of August, many buildings being destroyed and lives lost. The years of lowest rainfall were 1877, when less than 18 inches were received and famine was general throughout the provinces; 1880-81, when the average was no more than 14 inches and the *kharif* harvest failed, as well as the ensuing *rabi;* and 1896-97, another year of widespread famine, when the average rainfall was 17 inches or only half of the normal. On no other occasion since the establishment of rain-gauges has the total been less than 25 inches. Some account of the famines which have visited the district from time to time will be found in the following chapter.

Health.

As a whole, the district is fairly healthy in the cold weather, but during the rains fever is extremely prevalent, owing to the extensive waterlogging in the central tract. This is especially the case after a series of wet years, which results in a decrease in the population and a reduction of the cultivated area. In the cold weather the swamps soon dry up or are emptied by the process of irrigation. The health of Fatehpur itself has greatly improved since the measures taken for draining the station in 1877. In the low-lying central tract, with its defective drainage, the increase of the population is much smaller than in the dry parganas to the south, where a series of wet years conduces to the general prosperity without producing any unwelcome effects. In dry years the reverse result occurs, as was illustrated between 1872 and 1881, a period of unusually light rainfall, when the Jumna parganas lost part of their population, while the northern and central tracts gained. In the following decade the position was again reversed, as the rainfall was consistently above the average of the previous period, nor was there any year of markedly light precipitation. Between 1891 and 1901 a general decrease was observed, for the high tracts suffered from the effects of drought and the depressed area in the centre were waterlogged in 1894 and again in 1898. The parts which suffered least were the north-eastern parganas of Kutila and Hathgaon, of which the former is a highly cultivated tract thoroughly protected by wells, practically free from waterlogging, and containing industrious

cultivators; while the latter is fairly well drained by the Sasur Khaderi in the centre and the Chhoti Nadi in the south-west. The decline in the population during this period was not, however, wholly the result of an excess in the death-rate over the birth-rate, for the census figures show that extensive migration took place towards Cawnpore and other more favoured districts. Since 1898 there has been a rapid rise in prosperity, attended by a distinct increase in population, as is illustrated by the high birth-rate, while the only adverse influence has been the spread of plague. The same year saw the introduction of canal irrigation and the institution of a system of drainage works, both of which may be expected to react favourably on the population, which had formerly been almost stationary.

Vital statistics. A study of the vital statistics affords a very clear view of the general healthiness or otherwise of the district. The records date from shortly after the mutiny, but the returns of early years are most unreliable, and it was not till 1871 that an improved system of registration was introduced. Even then the effects of this improvement did not become apparent for several years, since the recorded death-rate in 1877-78, a year of famine, was lower than that returned at any subsequent time. From 1881 to 1890 the average death-rate was 37 per mille—a very high figure as compared with other districts. In three years the rate was largely in excess of the normal, and on each occasion it may in part be ascribed to an exceptionally heavy rainfall towards the end of the monsoon. The figures from 1891 onwards will be found in the appendix.* The average death-rate was about 35 per mille as compared with a birth-rate of 37. The former was exceeded on three occasions only: in 1891, when there was a very severe outbreak of cholera; in 1894, when much damage was done by floods, and cholera was again rife; and in 1897, a year of acute famine, the death-rate rose to the unusual figure of 55 per mille, and the birth-rate was exceptionally low. During the four years ending in 1905 the average death-rate was about 37 and the birth-rate nearly 47 per mille. These are both very high, but probably approximate to the normal average. The obvious conclusion is that the population is now on the increase, but that at the same

* Appendix, Table III.

time the district is not so healthy as most parts of the United Provinces.

Fever.

Another table given in the appendix shows the chief causes of death.* The figures cannot pretend to a great accuracy, owing not only to faulty registration, but also to the difficulty of securing a correct diagnosis of the various diseases. As usual, fever heads the list, but this includes, in addition to malarial fever, a great number of diseases such as pneumonia and influenza, in which fever is merely a symptom. There can be no doubt, however, that malarial fever is endemic in the central waterlogged plain, and in wet seasons favourable to the spread of the disease causes a very large proportion of the mortality ascribed to fever generally. Epidemics are always liable to occur in the central undrained portions of the district, and especially in years when water is allowed to stagnate at the end of the monsoon; the most healthy years are those when the rains cease early and the pools are dried up by the hot September sun. These conditions, together with the fact that the population is thickest in the central tract, sufficiently account for the variations in the death-rate noticed above. It was at one time the fashion to ascribe the epidemics of fever to the extension of the canal in the Cawnpore district, but this theory appears to be wholly devoid of foundation, as there has been no rise in the water-level in the canal-irrigated tracts, and further during the last few years the population has exhibited a tendency to shift towards the area commanded by the canal, while at the same time there has been no perceptible increase in the mortality from fever. The returns show that from 1881 to 1890 fever accounted for 74·5 per cent. of the total number of deaths recorded; that during the following decade the average was 73·7 per cent.; and from 1901 to 1905 only 60·3 per cent. The greatest mortality from this cause occurred in the wet year of 1894 and the famine of 1897, when most of the people peculiarly susceptible to fever died, so that in the ensuing wet season the mortality was but small; this phenomenon being observed in other districts affected by the famine.

Cholera.

Next in importance to fever is cholera, which has never been absent from the district, although in several years the

* Appendix, Table IV.

mortality ascribed to this disease has been infinitesimal. Epidemics occur not unfrequently, and are often ascribed to the return of infected pilgrims from the Magh *mela* at Allahabad. Between 1881 and 1890 the average annual number of deaths from this cause was 913, or 3·3 per cent. of the recorded mortality. In 1885 and the two following years there were epidemics of some magnitude, culminating in that of 1886, when 2,277 persons died of cholera. This was eclipsed, however, in 1888, when the mortality reached the unusual figure of 4,782 or 16 per cent. of the total number of deaths. During the following ten years the average was 783 deaths or 2·7 per cent. of the total mortality, and on four occasions epidemics of considerable severity visited the district, as will be seen from the figures given in the appendix. Since 1897 the only outbreak of great intensity was that of 1901. No connection is traceable between the appearance of cholera and the amount of rainfall; but it is well known that the disease, when once started, is completely stopped by continuous rain.

Small-pox. Small-pox is now rare in the district and for the last 20 years there has been no epidemic of any magnitude. The average mortality from 1886 to 1905 barely exceeded 60 persons annually, and all but 179 of the deaths from small-pox during this period occurred in six years. In former days the ravages caused by this disease were very extensive, but they have been completely checked by the spread of vaccination. The last great epidemic was that of 1884-85, when no fewer than 6,067 persons were carried off by small-pox,—a figure equivalent to over 19 per cent. of the total mortality of the year. Vaccination has been carried on for nearly half a century and has steadily increased in popularity. From 1881 to 1891 the average number of persons vaccinated was 11,500 annually, the lowest figure, curiously enough, being that of the year of the great epidemic; during the ensuing decade the average rose to over 19,000, and for the four years ending with 1905 it was nearly 22,000. It is now estimated that at least two-thirds of the population have been vaccinated, and that Fatehpur is now almost as well protected as any district of the provinces.

Other diseases. In addition to the diseases already mentioned, those which contribute most generally to the general mortality are dysentery

and bowel complaints and, of late years, plague. The registered deaths from these causes since 1891 will be found in the appendix.* The former are more prevalent in Fatehpur than in many of the adjacent districts, and very frequently are resultant from fever. In the famine year of 1897 more than 3,000 deaths were attributed to this source, but this was altogether exceptional, as the average for other years is about 450. Plague first made its appearance in 1902, the disease being imported by refugees from Cawnpore. The number of deaths in that year was 344 and in the two following seasons 972 and 2,177, while probably several cases escaped enumeration. One of the first places to be infected was the market town of Bindki, and thence the disease spread along the railway and afterwards extended north and south up to the river borders in the winter of 1904. The first preventive measures were the disinfection of houses and the encouragement of improved sanitation; they failed to check the spread of plague, but the people did not assume the obstructive attitude which marked the advent of plague in many districts. In the course of time, when official interference was withheld, the general bulk of the population began to realize by experience that the only sure preventive was evacuation on the appearance of dead rats, and the growth of intelligence is illustrated by the figures. In 1903-04 the number of villages evacuated was 64, while in the next season it rose to 632 or two-fifths of the total number of villages in the district—a measure which may be considered to have greatly reduced the mortality. A noticeable feature in the history of individual villages or quarters in towns is that places which were attacked one year escaped, either wholly or in part, during the following season, and that this immunity was found invariably to be accompanied by an absence of rats, the animals having been exterminated by plague in the preceding year. Individual efforts to stop plague by destroying rats have been successful, but so far the public have not profited by these examples, owing generally to the aversion on the part of the Hindu population from taking life, and to the belief that the rats merely served as a warning.

Infirmities.

Statistics of infirmities have been recorded at each successive census since 1872. At the last enumeration the total number of

* Appendix, Table IV.

persons afflicted was 2,176, of whom 58 were insane, 265 deaf-mutes, 1,784 blind, and 69 were lepers. The total is somewhat above the provincial average, but distinctly less than that of the adjacent districts of Oudh. Leprosy is decidedly uncommon, and in Jalaun alone were fewer cases recorded; the origin of the disease is still a matter of speculation, but its comparative absence from this district does not contradict the two most recent theories which ascribe it either to a fish diet or to the consumption of mouldy rice, for these occupy a far from prominent part in the ordinary food of the people. Blindness appears to be on the decrease, the number of persons afflicted having declined by over 50 per cent. since 1881—a result which is doubtless due in part to the comparative immunity enjoyed by the district from small-pox. On the other hand, it may be urged that the dry climate and the low standard of comfort, and consequently of cleanliness, are both in favour of eye-diseases.

CHAPTER II.

AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

The agricultural development of Fatehpur reaches a lower standard than that attained in Oudh and the upper Doab. The district does not possess the same natural advantages in regard to soil and irrigation as Oudh, and the introduction of the canal, though it has brought about a great improvement, only dates from a very recent period. Another adverse influence is to be found in the saturation which occurs after wet seasons in the central tracts, the result being seen in the destruction of the crops by floods and the collapse of the wells owing to the rise in the water level, while its evil effects are heightened by the resultant malarial fever which has curtailed the population. Another probable cause lies in the comparatively high assessment of the land revenue. The proprietors are too poor to help their tenants by improvements, so that it is not surprising to find that few good cultivators have been attracted to the district, which has at all times suffered in the matter of its agricultural advancement by reason of the undue proportion of high caste tenants among the peasantry. This backward condition of the district is clearly illustrated in the proportion borne to the total area by the land under the plough. At the settlement of 1840 the latter amounted to 518,814 acres, and rose at the following assessment of 1870 to 532,303 acres, though this does not represent the figure for any single year, as the assessments were made in different parganas at different dates. It would probably be more accurate to take the returns of 1877, the first year in which the new settlement was current throughout the district, the total cultivated area then being 526,689 acres. From the close of the settlement to 1904 inclusive the average area was 558,504 acres, although it does not include the year 1897, in which, owing to an error in procedure, the full amount was not recorded. For the first few years the proportion was low, on account of the series of bad seasons

Cultivated area.

which culminated in 1877, but between 1884 and 1894 the general figure was well over the normal, and on some occasions the excess amounted to 25,000 acres. Then followed a period of agricultural depression lasting till 1901, at the beginning of which the drought rapidly lowered the area sown and the consequent impoverishment of the people enabled them to recover but slowly. Since 1902 the improvement has been marked and constant, and in almost all parganas the figures of the former period of prosperity have been regained. In 1904 the cultivated area, was 564,168 acres, and in the next year it was no less than 570,841 acres or 54·35 per cent. of the total. The figures for the different parganas will be found in the appendix.* Bindki and Aya Sah are still the most backward, while the most prosperous are Hathgaon and Ekdala. Some further increase of cultivation may be expected in the southern parganas now irrigated by the canal, but the same extension cannot be hoped for in the more fully developed tracts in the north.

Culturable area.

The proportion of cultivation to the total area is distinctly low as compared with that of the fertile districts of Oudh; the reason being found in the presence of so large a barren area, of which mention has been made in the preceding chapter, and also in the wide expanses of grove land and waste which might possibly be cultivated. This culturable area amounted in 1905 to 213,204 acres to 20·3 per cent. of the total, and has largely decreased since the settlement, when it amounted to 221,127 acres. Owing to changes in classification there is some difficulty in comparing the two figures, but the decrease may on the whole be ascribed with propriety to the spread of cultivation. The area is made up of new and old fallow, culturable waste proper, and tree land and jungle. The last two have remained practically stationary, and new fallow bears an almost constant ratio to the land under cultivation, so that the increase in the cropped area may be set down either to resumed cultivation of old fallow or to the breaking up of new land, as well as to the small diminution of the barren area referred to in the previous chapter in the matter of the poor *chanchar* soils in the vicinity of swamps.

* Appendix, Table V.

Cultivation.

The methods of cultivation prevailing in Fatehpur do not differ materially from those found in other districts of the provinces. Here the only variations consist in the different kinds of crops grown in the three natural divisions, which comprise the valleys of the great rivers, the dry portions of the central upland, and the wet or waterlogged parts of the same tract. In the last the principal staple is rice, on which many villages depend entirely, this being especially the case in the area known as Haveli on the Allahabad border by the grand trunk road. The wet tract is mainly confined to the parganas of Kutia Gunir, Fatehpur, Ghazipur, Haswa and Hathgaon, and here the main *rabi* crop is the mixture of gram or peas with barley, known as *birra*. On the dry lands of the central plateau the usual crops of the Doab are grown, such as cereals, millets, pulses, cotton and oilseeds. The river valleys have a markedly distinctive series of crops: here *juar* is replaced by *bajra*; cotton and hemp are grown separately from other crops on the sloping and ravinous tracts between the *kachhar* and the crest of the uplands, while in the former the castor-oil plant is to be seen in abundance in the *juar* and cotton fields. Peas, gram and barley are grown in the *katris* or islands of the Ganges, and the best wheat in the whole district is to be found in the rich *tarai* soils of the Jumna bed. The style of cultivation presents no peculiar features. The implements in general use include the plough, which is of the ordinary pattern, the *pahta* or *pata* for crushing the clods, and a harrow called *sarwal* or *pharua*, which is used after ploughing in the *rabi* and after sowing in the *kharif*, for the purpose of opening up the ground. The *bakhar* or hoe-plough, used in Bundelkhand for eradicating scrub, is not to be seen in the Jumna tracts of this district. The spade is very little used, except by market gardeners, or when new waste is broken up for the first time.

Agricultural operations.

The fields are not fenced, save in the case of sugarcane plots, which are protected, at the beginning of the season, by a thin mud wall, which is dismantled on the appearance of the monsoon. Fences of mud or thorns are placed round isolated trees; but the best are those to be seen round the gardens or groves of the wealthier classes, in the form of a trench with the spoil piled up for a wall on the inside and frequently topped by

a hedge of prickly-pear, agave and the like. Manure is used on the land as far as it is available. The usual practice is to collect in a pit, generally close to the village, all the refuse, house-sweepings, ashes, and what remains of the cattle-droppings after replenishing the supply of fuel. After it has well fermented, it is carted to the fields in June, the amount required for an acre being a little under three tons, though as a matter of fact this is seldom obtainable, as owing to the comparative absence of byre-sweepings the manure heap is quite inadequate to the needs of the village. The land actually adjoining the homestead generally obtains a sufficient supply of organic matter in the ordinary course of Indian sanitation, while to augment the amount available for wheat and sugarcane fields sheep are often penned on them for a night. For ploughing the villagers generally combine by lending their ploughs and bullocks and also their own services. One pair of bullocks can plough about half an acre or slightly less in the day; but the amount varies with the nature of the soil and is naturally smaller in the heavy rice fields. Thus, while one pair of bullocks is sufficient for six acres in the drier tracts, not more than four acres can be managed in the rice lands. The *kharif* ploughings commence with the first showers of the monsoon; but when the rains break with violence and continue unabated, the area is apt to be curtailed for lack of opportunities of tillage. Ploughings for the *rabi* are commenced as soon as possible after sowing the *kharif*, and continue as occasion offers till seed-time in the middle of October; there is little leisure in September, owing to harvesting operations, and if these are followed by heavy rain the outturn is usually deficient. In the Jumna tract ploughing is carried out after sowing *juar* and *bajra*, the object being to space the plants and strengthen them. The number of ploughings varies according to the nature of the crop to be sown. Twice is considered sufficient for *juar*, the small millets and the coarse pulses. Fields intended for rice, cotton and vegetables are ploughed three or four times, and the latter number of ploughings is given for *bajra*, gram and peas. For cereals and the crops sown with them, and for sugarcane, poppy and tobacco, from six to ten ploughings are necessary, though frequently wheat fields are ploughed twelve times and

sugarcane even more often. In the *kharif* the seed is distributed broadcast, while in the *rabi* it is dropped into the furrow by hand and the drill is seldom employed. In some cases seeds are selected, but the cultivators frequently pay but little attention to the matter; the only imported seed is that of the potato, which is brought from Cawnpore or Farrukhabad. After sowing the *pahta* is drawn over the land in order to make the ground smooth and cover the seeds. In the *kharif* a second sowing is sometimes necessary, as a long break in the rains causes a total or partial failure of germination. Transplantation is chiefly confined to the *jarhan* variety of rice; but the practice is also followed in the case of *mandua*, tobacco, pepper and various vegetables. Weeding in the *kharif* can seldom be performed completely on account of the continuous rainfall, while the benefit thus derived from long breaks is more than counteracted by the shortage in the area tilled or the produce gathered. The only serious weed is the *kans*, chiefly confined to the Jumna villages; at the present time its effects have been reduced to a minimum, and provided cultivation remains at a high standard, it should at no time have any chance of spreading. Other pests with which the cultivator has to deal are birds, rats and insects, as well as *girwi* or rust, which in wet winters attacks the wheat and possibly the barley. As already mentioned in dealing with the animals of the district, rats constitute a serious nuisance, as they are becoming very common in the dry portions of the central tracts, and no method of exterminating them appears to be known to the people.

Harvests.

The various harvests are known by the usual names of *kharif*, *rabi* and *zaid*. The last or intermediate harvest is in point of area very insignificant. During the six years ending in 1905 it covered on an average 2,478 acres, but this figure is unduly swollen by the unusual amount of land sown in the last year, owing to the efforts of the people to procure food-grains to replace the losses experienced from the destruction of most of the *rabi* cereals by frost; excluding 1905, the *zaid* area averages no more than 1,843 acres. The areas sown in the *rabi* and *kharif* harvests are almost equal, though of late years the *rabi* has had an advantage of about eight per cent. In the Khaga tahsil, however, the *kharif* generally predominates, and the same thing may

occur in other parts of the district from time to time according to the nature of the season. On an average the *rabi* covers 330,274 acres and the *kharif* 305,781 acres, as will be seen from the figures for the various tahsils given in the appendix.* The double-cropped area in 1905 amounted to 98,000 acres or 17·17 per cent. of the total cultivation. This figure was considerably in excess of the normal, as in the preceding year the proportion was little more than 12 per cent. At the present time, there can be no doubt that a large increase in this direction has been effected since the settlement, when the area bearing two crops in the year was 8·7 per cent. of the net cultivation. The highest proportion is to be found in the Hathgaon pargana, where it amounts to 33 per cent., while next comes Haswa with 24, and then Kutila with 23·6 per cent. In addition to these, Dhata, Muttaur, Fatehpur and Aya Sah show over 20 per cent. cropped twice in the year, while the lowest proportion is found in Ghazipur, Bindki, Tappa Jar and Kora, amounting in the case of the last to only eight per cent. Small as this figure is, it has increased to a remarkable extent since the settlement, and in all parganas there has been a considerable expansion, except perhaps in the case of Ghazipur and Aya Sah; the development has been most rapid in Fatehpur, Haswa and Kutila, where the area has more than doubled. The effect of the canal is already noticeable, and it may be confidently expected that a further rise in the double-cropped area will be secured in the tracts which it commands. Hitherto it would appear that there has been some aversion from double-cropping, which was resorted to only as a necessity, except in the case of the *birra* crop following after rice.

Crops. Statistics of the principal crops grown in each tahsil will be found in the appendix.* As in most districts in which means of irrigation are somewhat insecure, many of the crops are grown in combination with others and rarely alone, the usual explanation being that the mixing of leguminous crops, such as peas and gram, with barley and wheat, is an insurance against total destruction in the event of any calamity affecting either component.

Juar. The principal crop in the *kharif* is *juar*, sown either alone or in combination with *arhar*. It occupies on an average some

* Appendix, Table VI.

115,300 acres or roughly 38 per cent. of the total area in this harvest and the proportion is largest in the Khajuha and Ghazipur tahsils, which lie outside the main rice area. The amount of seed required for *juar* and *arhar* is about two and a half *sers* to the acre. The cost of production is small, as the crops are wholly dependent on the rainfall and receive no irrigation. A large amount of *juar* is grown for fodder only, even in years of scanty rainfall.

Rice covers on an average about 82,000 acres, varying from one-fifth to one-fourth of the total *kharif* area, according to the season, for unless the rainfall is timed suitably, it frequently happens that the full extent is not sown. A light monsoon in July naturally curtails the rice cultivation, since the land cannot be properly tilled unless it is under water, and if the rainfall is constant, ploughing operations are hindered. In the Fatehpur and Khaga tahsils rice is particularly important and almost invariably occupies a larger area than any other *kharif* crop. The real value of rice lies in the fact that, like poppy in the *rabi*, it is a paying crop and serves to meet the demand for rent. Rice is divided into two main divisions, the transplanted and that sown broadcast. The former, or *jarhan* rice, known generally in this district as *laen* or *jardhan*, occupies on an average about half the total area, though the proportion is larger in Haswa, Bindki, Hathgaon, Kutila and Kutia Gunir. It is often irrigated from wells, being planted prior to the rains, more especially where it is grown away from the neighbourhood of large swamps, and thus it can be harvested before the effects of a dry October can be felt. Similarly in the canal tracts, where the rice area is steadily increasing, it is commonly sown before the rains begin and is thus enabled to come into the market sooner. There are numberless varieties of rice, and no fewer than 27 kinds are regularly produced in this district. Of these, the species known as *kala*, *chini*, and *badshahpasand* grown in Ukathu and the neighbouring villages of the Haveli tract of parganas Ekdala and Khaga have the highest reputation. In the Fatehpur pargana an inferior kind of rice reaped in the cold weather and known as *jethua dhan* is grown near the large *jhils*. The wild rice or *pasahi*, which is found in the swamps, is gathered by means of the *beri* or swing-basket used in irrigation, which is

swept over the top of the plants with a motion like that of the scythe; it is a coarse food and as a rule only consumed by women, but in times of scarcity forms an appreciable addition to the stock of wild herbs eaten by the people. In Majhilgaon there is a kind of grass resembling wild rice, called by the natives *marwanti;* the grain is ground, and when mixed with sugar and water is drunk as a tonic, and is said to be very invigorating; it also has a reputation for magical properties, and is much sought after by Faqirs, for the ostensible purpose of alchemy. In the case of broadcast rice the average amount of seed required is 25 *sers* for the acre, but for the transplanted variety a quarter of that amount is sufficient. According to crop experiments made during recent years, the outturn of the former ranges from 1,050 to 1,500 pounds to the acre, while *jarhan* rice produced only 800 pounds. The latter figure is far below the average, but the experiments are too few to obtain any accurate generalization.

Bajra and cotton.

The next important crops are mixtures of *bajra* and cotton with *arhar*. They are almost equal in area, and together account for some 20 per cent. of the total *kharif* harvest. Since the last settlement there has been a large decline in the amount of cotton produced in this district, the most probable reason being that this staple is now exported by rail to the cotton-manufacturing centres from districts that were previously off the line, and their competition has rendered less profitable production in the old cotton tracts like Fatehpur, which have long possessed superior communications. This disappearance of cotton is to be deplored, as the crop requires less moisture than the other components of the *kharif* harvest, and in years of light rainfall it formed at least one source of insurance against a general failure. The largest proportion of *bajra* is to be found in the Ghazipur and Khajuha tahsils, as it requires a light soil and little is grown in the central depression. Alone and in combination it covers on an average about 27,000 acres.

Sugarcane.

Of the remaining *kharif* crops the most important is sugarcane, which averages some 4,000 acres, although in some years far larger areas are sown. About half the total is to be found in the Khajuha tahsil, and the bulk of the remainder in Fatehpur. Its cultivation is mainly in the hands of Kurmis and Muraos,

who make large profits by this means and are thus enabled to keep free from debt. An attempt was made in former days to encourage the growth of sugarcane, but it did not prove a success, and numbers of old stone mills are to be seen about the district, though they are now put to other uses. It is probable, however, that the area under cane will increase with the spread of canal irrigation, but hitherto the outturn has been poor; crop experiments have shown a yield of 1,900 or 2,000 pounds of *gur* to the acre, or nearly 25 per cent. less than the general average. Seven kinds of sugarcane are grown in the district, and of these only one, called *tanka,* belongs to the *ganna* subdivision, the others being generically classified as *ukh.* Four varieties are peculiar to Fatehpur, and are known as *subia, baraghar, akhri,* and *baina ;* the others are found elsewhere under their names of *rakhri* and *baraukha,* the last having a good repute for its sweetness but requiring a great deal of irrigation.

Other *Kharif* crops.

Other crops grown in the *kharif* harvest include *mandua,* which covers on an average about 6,400 acres, although in former days its cultivation was much more extensive, and is chiefly confined to the Fatehpur and Khaga tahsils; hemp, which is grown for the sake of its fibre in about 4,500 acres, half of this being in Khajuha; the coarse pulses known as *moth, urd* and *mung,* which together occupy about 2,600 acres and are grown mainly in the north-eastern parganas; garden crops of various descriptions, to the extent of some 2,800 acres, the largest proportion of this being found in Fatehpur and Khaga, and oilseeds, principally of the variety known as *til,* which occupy 900 acres, half of this being in Khajuha. There are also small quantities of maize, *kodon* and indigo to be seen. The first is of great value as an early crop, as it is not affected by a premature cessation of the rains, but except in Khajuha, where more is to be seen than elsewhere, the soil is said to be too heavy for its cultivation. Indigo has practically disappeared, the average for the last eight years being only 45 acres, but in former days a fair amount was produced and the remains of vats are to be seen in many places, as for example in the Badshahi Bagh at Khajuha, although generally there is a prejudice against the crop in this tahsil.

Rabi crops.

The *rabi* staples are for the most part of an inferior description, owing to the prevalent practice of mixing crops. The principal produce is *birra*, known in other districts as *bejhar* or *bijhra*. In the west of Fatehpur the name denotes a combination of gram and barley, and in the east of barley and peas; as here, the latter generally take the place of gram owing to the fact that the destructive winter frosts are less prevalent than in the western parganas. Along the Jumna almost one-half of the mixture consists of gram, which requires little if any irrigation, especially on the black soils, while in the central and northern tracts it is reduced to one-third. The proportion of *birra* to the total *rabi* area is very high, amounting to nearly 50 per cent. After this comes wheat, which occupies about 15 per cent. of the area and has developed considerably since the last settlement, doubtless on account of the high prices and the export trade to Europe. The outturn in this district is less than the average to the extent of 20 or 25 per cent., recent crop experiments having given a produce varying from 800 to 900 pounds per acre; the reason is that less irrigation and manure are given in this district than elsewhere. Barley, on the other hand, gave better results, averaging 900 pounds to the acre. Close after wheat follows gram, with an average of 13 per cent. The crop does well in this district, being frequently sown in good land, and the yield is about the same as that of barley, or rather more than the normal average of the province. An additional 16 per cent. is taken up by the mixtures of wheat with gram and barley, occurring in almost equal proportions. The area occupied by the other *rabi* crops is small. The most important is poppy, which is extensively grown in the Khaga tahsil and also in Fatehpur, though in a less degree; while in the other parts of the district the area is insignificant. In 1904 there were nearly 8,600 acres devoted to poppy, an increase of 61 per cent. since the last settlement. Considerable quantities of linseed are produced on the black soils of the southern parganas, the average being about 1,400 acres, although in 1905 it had risen to double this amount. Vegetables, garden crops, and spices are grown in all tahsils, but especially in Khaga and Fatehpur, and together make up about 1,100 acres; the area under potatoes is still small, but is steadily increasing,

having risen from only 16 acres in 1898 to 147 acres in 1905. Tobacco is grown in small quantities in all tahsils, but Muraos and Musalmans are averse from its cultivation. The remaining *rabi* crops are quite insignificant, and none occupies over 100 acres. The only notable change in the *rabi* staples since the last settlement is in the matter of barley; but even here the difference seems to be due to an altered system of classification, as very little barley is grown separately and unmixed with other crops. In the bed of the Jumna barley is cultivated in a peculiar fashion, the seed being sown on the sand and then covered with earth and manure, while irrigation is effected by means of pots filled from the river itself.

Zaid crops.

As already mentioned, the small *zaid* harvest is of little importance. A fair amount of vegetables of different varieties are grown, and there is a varying amount of melon cultivation along the great rivers. In most years small quantities of *sanwan (Panicum miliaceum)* are produced, chiefly in the Fatehpur and Khaga tahsils, but after an unfavourable *rabi* harvest the area is liable to be greatly increased, and in 1905 the damage done by the frost was to some extent repaired by sowing nearly 4,000 acres with this crop. There is a curious prejudice against *sanwan* on the part of cultivators of the Lodh caste, but this is confined to the Khaga tahsil. The waternut or *singhara* may be classed with the *zaid* crops, as it is frequently irrigated before the rains break from a well sunk at the bottom of a dry tank, and when the water rises the plants spread out of the small plot in which they have been sown.

Irrigation.

The district is on the whole well provided with both natural and artificial means of irrigation. Fatehpur is commonly regarded as an inferior tract of country, but this estimate is due, not so much to the infertility of the soil, which is generally of a fair or good quality, except in the *usar* and ravine tracts, or to the absence of natural advantages in the shape of irrigation facilities, but rather to the class and character of the cultivators. Save in some of the villages along the Ganges and Jumna and a few portions of the upland plateau which are not yet reached by the canal, the total cultivated area is for all practical purposes sufficiently irrigated to stave off famine in years of drought so far as the cultivators are concerned, though naturally the labouring

population cannot be guarded from the effects of high prices. On an average, the annual irrigated area since the last settlement is 159,600 acres, or 28·8 per cent. of the cultivation. It must be remembered that these figures include fields which are given one watering or more, and there are many which do not obtain all the irrigation they require, such as those dependent upon tanks which are not capable of providing a full supply throughout the cold weather. Sometimes, too, as happened in 1881, the wells are exhausted before sufficient water has been obtained for the fields. The introduction of the canal has already had a great effect on irrigation, for prior to its opening in 1898 the largest amount recorded in any one year was 175,200 acres in 1891, followed closely by 173,500 acres in 1877. From 1898 to 1905 this figure was passed on three occasions, the highest record being 207,900 acres, or 37 per cent. of the cultivation, in 1904. The result indicates that the object of preventing any interference on the part of the canal with existing irrigation has been attained, for the latter has decreased but slightly in the tracts commanded by the canal, to the influence of which the recent accretions have been almost wholly due. The chief factor in the variation of the irrigated area is the winter rainfall, the total or partial absence of which will inevitably increase the demand; such was the case in 1904-05, when rain was received in every month of the cold weather and the irrigated area fell to 26 per cent. In years of drought there has been an increase in well irrigation up to a certain point, but it has been more than counterbalanced by the failure of the tanks, as was the case in 1897, a year which holds the record both for the maximum well irrigation and for the minimum area watered from tanks. Experience has proved that villages with 50 per cent. of well irrigation barely feel the effects of drought, and those with over 33 per cent. are as a rule sufficiently protected; the only danger being that of a fall in the spring level resulting from a series of dry years. Recent statistics calculated on this basis show that out of the total number of villages, 44·5 per cent. are thoroughly protected, 30·1 per cent. fairly secure, and the rest have an imperfect supply. It should be noted, however, that in dry years there has been a serious shortage in the supply throughout the Ganges canal system, and

this is a matter that has an important bearing on the security of the district.

Sources of supply.

Before the introduction of canal irrigation the average proportion of the irrigated land watered from wells was 61·95, and from tanks 38·05, per cent. The advent of the canal has effected a considerable modification of these figures, and in a normal year such as 1904 the proportions of well, tank and canal irrigation amounted to 48, 29·3 and 22·7 per cent., respectively. The average area watered from wells since the settlement is about 92,500 acres or 16·7 per cent. of the average cultivation. In 1897 the figure rose to nearly 118,000 acres, and in the following year again it was more than 116,000 acres.

Canals.

There are two separate canal systems in the district, divided by the Rind river, that to the north being the Fatehpur branch of the lower Ganges canal, and that to the south the Ghatampur extension of the Etawah branch. They were constructed at practically the same time, the work lasting from 1895 to 1902. The former is in reality a continuation of the Cawnpore branch, and it was originally proposed that it should be a navigation canal, so as to complete the line between Hardwar in the Saharanpur district and Allahabad. This project was abandoned for various reasons, the principal being the transference of traffic from canals to railways, and the low level of the Ganges below Allahabad caused by the diversion of the water for irrigation purposes. The first year in which any area was watered from canals in this district was 1898, when 112 acres were irrigated from the Ghatampur branch in pargana Kora. In the next year the Fatehpur branch commenced working and in 1900 the total for both canals rose to 14,377 acres; in 1902 it had increased to 21,527 acres, while in the ensuing year it was 37,819 acres. In 1904 the area rose till further to 47,202 acres, the largest amount so far recorded, as the rain that fell in the early months of 1905 checked canal irrigation temporarily, but it is certain that this amount will be soon surpassed; the Fatehpur branch watered 40,567 acres, and the Ghatampur extension 6,635 acres. The area commanded is nearly 160,000 acres, but of this little more than 65,000 acres, of which 54,500 acres are supplied by the Fatehpur branch, can be supplied from the

volume of water passed down the channels in this district. It is hoped, however, that a higher duty may be obtained by a more economical distribution, as the people in the canal parganas are not yet habituated to canal irrigation and appear to waste water both on the way to and in the field. On the other hand, they seem to have learnt how to use the canal waste water for filling their tanks gratuitously and surreptitiously and the escape water in the Bari Nadi is also put to a useful purpose. There is nothing peculiar about the methods of canal irrigation in this district, the distribution of water as it comes along the channel being done by the cultivators as when irrigating from a tank; but when irrigation is by flush, or delivered by the canal at a level above the field, the water is apt to be wasted. In order to prevent this the *kiaris* or compartments of the fields are limited to 1,360 square feet, but certain crops are exempted from this rule. In the course of determining the alignment of the work, it was agreed between the revenue and canal officials that villages which had already 25 per cent. of irrigation were not to be allowed to use the canal water and that other villages were to be irrigated up to 35 per cent. of the assessable or culturable area; where the canal was required in addition to the wells, the plots or *chaks* dependent on the latter were alone to be excluded. It was subsequently, however, determined to apply this rule to the cultivated land only, and to raise the maximum and minimum percentage by ten in each case, while a further modification was made by applying the prohibition to land watered from masonry wells alone, as it was recognised that unprotected wells were frequently liable to damage from the canal. In practice, however, only whole villages are now debarred, and a working maximum of 40 per cent. of the cultivated area is fixed, without regard to well irrigation. As a matter of fact, no injurious effects to the wells or interference with the drainage have been observed. The canal runs on such a high level as compared with the subsoil water that saturation or the formation of *reh* is impossible, and the rise in the well water can only affect the few drinking wells remaining, and that, too, to a small extent and solely in the immediate neighbourhood of the canal. One result of the introduction of canal irrigation has been the ejectment of tenants from

their holdings of the new valuable lands near the distributaries by the proprietor, in order that he might take up the profitable cultivation himself; but in some parganas the migration of tenants during the last famine rendered this step unnecessary.

Fatehpur branch. The first measures taken with regard to the Fatehpur branch canal date from as early as 1869 and the following year, when Mr. F. W. Hunt made a survey of the country with a view to constructing a navigable channel from Cawnpore to Allahabad, the alignment being roughly determined along the true watershed close to the Ganges, and north of the Sasur Khaderi river. Nothing further was then achieved, but in 1882 Captain Clibborn undertook the preliminary survey with regard to the extension of the Cawnpore branch. In determining the direction of his cross-sections he made use of the very valuable map prepared by Mr. Hunt, which is still extant in the Fatehpur office and shows very clearly the drainage system of the country; and by this means he was enabled to complete the project by the end of 1883. The alignment chosen by him followed that of the previous survey, but left the true watershed near Fatehpur to come south of the Sasur Khaderi. According to this design, the canal was to cross the tract between the Pandu Nadi and the Rind, and after traversing the northern half of this district to the west of the headquarters town, to run south-eastwards through the tract between the Sasur Khaderi and the Jumna. From Jalala to the north of Bindki, the Asothar distributary left the main canal, and throwing off the Ghazipur distributary at Bahua was thus to water the south of the district between the Bari Nadi and the Jumna as far as Asothar. Further down, two distributaries were to command portions of the Fatehpur and Haswa parganas, while the Karari and Dhata distributaries were to supply the country between the Sasur Khaderi and the Kinahi and that between the Jumna and Kinahi, the latter being a small stream rising on the Allahabad border and flowing eastwards into that district. This plan was subsequently modified, with the object of avoiding those tracts which already enjoyed well irrigation; the preparation of statistics showing the villages which then possessed the requisite minimum proved that the proposed alignment from Jalala to the head of the Karari distributary in pargana Ekdala ran through a

tract in which canal irrigation was unnecessary. Consequently the main canal was realigned in its present course along the contemplated Asothar distributary as far as the point where it crosses the Bari Nadi. An additional modification was necessitated lower down, owing to an error in determining the true watershed, the line of the Karari distributary being abandoned for the present course through Bijaipur and Dhata, so as to cross the Kinahi in Allahabad. In this manner the canal leaves the true Ganges watershed at Jalala and follows a subsidiary one that runs first south-easterly above the Rind ravines up to Bahua, where it turns east and assumes a course parallel to the Jumna. This watershed runs at the same level as that of the Ganges, but about Asothar it begins to disappear, and finally ceases at the junction of the Bari Nadi and the Jumna in the south-east of the district. This difficulty was surmounted by leading the canal over the Bari Nadi valley by means of two aqueducts; it thus reaches another subsidiary watershed at Bijaipur, along which it runs as far as its entry into the Allahabad district. There is no doubt that the old alignment would have passed through a large area already protected by wells, between Fatehpur and Khaga, and that it would have been positively obnoxious in the narrow and ill-defined watershed of the Chhoti Nadi and Sasur Khaderi by causing saturation of the soil from percolation, the destruction of wells, and interference with drainage and tank irrigation. The alteration in the alignment has, it is true, cut off the northern portion of Bindki and Kutia Gunir, but a distributary following the course originally proposed proved on investigation to be impracticable. The project was finally sanctioned in April 1893, having been delayed by financial considerations, and also by the destruction of the Nadrai aqueduct over the Kali Nadi in Etah which supplies the Cawnpore branch. Work was not started till April, 1895, and its completion was effected in 1902, though several other distributaries remain to be constructed.

Drainage works.

A few small drains have been made in connection with this canal, but they are only of local importance and their object has been to counteract the few necessary departures from the watershed; they are located at Musafa, Madanpur, Taqipur and

Naraini. The only siphon under the canal is one near Asothar, where it was constructed to carry off some intercepted drainage. Other drains will probably be undertaken in the near future in connection with the two main depressions of the Bari Nadi that impinge on the canal. This scheme involves a cut from Baragaon to Jumlamau in the minor depression between the Ghazipur distributary and the main canal, and also a larger work on a line between Kurwan, Digh, Sah and Kusumbhi, which will replace the Bari Nadi in its upper reaches, so far as it may be said to exist, with its multifarious windings and obstructions. It has also been decided to interfere as little as possible with existing tank irrigation by constructing sluices leading from the tanks into the outlets of the remodelled watercourses. The main object is to have one principal channel into which the floods from the *jhils* can escape without saturating the country, and in this way the supply of water, both in the wells and in the tanks, will be affected as little as possible. That such interference will be entirely local is proved by the existing state of affairs in the south of pargana Haswa, where in the immediate neighbourhood of the Bari Nadi the water level is only 40 or 50 feet from the surface, while the river runs at a greater depth than that of the proposed drain. The latter, too, will doubtless effect an increase in the area of land permanently capable of cultivation.

Other works.

The other chief works on the canal comprises the aqueducts over the Bari Nadi and Chhoti Nadi. The former consists of five spans of 34 feet each, allowing for a catchment area of 236 square miles, and cost Rs. 1,32,470. The Chhoti Nadi aqueduct near Silmi is of three spans, also 34 feet each, allowing for a catchment area of 84 square miles, and the estimated cost of construction was Rs. 82,352. There are three escapes on the canal, each of which is capable of discharging the whole volume if required. One is at Missi south of Bindki, leading into the Rind; another at Kaundar near Asothar, above the embankment and approaches to the aqueduct over the Bari Nadi into which it discharges; and the third is at Gursaindi near Daryamau in pargana Ekdala, emptying into the Jumna. The only falls are at Gamhri and Asothar, and there are no locks. The canal has a total length in this district of 81 miles, entering

at mile 27 and leaving it at mile 108, and is crossed by 63 bridges, of which 17 are cattle or foot bridges. Thus there is on an average a bridge capable of bearing cart traffic for every two miles, though occasionally a distance of three miles is without a bridge, and there is none between miles 64 and 68 to the south-west of Ghazipur. The inspection-houses on the canal are fourteen in number, comprising that at Bakewar in pargana Kora, at Jalala in Bindki, at Paradan and Junihan in Tappa Jar, at Bahua and Sah in Aya Sah, at Sankha, Ghazipur and Asothar in pargana Ghazipur, at Silmi in Khaga, at Daryamau in Ekdala, and at Galahra in Dhata.

Ghatampur distributary. The Ghatampur distributary is part of the Etawah branch of the lower Ganges canal system, and thus is fed from the intake at Narora on the Ganges in the Bulandshahr district. The Etawah branch traverses the country between the Sengar and the Rind, while the Ghatampur distributary in its present form runs through the north of pargana Ghatampur in the Cawnpore district, keeping close to the right bank of the Rind and irrigating the tract between that river and the Nun. After a course of 45 miles it enters this district near Kora. Four miles lower down the Sijauli distributary takes off from the left bank, running towards the village of that name. At the 51st mile in the village of Tikola, four miles south of Kora, the main line terminates, giving off the Bijauli and Amauli branches. A fourth distributary is the Bhadwara, which takes off some nine miles above Kora and irrigates a small area of this district in the villages of Chirli and Bamthara. The total length of the main canal and branches in this district is 26 miles. The works on the canal include a first class bridge at Kora and five village road bridges; the escape into the Rind at Kora, capable of discharging of whole volume at that point; the drainage siphons at Kora and on the Sijauli distributary near Deori; and the inspection bungalows at Kora, Deori, and Bijauli.

Management. Both the Fatehpur branch and the whole of the Ghatampur distributary are in the charge of one executive engineer resident in Cawnpore. The circle is split up into three sub-divisions, controlled by assistant engineers; the first includes the Ghatampur distributary and the main canal and branches up to mile 32,

between Bakewar and Jalala; the second comprises the main canal and branches from mile 32 to mile 83, at Dharampur Saton; and the third extends from mile 83 to the tail in the Allahabad district. From the commencement of construction to the 1st of April 1905 the Fatehpur branch has paid a net revenue of Rs. 3,09,559, as against a capital expenditure of Rs. 33,30,972. In the original project it was estimated that the income in ten years would amount to Rs. 5,67,000, but no account was taken of a wet year like 1904-05, in which the revenue was only Rs. 21,000 or little more than one-eighth of that estimated. Up to the present time the return has been just below one per cent. on the capital, but in 1903-04 it rose to 4·6 per cent., and better results may be expected if only a sufficient supply of water can be secured. The Ghatampur distributary, on the other hand, has been a very profitable undertaking. The cost was Rs. 3,55,317, and by 1905 this had been repaid nearly twice over, the total profits being Rs. 6,35,686, or nearly 18 per cent. annually. Nothing was earned for the first three years, and as the initial expenditure was not incurred in full till March 1902, the actual rate of profit has been even higher, amounting in 1903-04 to about 40 per cent.

Wells.

The main tract in which irrigation from wells is the chief source of supply is the northern portion of the district, excluding a few villages along the Ganges. From the Cawnpore border eastwards, the railway separates the canal from the well-irrigated tract up to a point near Mauhar. Thence the course of the Bari Nadi as far as the aqueduct indicates the limit of the canal area, and beyond Kaundar this line is roughly shown by the northern confines of Ekdala. Thus in the five parganas of Kutia Gunir, Fatehpur, Haswa, Hathgaon and Kutila the sole sources of irrigation are wells and tanks, with the slight exception of a few border villages. The drought of 1897 gave some indication of the capacity of the wells in this tract. The construction of an unlined well costs from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15, and in the famine the number increased by 81 per cent., the effects of this extension being felt for several years after. But even then the number was small. At settlement there were 5,961 such wells, and in 1887 this had risen to 9,114; the ensuing run of wet seasons

had an adverse influence, and in 1896 there were only 2,067, and this was increased to 3,741 during the famine. The number has again declined, for in 1905 the total was 3,306. On the other hand, the loss is unimportant, for there has been a rapid advance in the construction of masonry wells, which are far more valuable. From 9,832 at settlement the total has risen steadily to 13,819 in 1905, the increase being most noticeable in the north-eastern parganas. This is one of the few signs of increased prosperity in the district during the currency of the present settlement, and is most marked where the assessment falls lightest; it is also noteworthy that they have been made in the greater number of cases by tenants. In the Jumna parganas there has been a slight decrease, and though this is attributable in some measure to the canal, the result is of no moment, as there is no longer any need to encourage further construction in this tract. The half masonry type of well is rare. Unprotected wells can be made almost everywhere, save where the sub-soil is sandy, and in localities where the drainage is adequate will last from ten to twenty years. As a rule they are worked with one bucket, and their width is from four to six feet. In the waterlogged tracts the earthen wells have to be lined with brushwood to prevent subsidence; but even with this precaution the life of the well is short. In this tract it is preferable to construct masonry wells, which can be accomplished without difficulty and at a small cost. The latter necessarily varies with the depth, but some idea of the expense involved in the low-lying areas, where the water is from 15 to 20 feet from the surface, may be gained from the fact that a well 45 feet deep costs Rs. 300 for two buckets, Rs. 500 for four, and Rs. 700 for eight buckets; with a depth of 60 feet the rates are Rs. 500, Rs. 600, and Rs. 800 respectively. Sometimes the charge is less in favoured localities, and Rs. 50 or more are saved if the *zamindar* supplies the wood; occasionally, as in places along the Ganges, the construction is more difficult, but it is seldom impossible. In selecting the site of a new well, divining is not practised, but prior to the commencement of operations religious ceremonies are performed, alms are given to Brahmans, and while the work is going on, a red flag is flown on the spot. Wells are invariably worked in this district

by the *pur*, or leathern bag drawn by bullocks. The *pur*, also termed *charsa* or *jholi*, costs from Rs. 4 to Rs. 8, and holds from eight to ten gallons, though in the deep wells of Ghazipur the capacity is smaller. The number varies with the size of the well and the strength of the spring, but a common system is that of working two *purs* alternately, two men driving the bullocks and one emptying the buckets. In this manner eight *purs* are often kept going, and in Hathgaon sometimes twelve may be seen. The area watered ranges from one-twentieth to one-tenth of an acre daily, and depends on the length of the run and the capacity of the animals. As tenants chiefly use their own bullocks and material or else co-operate with their neighbours, it is not easy to estimate the cost of well-irrigation, but the accepted rate of hire of a pair of bullocks with a *pur* and two men is eleven annas per diem. In this district masonry pillars for supporting the pulley are rarely seen, and their absence affords a contrast with the upper Doab, where they form a prominent feature in the landscape.

Water level.

Much can be done in times of drought by the issue of advances for the construction of unprotected wells, and in this connection, as in well irrigation generally, the question of the water level is of high importance. This was thoroughly examined in 1883 by Captain Clibborn in connection with the canal project, by running a number of observation lines across the Doab and thus preparing a map showing isometric contours for every fall of five feet. From this it appears that the subsoil supply of water is local and derived mainly from the *jhils*, and that the section of the water surfaces across the Doab is the reverse of that of the ground level, being convex instead of concave; the reason being seen in the great depth of the great rivers below the surface of the uplands. As the Jumna is much lower than the Ganges, it is not surprising to find that the water-level on the watershed of the former is from 60 to 90 feet, and on that of the latter only 40 feet below the ground level or even less. In the central tract to the south of the watershed the level varies from 30 to 40 feet, except in the depressions, where it drops to 25 feet and sometimes is only 15 feet below the ground. South of the Bari Nadi the water surface begins to slope very rapidly

towards the Jumna, this being especially noticeable in pargana Aya Sah. The course of the Bari Nadi from the east of pargana Fatehpur to its outfall in the Jumna has a very marked influence on the sub-soil water. While the level along the stream to the north of the railway is only 20 or 30 feet, in the south of pargana Haswa it is as much as 40 or 50 feet. Save in a few areas along the Ganges where sand is the sole component of the sub-soil, the spring level lies below a stratum of clay or *mota*, known in the Fatehpur tahsil as *chhat*, and in Khaga as *tilia* or *piaria*. When this is pierced, the water tends to attain the level of the highest part of the subterranean reservoir and burst upwards; this will always occur except when, as after a series of dry years, the general water-level has been permanently lowered. Such a tendency, though unlikely to occur in a serious form, is quite possible and may have to be faced. Wells without a spring are used for drinking purposes and go by the name of *jharua*.

Tanks

Tank irrigation is to be found in most villages, but chiefly in the central plateau, in the parganas of Kutia Gunir, Fatehpur Haswa and Hathgaon, in which rice cultivation preponderates. The maximum area irrigated from those sources was 78,000 acres in 1891, the next greatest amount being 74,000 acres in 1880. In both years good rain in September filled the tanks and preserved the supply throughout the *rabi* season, which was practically rainless. At other times the *jhils* are apt to run dry before a sufficient number of waterings can be given to the crops; a few retain water throughout the winter, but its shrinkage involves a longer channel and more labour, as well as a greater loss from percolation and evaporation. In dry years the tank irrigated area is greatly reduced, as was the case in 1897, when it amounted to less than 10,000 acres and even the large lakes of Moraon and Pharsi were almost dried. The great advantage of tank irrigation is its cheapness. The method of obtaining water is practically the same as that followed elsewhere; two labourers lift it from the tank into a watercourse at a higher level by means of a basket swung on ropes, the lift varying in height from five feet downwards. The usual form of basket is that known as *dugla*, of circular shape, with a depth of

nine inches at the centre and a diameter from 24 to 30 inches: another kind, rectangular or cylindrical in shape, is known as *beri, bendi* or *benri.* Pits are excavated in the lower and upper watercourses, the vertical surface of the former being sometimes faced with bricks to prevent erosion, and the bottom of the latter strewed with coarse grass for the same purpose. The work, in the case of the *dugla,* is hard, and can only be carried on by two shifts of two men each, while another is required in the field to distribute the water. Thus at the usual rate of two and-a-half annas a head the daily cost is twelve and-a-half annas for each lift, but when labour is scarce the rate rises to three annas. The *beri* requires only two men, but its capacity is only two gallons, or half that of the *dugla.*

Other sources.

The small streams are utilized in the same manner as the tanks, but the area irrigated from this source is very small, and is chiefly confined to the parganas of Fatehpur, Hathgaon, and Haswa, in which lie the upper reaches of the Bari Nadi, Chhoti Nadi and Sasur Khaderi, which are here little more than a series of swamps. The figures given in the appendix show that the total area thus watered in 1905 was but 2,245 acres, of which over 2,000 acres were recorded in the three parganas mentioned.* For this purpose embankments are frequently made, excavations being dug in the bed of a stream or swamp, with the spoil earth disposed on the downstream side. Such are to be found on the Bari Nadi above Sah, but are so weakly constructed and so exposed to breaching as to constitute a danger by aggravating the normal floods when they burst. The embankment on the Gobardhanpur *jhil* is a more ambitious work, and well calculated to hold up water; yet this also broke in 1898 and caused damage. There is an old embankment at Garhi near Jafarganj in the Jumna tract, but in this part of the district such undertakings are seldom to be seen. There is probably some scope for embankments in the ravines of the Rind and Jumna, after the same style as those used in Bundelkhand, with the object of holding up the water for irrigation below and raising the level in the wells, as well as preparing the impounded area for cultivation when the water is exhausted. At present the heads of the ravines are

* Appendix, Table V

sometimes dammed, but merely with the intention of preventing further erosion.

Early famines.

The district has suffered greatly from time to time under the influences of drought. There are no records, however, to show the intensity of the distress in the great famines which occurred from time to time before the introduction of British rule, but it is certain that the district did not escape, and it may be safely assumed that there were terrible famines in Fatehpur in 1424, 1471, 1661, 1770 and 1783, the last being still well known as the *Chalisa*, which ravaged the whole of upper India. Shortly after the cession in 1803, a famine occurred owing to the failure of the *kharif*, and many cattle perished, but no revenue was remitted. The next great scarcity was that of 1837, when the distress was caused not so much by the failure of the crops as by the high prices of grain produced by exportation to the west. The *kharif* of 1837, and the *rabi* of the following year were poor, but did not wholly fail, and the high prices realised enabled the cultivators to pay their rents and the *zamindars* their revenue. Altogether, the revenue demand was remitted to the extent of Rs. 50,524, almost the whole of this being in favour of the parganas of Kora and Ghazipur. The collector's proposals, which were with some slight modifications adopted, were that a deduction of 15 per cent. should be made from the recorded collections for the *zamindars'* expenses, and that what remained should be treated as available for the payment of revenue. In addition to this, relief works were started in various parts, chiefly in the form of tank excavation. The number of persons applying for a day's work was 133,598 in all, and the total expenditure was Rs. 11,368, including a subvention of Rs. 4,000 from the Calcutta committee.

Famine of 1868.

Fatehpur appears to have escaped the famine of 1860, which affected the Meerut division, and in 1868 and the following year there was no general famine such as visited the western portions of the province and part of Bundelkhand. The distress was confined to a small strip of country in the south of pargana Ghazipur, which at that time was peculiarly precarious in its liability to drought, as it was then beyond the reach of the canal. Two long breaks occurred during the rains, from the beginning

of June to the middle of July, and from the end of the latter month to the middle of September, when a heavy storm swept over the province, giving 8½ inches of rain to this district. It was too late to save the coarse pulses, but to some extent improved the *juar* crop, while its chief importance lay in the effect on the *rabi* owing to the filling of the tanks and the saturation of the sub-soil. Irrigation was practised as far as possible, and it is said that the prices of skins doubled on account of the great demand for *purs* for raising water. Little could be done, however, in the Ghazipur tract, where the water-level always lies very deep, and the high prices of food-grains then prevailing necessitated relief in the most distressed parts, especially in the case of the labouring classes. Relief works were started in February 1869, and continued till September, the greatest number attending in any month being 8,646 in May, after the *rabi* harvest, when the demand for labour is at its lowest. There was no poorhouse relief, and no remissions of revenue were granted.

Famine of 1877.

There was no famine in 1874, but in 1877 Fatehpur again suffered, but not to the extent experienced in Rohilkhand and other parts of the provinces. There was a fall of rain in the beginning of July and *kharif* sowings were undertaken, but owing to the lightness of the monsoon and the long break lasting till the beginning of August little germination occurred. Another fall of rain in August permitted fresh sowings to be made; but considerable damage was done by the hot winds which continued till the end of the month. The total rainfall varied from 8 to 14 inches in different places up to the beginning of October, and very little of the *kharif* survived, as only half the normal area had been sown and irrigation was only possible in the northern part of the district. An opportune fall of rain in October prepared the way for the *rabi* sowings, and though prices ruled high and the labouring classes were considerably affected, the cultivators seemed to have had some capital to fall back upon, and on the whole there was little real distress. Relief was afforded by municipal and other works, such as tanks and cuttings, and altogether Rs. 2,185 were expended, in addition to the sum spent on the Fatehpur municipal tanks. These works

included the improvement of the Bari Nadi at Manawan, the embankment of the Kund tank at Fatehpur, some drainage works at Kishanpur, and some small excavations filled up at Jahanabad, Kora and elsewhere. A poorhouse was opened on the 22nd of June 1878 and closed on the 31st October, but the total number of persons relieved in this manner was only 357.

Scarcity of 1880.

The insufficient and ill-distributed monsoon of 1880 caused a local scarcity, as the rice crop was a total failure and the other staples yielded less than a quarter of the normal in all the parganas bordering on the Jumna. The *rabi* area was larger than usual, but much of the seed failed to germinate, and on most of the unirrigated land the harvest was entirely lost, while elsewhere the water-supply in the wells was so low that sufficient irrigation was unobtainable. The tenants had taken steps to secure an advance of food from the village Banias, but the result was that nothing was left with which to pay their rents, so that while there was no necessity for relief works, large suspensions of revenue were inevitable. The shortness of collections told heavily on the *zamindars* throughout the district, and altogether Rs. 1,70,753 were suspended, Rs. 1,46,053 being on account of the *rabi* of 1881, and the remainder on account of the preceding *kharif*. The harvests of the following year were fair, and no sign of the distress remained, but in 1883 a promising crop was severely damaged by hailstones in the old tahsils of Kora, Kalyanpur and Fatehpur, necessitating a remission of revenue.

Famine of 1897.

The last serious famine was that in 1896-97, when about 582 square miles in the southern half of the district were severely affected. The whole district was in a depressed state owing to the exceptional rainfall of the preceding years, and at the end of 1894 the cultivation was decreasing near the *jhils* in the central tract and *kans* grass was spreading along the Jumna. The next year was again unfavourable on account of the ill-timed and scanty rainfall both in the summer and the ensuing winter, the Jumna tract especially being in a bad plight. Consequently, when the insufficient rain of 1896 reduced the outturn of the *kharif* to less than one-third of the normal, severe distress was bound to follow. Relief operations were started, but were not so successfully conducted in this district as elsewhere, and for

a time the mortality was serious, while many tenants migrated. The *rabi* area was about two-thirds of that sown in ordinary years, but the outturn was fair, and the need for relief ceased with the commencement of the rains of 1897. Prices began to rise in September 1896 and by the following February, when the district was officially declared to be distressed, the poorer classes were in the lowest extremities. For the relief of those unable to work poorhouses were opened in four places, and gratuitous relief was distributed in selected cases to persons at their homes. Altogether, Rs. 50,359 were spent on poorhouses, the maximum number thus assisted in one day being 7,263, while Rs. 1,57,724 were devoted to gratuitous relief. To provide employment for the able-bodied, ten works were opened in different parts of the district, the maximum attendance in one day being 37,900, and the total cost Rs. 1,01,141. In addition to this, several *zamindars* instituted village works on the aided system; the number of such works being 15, and the expenses incurred by Government in connection with them being Rs. 4,260. When the improvement in the climatic conditions rendered agriculture possible, doles to the amount of Rs. 1,37,640 were given from the charitable relief fund to 30,686 cultivators for the purchase of seed and bullocks. Assistance was given to the *zamindars* by remissions of revenue to the extent of Rs. 1,93,092, and suspensions of Rs. 4,79,172 were made in instalments spread over three years. These suspended instalments necessitated numerous attachments for arrears, but in 1902 all the balances due on account of the famine, amounting to Rs. 78,458, were struck off; as, however, some of the transferees and farmers refused to cancel their agreements, the amount remitted was ultimately reduced to the extent of Rs. 4,159.

Other calamities.

The summarized history of seasons maintained by the agency of the Land Records and Agriculture department shows clearly the dangers to which the district is exposed. Apart from actual famines and scarcities, minor calamities occur from time to time in the shape of ill-distributed rainfall, unseasonable rain in the winter months, frost, hailstorms, high winds and rust, all of which damage the *rabi* crops. On an average, from 1879 to 1905 inclusive, the *kharif* outturn has amounted to 72·5, and

that of the *rabi* to 75 per cent. of the estimated normal. It should be observed, however, that this normal harvest has never yet been realised in Fatehpur, and consequently any proportion exceeding 87·5 per cent. or the officially estimated 14-anna crop may not unfairly be regarded as a bumper harvest. This amount has been reached or exceeded in five years by the *kharif*, and on ten occasions by the *rabi*. On the other hand, less than a ten-anna crop was realised only in 1880-81 in both harvests; in 1896-97 and in 1898-99 in the *kharif;* and in 1904-05 in the *rabi*, when a record harvest was ruined by the extraordinarily severe frost of the first ten days of February, reducing the outturn to three annas, and remissions of revenue to the extent of Rs. 3,50,000 were rendered necessary. Injury to the *kharif* appears to be almost wholly due to abnormalities in the monsoon; in the *rabi* frosts have wrought damage in six seasons, high winds on three occasions, while at other times winter rains at the wrong time have been responsible for a short outturn. It frequently happens that rain greatly benefits the *rabi*, but its absence cannot be regarded as a serious calamity, as its place can generally be taken by irrigation. Difficulty occurs when the tanks are empty after a scanty monsoon, as happened in 1896 and 1900; but this hardly affects the well-irrigated areas in the north, though in exceptional periods there is some danger of the wells running dry; for the sub-soil supplies are purely local and are therefore unable to stand a continuous run of dry seasons and the effects of constant irrigation. Naturally, such a series of unfavourable years, be they wet or dry, is the greatest of all calamities. The people have enough staying power to endure the partial loss of one or two harvests without applying for relief; but when this recurs they can expect no help from the *zamindars*, who are more or less indebted. The latter, as a matter of fact, regard their tenants as those who help them to pay the revenue; but the cultivators, though not so embarrassed as in former days, live from year to year and are not addicted to saving. When any calamity occurs, there is no great desire for a remission of revenue, as this means a corresponding reduction of rents. The chief hope of security lies in the canal, which, when sufficiently developed, will render the southern parganas at any rate secure against drought.

Prices.

The history of prices in Fatehpur has been much the same as in the adjacent districts of Allahabad and Cawnpore, the only difference lying in the absence of a large city which could affect the local demand. On the whole, the changes have been less marked than in Oudh and the upper Doab, the reason being that the effect of improved communications came into operation at an earlier date than elsewhere, and that consequently Fatehpur enjoyed a relative monopoly in comparison with more backward tracts. At all times the district has possessed the advantage of two great navigable rivers, and for centuries it has been traversed by the main imperial road from west to east. These conditions brought about a constant demand for the produce of the country, and as this could be exported at a greater profit than that of more remote tracts with which communications were comparatively difficult, it is only natural to find that the influence of this demand made itself felt at an early stage of development. Thus between 1840 and 1870 the rise in prices, amounting to about 25 per cent. all round, was much less marked than in many districts of Oudh, for instance, not because they did not eventually reach the level attained elsewhere, but because they had originally been higher than in those parts to which access was less easy. For the same reasons the seasonal fluctuations were less violent. A local scarcity could more readily be met by importation, and when, as was the case between 1850 and 1857, prices fell to a considerable extent, it was due to the overstocked condition of the market following on a run of good seasons. With improved communications there is a universal tendency for prices to approach closer to the normal and consequently for temporary abnormalities to become less pronounced. Since 1870, in spite of the extended market consequent on the development of the road and railway system in other parts, prices have steadily risen, the disappearance of the old advantage having been counteracted by other forces such as the increase of trade and the fall in the price of silver. During the last thirty years of the century the rise amounted on an average to nearly 20 per cent. in the case of wheat, 17·6 per cent. for barley, and 16·4 per cent. for gram. Though this average was somewhat enhanced by the high rates prevailing in the bad seasons of the last decade, the subsequent years of plenty

have been characterized by no tendency to revert to the former levels. From 1901 to 1904 inclusive the average of wheat was 14·06 *sers*, of barley 18·94 *sers*, and of gram 19·31 *sers* for the rupee—rates which represent an increase of 25, 27 and 21 per cent., respectively, over those prevailing in the ten years preceding the last settlement.

Wages.

It does not appear that cash wages have risen proportionately with prices, but as in the rural tracts remuneration for labour is generally paid in grain, the economic result is unimportant. Field labourers employed in cutting the crops receive as a rule one-twelfth of the produce in the *kharif* and one-twentieth in the *rabi;* cotton-picking is paid at a higher rate, amounting from one-eighth to one-sixth of the quantity gathered. Cash wages for unskilled labour, mainly supplied by Pasis, Chamars and Koris, range from five to six pice daily, but at times of keen demand the rate will rise to twice this sum. The women and children of these and other low castes are extensively employed in field labour, and make one anna daily in the case of women, and three pice in the case of boys and girls. Smiths and carpenters are more commonly paid in corn; but when money hire is given, it varies from two to three annas daily, the rate having remained unaltered since 1870, though of late years the brisk demand for hutting arising from the advent of plague has been responsible for a considerable increase in the wages of these and other classes. Brick-makers obtain from two and a half to four annas daily, or Rs. 25 per lakh of bricks made.

Weights and measures.

The local standards of weights and measures present no remarkable features. In measures of time the same terms are employed as are in general vogue elsewhere. Measures of length, too, are identical with those in use in adjoining districts: for example, the *kos* is about two miles, and for other approximate distances the *qadam* or pace, the *khet* or field, the *dori* or well-rope, and the *goli* or gunshot are words of common usage; they do not pretend to any degree of exactness, as is evident from their inherent elasticity. A more accurate measure is the *hath* or half-yard which formerly was a constituent part of the land chain, the most important of all standards. The latter has varied from time to time. Prior to the advent of British rule, it consisted

of 120 *haths* or 60 *gaz* of 30 inches each, being thus 150 feet. This was regarded as the *pakka* measure, the *kachcha jarib* in some parts being 20 paces. At the settlement of 1838 a chain of 44 yards was adopted, giving a *bigha* of 1,936 square yards or two-fifths of an acre. This is still in common use, and forms the only known *kachcha bigha*, in contradistinction to the *pakka* or standard *bigha* of 3,025 square yards. The local standard of weight varies in different places, but the most common is the *ser* of 100 *tolas*. In the northern markets of Fatehpur, Asni and Husainganj the *ser* is one of 96 *tolas*, similar to that in vogue at Dalmau in Rai Bareli on the opposite side of the Ganges. A few other *sers* are found locally, but these have been replaced for the most part by the Government standard of 80 *tolas*, which curiously is known as the *kachcha ser*. In the Khajuha tahsil the latter is employed save for measuring corn, for which the local 100 *tola ser* is used. Consequently there are none of the small *sers* and *panseris* which are so frequently to be seen in Oudh, and the *ganda* has no special meaning, but denotes generally a group of four: in some cases it is synonymous with the *chhatak*. The derivation of the local *sers* is uncertain. Before the cession the common weight was one of 89 in retail, and in wholesale transactions 96 *sonat* or *sanwat* rupees; but near the Jumna it consisted of 20 copper coins known as the *chikna jamnapari*. After cession there was considerable confusion for a time, as in some places the *ser* of 100 *sonat* rupees was employed, and elsewhere one of 96 *kaldar* rupees. The Government standards were not introduced till Regulation VII of 1833. Liquor is sold either by the *ser* or by the bottle containing 1¼ pints or three-fourths of a *ser*. Oil, too, sells by the *ser*, but quantities less than two *chhataks* are calculated by the *bela*, made from the fruit of the *bel* tree. Goldsmiths and jewellers have their own scale of weights, which call for no special comment.

Interest.

The prevailing rates of interest vary according to the nature of the transaction and the position and credit of the borrower. In small cash loans, where an article is given in pawn as security, the rate varies from three to six pies to the rupee per mensem, or between 18¾ and 37½ per cent. per annum. Such loans are as a rule for short periods only, and the higher rate is enforced where

costs Rs. 4 if of *markin*, and Rs. 5 when made of the finer material known as *nainsukh*. Printing on silk was at one time practised at Kishanpur, but the business has long ceased. Another textile industry is the manufacture of coarse blankets, which are made in several places in pargana Hathgaon Work in metal is confined to a few coppersmiths at Kora, but most of the old craftsmen have long ago migrated to Cawnpore. The pottery produced in the district has few peculiar features. It is worth mentioning, however, that certain articles such as *surahis* or water-bottles and *badhnas*, the spouted vessels used by Musalmans for ablutions, are made in a fashion peculiar to this district and Fyzabad; two moulds are employed, and the upper and lower halves of the vessel are made separately and then joined together with moist clay. The pottery made at Dhata and Kabra in pargana Ekdala is in two colours, red and black; it is smooth and clear, but perfectly plain, and is intended for Muhammadan use. The coloured plaster decoration of many of the small temples that are so numerous throughout the district is often very pretty and artistic. It generally consists of arabesques and diaper patterns scratched out in white on a dull red ground. This form of art, best illustrated at Khajuha, appears to date from the early part of the last century, but since that time the work has died out. The only other local manufacture that calls for mention is that of playing-cards, at Khajuha and elsewhere. These are of the Indian variety, each pack consists of eight suits of twelve cards each, the names of the suits being given in the following lines:—

Tas, Sufed, Shamsher, Ghulam,
In sab ke dahla se kam,
Surkh, Barat, Kimash o Chang:
Yih awen ekke ke sang.

The material ordinarily employed is paper or papier-mâché, and the price ranges from Re. 1 to Re. 1-8-0 a pack, though cards of the very cheapest description, such as natives commonly use, can be had for two or three annas. The best kinds are made of the scales of the *rohu* fish, and cost Rs. 3 a pack.

Trade.

The chief trade of the district is in grain, and Bindki is the most important centre. It stands on the junction of four metalled roads and is within short distance of the Bindki Road station,

which is situated in the village of Mauhar. In 1904 no less than 3,741 tons of grain were exported by rail from this place, the great bulk of it coming from Bindki, while in addition there is a considerable cart traffic between Bindki, Mauhar, and Cawnpore along the grand trunk road. Large quantities of gram are imported into Bindki from Bundelkhand, chiefly by the Chilla ferry, where the amount registered in 1904 was 1,467 tons, most of which doubtless found its way to Bindki. The local grain trade, already very heavy, will increase with the spread of irrigation in the neighbourhood; the *nazul* markets are a most valuable property and bring in a steady income to the town. After Bindki comes Khaga, from which 1,572 tons of grain were exported in the same year. This is all local produce from the Khaga tahsil, as very little is brought from beyond the Ganges or Jumna, and the fact bears witness to the growing prosperity of this subdivision. The export from the south-eastern corner of the district goes mainly to the Sirathu station in Allahabad. The village of Naraini in the south of pargana Haswa was once a great grain market, but the amount exported to Bahrampur, the nearest station, was only 468 tons. The export by rail from Fatehpur itself is extremely small, but the place serves as a local distributing centre for the surrounding country. The only other really important commodity is cattle, large numbers of animals being brought from Cawnpore and Banda for sale in the southern districts of Oudh and Allahabad. At seasons when the demand is high, as is the case before the rains, the grand trunk road is often crowded with large herds of bullocks, cows and buffaloes, brought from the pastures of the western and southern districts and even Native States beyond the borders of the provinces. Thus about 20,000 head are imported annually through Ghatampur, travelling eastward along the old road from Agra and Kalpi; 4,000 come from the Banda district by the Lilra ferry to the south of Ghazipur, and a similar number by way of Chilla. These animals, to the extent of six or eight thousand, are exported to Rai Bareli, and many to Allahabad and beyond, but of these there is no record. A good number of goats are imported from Banda; but as they are registered with sheep, no separate figures are available, though there is no doubt that they constitute the larger proportion of the

average of 9,500 head brought annually into the district, as Fatehpur itself is a great sheep-breeding tract. More than 2,000 sheep and goats are exported to Rai Bareli by way of Naubasta and Dalmau. Other articles of trade occupy a very inferior position. Sugar, in the form known as jaggery, is brought from Rai Bareli, Fyzabad and Shahganj, and is exported to Bundelkhand. Cotton, piecegoods and yarns are imported from Cawnpore to the principal markets; timber and bamboos come from Banda in small quantities; brass vessels from Shamsabad in the Farrukhabad district, Cawnpore and Mirzapur, iron from Cawnpore; and stone from Banda and Mirzapur, though there is little demand for this article. The exports include hides and bones from Kora and elsewhere, small numbers of brass and copper vessels from Bindki and Kora, *ghi* from the former market, and wool, which is sent to Cawnpore for the mills and to Mirzapur for making carpets.

Trade routes.

In early days trade chiefly followed the rivers, as roads were few and inferior. The waterways have been replaced, first by the introduction of metalled roads, and then to a large extent by the railway. At the present time, the chief trade routes are shown by the amount of traffic recorded at the registration posts maintained at Ghatampur in Cawnpore, Ghazipur in this district, Chilla in Banda, at the crossing of the metalled roads from Fatehpur and Bindki over the Jumna, and Augasi in Banda opposite the village of Lilra. Till 1893 there were two other outposts at Dalmau and Jagatpur, opposite Naubasta, both in the Rai Bareli district, and a third was maintained till 1904 at Dando in Banda opposite Kishanpur on the road to Khaga. These three were rendered unnecessary owing to the decline of the traffic since the opening of the direct line of railway from Lucknow to Benares and also that from Manikpur to Banda and Jhansi. The Oudh trade was never very great, but consisted chiefly of cattle, sheep and goats; cart traffic is difficult on account of the stretch of sand to be traversed on either side of the Ganges. The same obstacle has to be encountered at Kishanpur and Dando; but the road will be improved in the near future, though it is unlikely that the trade will recover its former position. Of the remaining posts, those at Ghazipur and Augasi show a considerable trade in animals, mainly goats and horned

cattle, and corn, oilseeds, salt and sugar for the town of Fatehpur. Through Chilla passes all the Bundelkhand traffic with Bindki, the exports being principally grain and sugar, and the imports timber, bamboos, cattle and goats. The Ghatampur post deals with a large local trade between the Cawnpore district and Kora, Bindki and the neighbourhood. It is carried on by carts, and consists of grain, oilseeds, cotton and yarn, the imports as a rule slightly exceeding the exports; mention should also be made of the great cattle traffic with the west, most of which reaches the district by this route, following the old Mughal road.

Markets. Mention has already been made of the principal markets in dealing with the trade centres; but in addition there are many other local bazars, of which a list will be found in the appendix. At these places, which comprise almost all the large villages and towns, markets are held on two days in each week; but the gatherings are as a rule of purely local interest. After Bindki comes Fatehpur, which has yielded up its former prominent position to Bindki, owing partly to the development of the latter place and partly to the extension of railways in Bundelkhand and Oudh. In the eastern half of the district the principal grain markets are Kishanpur, Hathgaon, Husainganj, Khaga, Haswa and Naraini, while in the west the chief are Kora and Bakewar. The latter is a small, but flourishing, bazar of recent origin, and intercepts part of the traffic between Kora and Bindki. The same cause which has affected Fatehpur has diminished the importance of several other markets. Husainganj was once a thriving place, but has suffered from the opening of the Oudh and Rohilkhand main line, and now very little traffic passes along the Rai Bareli road. Kishanpur, in spite of its favourable situation, has fallen off, the causes of its decline being due partly to the opening of the railway in the Banda and partly to the high freights on the East Indian Railway.

Fairs. A large number of fairs are held at different places in the district, and a list will be found in the appendix showing the locality, the name and date of the fair, and the approximate average attendance. The great majority of these gatherings are very small and of a purely religious nature, and are merely attended by the people of the immediate neighbourhood. The

only fair of any commercial importance is that at Sheorajpur on the Ganges in pargana Bindki. Here large numbers of pilgrims assemble at the full moon of Kartik for the purpose of bathing in the Ganges, and at the same time a considerable amount of trade is carried on in horses, camels, cattle, cloth and other articles. Owing to its comparatively accessible position in past times, when there was no railway in Bundelkhand, Sheorajpur attracted many pilgrims from that quarter; but of late years the attendance has declined and now averages about 20,000 persons, or less than half the number estimated 20 years ago. The fair has been injuriously affected by the fact that it falls on the same day as the great gathering at Bithur in the Cawnpore district, but the decline is common to almost all the assemblages of this nature in this district. In 1884 there were eleven other fairs with an estimated attendance of over 3,000, but at the present time the only one surviving is that at Kishanpur on the occasion of the Ramlila festival, and even here the numbers have shrunk to less than one-third of the former figure. The fair at Sankha in pargana Ghazipur, at which wrestling and other athletic contests are held, now attracts but 500 persons, whereas twenty years ago the number was about 6,000.

Communications. The district has at all times been advantageously situated with regard to means of communication. It is bounded on the north and south by large navigable rivers and through the centre there ran, from a very early date, the main road connecting the old Hindu capitals of Kanauj and Prayag, which afterwards developed into the imperial highway from the western to the eastern portions of the country ruled by the Pathan and Mughal sovereigns of Dehli. Since the introduction of British rule, means of communication have increased and multiplied, and now Fatehpur is as well provided in this respect as any portion of the United Provinces. The district is traversed by the main line of the East Indian Railway system, and is covered by a network of roads, an unusual proportion of which has been metalled. The cross-country roads are generally excellent, and the only difficulty occurs during the rains, when some of the streams are swollen; but this defect could be remedied by the construction of a few bridges.

Railway.

The railway enters the district from Allahabad in the centre of the eastern boundary and runs in a straight line past Khaga and Fatehpur, then bending slightly to the north-east till it reaches the borders of Cawnpore, where it crosses the Pandu Nadi. It is one of the oldest railways in India, this section having been opened for traffic on the 3rd of March 1859. There are numerous stations, at an average distance of little more than five miles apart, and now no part of the district is more than 12 miles from a station, except the southern portions of Ghazipur and Khajuha, which are slightly more remote. Dhata, which appears on the map to be far from the railway, is only nine miles from the Sirathu station in Allahabad. Close to its point of entry, but still within the Allahabad border, is Kanwar, one of the four crossing stations opened in 1902 for passengers only. After this come Khaga; Teni, another crossing station; Bahrampur, near Thariaon; Faizullahpur, near Haswa; Fatehpur-Haswa, so called to distinguish the district headquarters from Fatehpur-Sikri, Fatehgarh and other places of a similar name; Kurasti Kalan, also a crossing station; Malwa; Kanspur Gugauli, a crossing station between Bindki and Kalyanpur; Bindki Road, formerly known as Mauhar; and Karbigwan, which lies within the Cawnpore district, but is connected with Kora by an unmetalled road.

Provincial roads.

The list of all the roads in the district will be found in the appendix. As will be seen, they fall under two main heads, provincial and local, the former being under the management of the Public Works department, and the latter being under the control of the district board, although the annual work of maintenance in the case of metalled roads is entrusted to the former authority, while the charges are met from local funds. Those classified as provincial include the grand trunk road and that from Fatehpur to Banda. The former, which traverses northern India from Calcutta to Peshawar, enters the district at the 543rd mile from Calcutta and leaves it at the 598th mile. The road was commenced in 1832, but this portion was not completed for several years afterwards. It runs to the north of, and parallel to, the railway and is fairly well aligned, in this respect excelling the railway, which for some unknown reason was carried

too far south and passes through several series of swamps. In constructing the road no consideration was taken of the old towns between Allahabad and Fatehpur along the imperial road of former days, with the result that the existing *sarais* on that road were rendered useless, and the towns themselves, which depended on the road traffic, lost their importance and decayed. Such places are Kara in the Allahabad district and Hathgaon and Haswa in Fatehpur. The grand trunk road is still extensively employed, and a busy cart traffic is carried on between Fatehpur, Bindki and Cawnpore, while at certain seasons long strings of cattle, ponies and the like may be seen passing eastwards. The annual cost of maintenance is Rs. 8,830, or Rs. 160 a mile. The other provincial road runs south-west from Fatehpur to Chilla on the south bank of the Jumna, and thence to Banda. The length within this district is 23 miles and the river is crossed during the dry season by a bridge of boats, replaced by a ferry during the rains. There was till recently a mail-cart service on this road, but the route lost its importance after the construction of the line from Manikpur to Jhansi, although occasionally travellers still find that it saves time to adopt the direct road route in preference to the circuitous and slow journey by railway.

Local roads.

The local roads in this district fall under four classes, known officially as first-class roads, metalled, bridged and drained throughout; fourth-class roads, banked but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained; fifth-class roads, cleared, partially bridged and drained; and sixth-class roads, cleared only. They had in 1905 a total length of 460 miles. The first class roads are in the main, feeders to the railway, and of this description are those from Fatehpur to Ghazipur and to Rai Bareli, from Khaga to Kishanpur, and from the Bindki Road station to Bindki and Chilla, to Kora and to Sheorajpur. Others of the same nature are the roads connecting the various railway stations with the grand trunk road, and that from Bindki to Kalyanpur, of considerable importance when the latter place was the headquarters of a tahsil and now serving to connect Bindki with the Kanspur Gugauli station. Altogether there are 119 miles of metalled road, maintained at an average cost of Rs. 140 a mile. It is proposed to increase this length by adding metalled feeders

to the Kanspur Gugauli and Teni stations, and to link up Asothar and Haswa in the same way. The metalled roads include a portion of the old Mughal highway. This enters the district near Kora, from which point it has been metalled as far as its junction with the grand trunk road. It passes Bakewar and runs through Khajuha, where there is a vast *sarai*, now used for various Government buildings, including the tahsil; thence it continues through Bindki in a direct line towards Fatehpur, but after crossing the railway it abandons its original alignment, and joins the grand trunk road by a small metalled branch at Chakendi. It appears that at one time both the grand trunk road and the Mughal road were metalled, but their close approximation and identical direction led to the construction of this small link and the abandonment of the old highway for this portion as a metalled road. Beyond Fatehpur the Mughal road coincides with the grand trunk as far as Bilanda, where there are the remains of an old *sarai;* and from Bilanda to Hathgaon and eastwards to Kara the road is unmetalled. The exact course of the original road for a few miles from Bilanda is not determinable, but it seems that it passed through Haswa; after that point its alignment is shown by the ruins at Sarai Manda, Chunni-ki-sarai, a hamlet of Sultanpur, and Aphoi, the first stage west of Kara, where there is a large brick-strewn mound known as the *chauki*. Of the remaining unmetalled roads the most important are those from Bahua to Dhata and from Fatehpur to Hamirpur. The former was greatly improved in the famine of 1869, when it was raised and remodelled, while bridges were built over the Bari Nadi at Manawan and the Chhoti Nadi near Bijaipur. The Hamirpur road was somewhat improved in the famine of 1897, but the old faulty alignment was maintained and certain corrections are needed, as well as a bridge over the Rind near Jafarganj. The position of the remaining roads may be seen in the map.

Bungalows. There are inspection-houses on the grand trunk road at Katoghan, Thariaon, Abunagar, Daulatpur, and Asafpur on the Cawnpore border, and on the Banda road at Bahua, as well as the dak-bungalow at Fatehpur. These are all mere *chaukis* of the old pattern, having one main room and two narrow

verandah rooms, and were originally constructed as staging bungalows for travellers. On the local roads the only inspection-houses are those at Khaga, Khajuha and Ghazipur. The last is in a dilapidated condition, and that at Khajuha has been made out of the *baradari* in the Badshahi Bagh. At Khakreru part of the old tahsil buildings was adapted to serve as a bungalow, but this was destroyed in the rains of 1898. Other bungalows are greatly needed in this district, especially at Bindki. There are military encamping-grounds on the grand trunk road at Katoghan, Thariaon, Fatehpur and Malwa, and on the Banda road at Bahua. For the convenience of travellers the district board maintains *sarais* at Thariaon, Katoghan and Malwa on the grand trunk road, at Fatehpur near the railway station, at Khajuha on the old Mughal road, at Mauhar near the Bindki Road station, and at Lalauli on the main route to Banda. The last, like that at Khajuha, dates from a period prior to British rule, and is now little used. Other *sarais* on the grand trunk road are those at Fatehpur, Aung and Malwa, but they are no longer maintained by Government, repairs being imperfectly carried out by the Bhatiaras.

Ferries and bridges.

In the appendix will be found a list of all the ferries in the district, showing the management of each and the rivers crossed. Such ferries are required for the passage of the Ganges and Jumna alone and are for the most part controlled by the Fatehpur district board. The most important exception is the Chilla ferry and pontoon bridge, managed by the Banda authorities. After this, the chief ferries over the Jumna are those at Lilra, Kishanpur, Dhana in pargana Ekdala, and Rithwan and Parsenda in pargana Kora, leading to Hamirpur and managed from that district. Of the Ganges ferries, all are under the control of the Fatehpur district board, with the exception of Rajghat on the Rai Bareli road. This is seemingly the most important as being on the only metalled road leading into Oudh, but owing to the difficulties in crossing the sands of the river, and the competition of the railways, the traffic is now very small and the income insignificant. The most frequented ferries are those at Sheorajpur, Asni, Bhitaura, Adampur and Naubasta on the road to Salon. Save the temporary structure at Chilla on the Jumna, there are

no bridges over the great rivers in this district. On the interior streams the chief are the girder bridges over the Bari Nadi on the roads from Khaga to Kishanpur and from Fatehpur to Ghazipur, and the three-arched bridge over the same stream on the road from Bahua to Dhata. Over the Pandu Nadi there is a fine bridge on the grand trunk road, and the Rind river is crossed by an old masonry bridge at Kora; the latter consists of eight spans, 12 feet 4 inches in width. The Sasur Khaderi is bridged on the Mughal road and on that from Khaga to Naubasta and Salon. Besides these, there are no bridges of any size in the district, and more are undoubtedly required; this is especially the case with regard to the Rind between Jafarganj and Fatehpur, and the Bari Nadi between Asothar and Haswa.

Waterways.

Both the Ganges and Jumna are navigable throughout their length in this district, but the traffic now carried by these rivers is very small and has practically disappeared since the construction of the railway. The waterborne trade has also diminished by reason of the decreased depth of the rivers since the extension of the canal system. A few boats still ply up and down the streams, carrying grain, stone, and fuel, but the quantities transported in this manner are of very small dimensions. It was on account of this disappearance of boat traffic that the extension of the navigation canal from Cawnpore to Allahabad was abandoned, as it was rightly foreseen that the additional expense incurred would never be repaid.

villages numbered 2,741, and of these 2,662 had less than a thousand inhabitants, and 79 more than this figure, the only town with a population of over five thousand being Fatehpur. This return is startlingly different from that of the previous census, probably on account of the treatment of hamlets as separate village sites.

Census of 1881.

The next enumeration took place nine years later in 1881, and then the population was 683,745, the average density being 417·2 to the square mile. The general increase amounted to three per cent., but was chiefly confined to the northern parganas, Kutila having risen by as much as 26 per cent., while in Hathgaon the increment was 14 per cent., in Haswa 13, and in Bindki and Fatehpur nine per cent. During the past decade the rainfall had been lighter than usual and the mortality from fever had diminished, while in the north little loss had been experienced from the scanty rain owing to the facilities of well irrigation. The southern parganas, on the other hand, had suffered considerably: this was especially the case in Dhata and Ekdala in the south-east and in Kora and Tappa Jar in the west; the Ghazipur tahsil escaped serious damage, but the number of inhabitants remained stationary. At all times it has been observed that in wet seasons the population oscillates towards the south, while in dry years the reverse process takes place, so that on the whole the numbers tend to return to a normal maximum. This tendency has probably been checked by the introduction of the canal in the southern parganas, which suffered in dry years, and the central depression will remain unaffected if any scheme of drainage can be devised to reduce the waterlogging without interference with irrigation. The number of towns and villages in 1881 was 1,414, and of these 1,260 had less than a thousand, 151 between one and five thousand inhabitants, the three remaining towns with a larger population being Fatehpur, Bindki and Jahanabad.

Census of 1891.

The next ten years were remarkable for the steadiness of the seasons and the general agricultural prosperity, but it was also a period of unhealthiness in the northern half of the district, which suffered a considerable decline, while the southern parganas increased. The total population was 699,157, giving an average density of 428 persons to the square mile. The increase thus

amounted to 2·4 per cent. only, for though it was very considerable in the Jumna tract, the decline in the more thickly populated portions of the district counteracted the addition elsewhere. The district then contained 1,428 towns and villages, of which 1,275 possessed less than 1,000 inhabitants, and 106 others less than 2,000; there were 42 between two and five thousand, and three others above the latter figure, including Fatehpur, Bindki and Garha.

Census of 1901.

The last enumeration was that of the 1st of March 1901. During the period that had intervened the district had undergone great vicissitudes of fortune. The floods of 1894 had caused unhealthiness and a general reduction in the prosperity of the agricultural community, and they were followed by the deficient rainfall of 1895 and 1896. A famine ensued, and in 1897 the death-rate was higher than at any other time previously recorded. The recovery, though checked to some extent by the floods of 1898, was fairly rapid, particularly in the parganas of Dhata and Aya Sah, of which the latter had declined during the past twenty years and had suffered as much as any other during the period of depression. The total population was 686,391, showing a decrease of eight per cent. since the previous enumeration. On this occasion it was found that the northern and central parganas had suffered most, the effects of the scarcity having been partially counterbalanced in the south by the introduction of the canal. Dhata actually showed an increase of six per cent., while in the depressed tract of Aya Sah the population had risen by two and a half per cent.

Density.

The average density at the last census was 420·8 to the square mile—a much lower figure than in any other part of the Doab. If the urban population, which materially affects the total in the adjoining districts of Allahabad and Cawnpore, be excluded, the deficiency in Fatehpur still amounts to eight per cent., and an almost similar discrepancy may be observed in comparing the density per cultivated square mile of Fatehpur with the average of the three districts; in this case the latter is 777 and that of Fatehpur only 742, while for Oudh the figure is 835. The reason for this lies mainly in the general inferiority of the Fatehpur cultivation, but also to some extent in the

natural disadvantages of this district in the shape of waterlogging in the centre and the great depth of the water-level in the north and south; these causes are essentially of a complementary character, as the best cultivators are always to be found in the most favoured tracts. Within the district, an analysis of the density shows that the Kutila and Hathgaon parganas, where the best description of tenants prevails, are the most thickly populated, while Dhata, the most populous of the Jumna parganas, is practically in the hands of Kurmis, whose industry is superior to that of any other caste. At the sametime it must be remembered that these parganas are more healthy than the other portions of the central plain, by reason of their better drainage, and also are much more lightly assessed—a very important consideration. Ghazipur and Muttaur have the lowest density, 310 and 308 to the square mile respectively, while all the other parganas which border on the Jumna are below the district average, and those along the Ganges are above it, except Kutia Gunir. It remains to be seen whether any permanent change will be effected by the opening up of the southern parganas to canal irrigation.

Towns and villages. According to the census returns, the district contained 1,408 towns and villages, and of these no less than 1,259 had a population of under a thousand; of the remainder 109 had fewer than two thousand, and 38 between two and five thousand. The remaining three included the municipality of Fatehpur, the Act XX town of Bindki and the large agricultural village of Garha on the Jumna between Kishanpur and Kot. Other places, which may properly be described as towns are Khajuha, Kishanpur and Jahanabad, administered under Act XX of 1856, as well as Haswa and Hathgaon. Their population is, however, small, and with the exception of Haswa, which has benefited by the advent of the railway, they have all declined rapidly in size and importance during the past century. The urban population, comprising that of Fatehpur and the Act XX towns, amounts to 5·4 per cent. of the whole—a figure which, though higher than is the case in many districts of Oudh, is well below the average of the Doab and the United Provinces generally. The villages of the district consist for the most part of a single main site; but of late years there has been a noticeable increase in the number of hamlets,

this phenomenon being a constant accompaniment of extended cultivation, while it has been assisted by the spread of plague. Generally, however, hamlets are few; their absence is in part due to the large stretches of *usar* or water in the central tract; but the origin of the large inhabited sites along the Jumna may be ascribed without hesitation to purposes of defence, and in many cases, as for example Kot in pargana Ekdala, the position of the village was selected with this object. The more important exceptions to the general rule are to be seen in pargana Kutila, and in the north of Hathgaon, where there is an unusual number of small outlying hamlets along the Ganges; but this is not an exposed tract, and possesses no hindrances in the shape of water-logging or barren plains. Many of the Jumna villages cover a large area, and this, too, has led to the comparatively recent formation of numerous hamlets.

Migration. The decline in the population at the last census was most noticeable in the Khajuha tahsil, where it amounted to nearly four per cent. This may be attributed in large measure to emigration to Cawnpore during the famine, but it appears that many of the emigrants returned to their homes after the introduction of canal irrigation. Of all the persons enumerated in Fatehpur, 92·22 per cent. were natives of the district, as compared with 90·24 per cent. in 1891, while 6·93 per cent. were born in contiguous districts and ·85 per cent. in other parts of India. The majority of the immigrants were females; this is a usual phenomenon and may be ascribed to the ordinary marriage custom of the country. On the other hand, 8·18 per cent. of the persons who gave Fatehpur as their birth-place were enumerated in other districts of the United Provinces, and 1·61 per cent. elsewhere in India. Consequently the district lost to a considerable extent by the movement of population, although it is impossible to state how many of the 67,362 natives of Fatehpur found elsewhere left the district during the ten years preceding the census. Nor do the returns show the number of emigrants to the West Indies, Fiji, Natal and other colonies, though this was of no great importance and considerably less than 5,000.

Sex. In the matter of the numerical relation of the sexes Fatehpur stands midway between the eastern and western districts of the

United Provinces. In the former there is usually an excess of females and in the latter of males, and this phenomenon is illustrated in the different parts of this district. Altogether there were at the last census 96·4 females to every hundred males, but in the eastern tahsil of Khaga, adjoining the Allahabad district, where the numbers are approximately equal, the proportion was 99·6, while in Khaga on the west it was only 93·7. The last forty years have shown a remarkable change in this respect. In 1865 there were on an average 90·3 females to 100 males; in 1872 the number had risen to 92·1, and in 1881 to 96·7. At the following census a sharp decline occurred, the figure falling to 94·3, but since that time the former position has been recovered. The drop is somewhat inexplicable, but it was observed in five other districts, in which also it was associated with a decade of unusually favourable seasons; it certainly is not inconsistent with the theory that girls are born in less numbers in periods of prosperity. The cause cannot be assigned to infanticide, for however much this had affected the state of affairs in early days, the practice had become to all intents and purposes non-existent by 1881. It is, however, noteworthy that among the Musalman inhabitants women outnumber men to the extent of about three per cent., while among the Rajputs, who have always been the worst offenders, there were only 80 females to every hundred males in 1891, and at the last census the proportion had fallen to the surprisingly low figure of 58·3, though very probably the existence of females was to a large extent concealed.

Religions. The population as ascertained in 1901 was composed of 606,588 Hindus, 79,372 Musalmans, 193 Aryas, 145 Christians, 74 Jains, 15 Sikhs and 4 Parsis. The distribution by tahsils and police circles will be seen in the tables given in the appendix.* The number of Musalmans is slightly below the general average, but exceeds those of all the adjoining districts save Allahabad. As compared with Oudh, of which Fatehpur formed a part before the cession, the proportion is distinctly low, but this is not surprising if the inferior agricultural capacity and the outlying position of the district be taken into consideration. The Musalmans are found in the greatest strength in the Khaga tahsil, and

* Appendix, Tables I and II.

especially in the Hathgaon police circle, where they constitute 29 per cent. of the population—a fact which is doubtless due to the proximity of the old seat of government at Kara. After Hathgaon comes Fatehpur, and then Lalauli, Bindki, Jahanabad and Thariaon, that is to say, along the line of the old Mughal road and down that leading to Banda. The lowest proportion occurs in the Dhata and Ghazipur parganas. As in most other districts, Musalmans have increased more rapidly than the Hindus, but their rate of progress has been small, and between 1881 and 1901 it amounted to less than one per cent.

Aryas.

Of the other religions there is little to be said. The Sikhs are in Government service, and, as is also the case with the Parsis, form a negligeable total. The Arya Samaj has made some progress, as in 1891 it had only 15 followers. At the last census the bulk of the Aryas were found in the Fatehpur tahsil, while of the remainder 33 were in Khaga, 19 in Ghazipur and 13 in Khajuha. They are drawn from many different castes, the best represented being Brahmans with 67, and Kayasths with 53 members. After these come 18 Khattris, 17 Banias, and 13 Rajputs, while the rest consisted of Sonars, Jats, Ahirs and others, including one Kanjar.

Christianity.

The Christian population was made up of 32 Europeans and Eurasians, and 113 natives. The latter included 84 Presbyterians, seven members of the church of England, two Roman Catholics, and 20 of no specified denomination. The number of native Christians has increased of late years, for in 1881 there were but 25, and ten years later the total had risen by two only. The American Presbyterian mission dates from 1853, but before that time, apparently as early as 1832, a Dr. Charles Madden had gathered together a hundred or more orphans, whom he personally supported, and for whom he secured a native Christian teacher, named Gopinath Nandi, who had been baptized in Calcutta. When Dr. Madden returned to England in 1838, he sent the orphans and their teacher to Fatehgarh, but the latter was subsequently ordained and came back to Fatehpur to start a fresh mission in 1853. The number of Christians rapidly increased and a church was organized, the work being greatly encouraged by Mr. R. T. Tucker, the judge, who was killed

in the mutiny together with several members of the community. Gopinath was carried off as a prisoner to Allahabad, but was rescued on the day appointed for his execution He remained at Fatehpur till 1861, and was succeeded by Ishwari Das, one of the orphans of the famine of 1838. Since that time the work has languished for want of adequate supervision. For a time the Womens' Union Zenana Mission had a station here, and a chaplain was appointed by the church of Scotland, but at present the olny agency is that of the American Presbyterian mission, represented by an American missionary and three Indian helpers. The native community is, however, small, but a fair number of children have been sent from Fatehpur to be educated at institutions elsewhere. There is no Anglican church in the district, but a room in the cutcherry at Fatehpur is set apart for this purpose, services being held periodically by the garrison chaplain of Allahabad.

Hindus. As is generally the case throughout the provinces, the Hindus of this district belong to no particular religious denomination, and in the case of 87 per cent. no specified sect was returned at the last census, this proportion being slightly above the general average. Of the remainder, 5 per cent. were classified as Vaishnavites, 3½ per cent. as Saivites, 2½ per cent. as monotheists, one per cent. as worshippers of the Panchon Pir, while the few others were followers of Radha Swami and the like. The Hindu community is composed of representatives of no fewer than seventy different castes, while in the case of 120 persons no caste was recorded. Of these, eleven possess over 20,000 members apiece, together amounting to 71·6 per cent. of the total, and eight more occur in number exceeding 10,000. There are few castes which are in any way peculiar to Fatehpur or are found in proportions greatly differing from those of the general average of the provinces.

Chamars. First in point of numbers come the Chamars, of whom there were 62,966, or 13 per cent. of the total Hindu population. They are relatively most numerous in pargana Dhata, after which come Hathgaon, Kutila, and Fatehpur, but the variations are not striking. As elsewhere, they are employed as labourers and cultivators, but few are taken as tenants, although fair numbers are recorded as sub-tenants; they held proportionately more

land in Kora than in any other part of the district. Generally, they resemble their brethren in other parts, occupying almost the lowest place in the social scale, and call for no special description.

The second place is held by Brahmans, amounting to 57,504 souls or 9·5 per cent. of the total number of Hindus—a proportion slightly below the provincial average. They are most numerous in pargana Bindki, after which come Kora, Ghazipur and Muttaur. Brahmans take a prominent part in agriculture, both as proprietors and tenants. In the latter capacity they hold an area only exceeded by that of the Rajputs, while they rank fourth as landowners, possessing a very considerable share in Kora. As a rule, they are poor cultivators, and the presence of so many Brahmans and Rajputs in this district is doubtless one of the causes of its backward state. There are no very prominent members of the caste in Fatehpur, although a certain number own fairly large estates, as for example the *zamindars* of Jamrawan. The majority of the Brahmans in this district belong to the Kanaujia sub-division, and though several others are represented, their numbers are relatively insignificant. Of these the Sarwarias and Gangaputras are the most numerous, while the others belong to the Gaur, Sanadh, Gujrati, Bharadwaj, Saraswati, Joshi, Gautam, and Padha septs. At the last census the Mahabrahmans were enumerated as a separate caste, but no representatives were recorded in this district, although several were found in 1891; this is doubtless due to a reluctance on their part to record themselves as such, owing to the stigma attaching to their name. The Gangaputras are chiefly to be found at Sheorajpur, but they also reside at other places on the Ganges where religious gatherings take place. The right to receive fees from pilgrims at the bathing *ghats* is partitioned out among the Gangaputras, and they are notoriously ready to resent the interference of an outsider by an appeal to the civil courts, or even by a resort to force. Disputes of this kind frequently arise when a share in the fees is claimed owing to a marriage into the family, or by reason of hereditary succession. The class consists of all Brahmans who have lost their family traditions and can give no satisfactory account of their predecessors; in theory all Gangaputras are

Brahmans.

equal in all respects, and in the matter of eating and drinking this is carried out in practice. In the matter of intermarriage, however, the different kinds of Brahmans who make up the clan keep themselves separate. The class is generally despised by other Brahmans, who frequently refuse to remain in the same village with them, lest the suspicion that they had been connected with them may damage their prospects in arranging marriages for their children. Though their chief occupation consists in the extortion of alms, the Gangaputras occasionally betake themselves to shopkeeping and farming.

Ahirs. The third place is taken by the Ahirs, who numbered 57,359 persons, or 9·4 per cent. of the Hindu population—a figure which is approximate to the provincial percentage. They are slightly more numerous in the neighbourhood of the Ganges than in the south, the largest number being found in Kutila, Kutia Gunir and Hathgaon, while they are comparatively few in Ekdala, Dhata and Muttaur. Many of the Ahirs follow their hereditary occupation as cattle-breeders and graziers, especially in the pasture lands along the Ganges; but the majority are engaged in agriculture, and in pargana Kutila they cultivate one-fifth of the total area. As agriculturists they attain a fair standard of efficiency, but are not equal in this respect to their brethren in other districts. They own very little land, although at the last settlement they held 1·7 per cent. of pargana Haswa.

Kurmis. As elsewhere, the Kurmis are the most industrious and intelligent cultivators in the district, and together with the Muraos and Lodhs constitute the highest order of tenantry here found. Unfortunately their combined totals are much below the numbers found in other more highly developed tracts, and the result is seen in the comparatively low standard of agriculture in the district. At the last census there were 41,942 Kurmis, or 6·9 per cent. of the total number of Hindus. They are somewhat unevenly distributed, being most numerous in Dhata, where they aggregate 29·3 per cent. of the population, cultivating 62 per cent. and owning 83 per cent. of the area. They hold the second place as tenants in Kora, Aya Sah and Tappa Jar, and the effect of their presence in these parganas, as also in Dhata, is to be seen in the superior quality of the crops on their holdings.

They also occur in fair numbers in Ekdala, Kutia Gunir, Fatehpur and Bindki. As proprietors, they are chiefly confined to Dhata, but own a certain amount of land in Kora, Ekdala and elsewhere. On the whole, they are in a prosperous condition and will doubtless benefit by the introduction of the canal to the parts of the district where they are most numerous; though they pay high rents, they are independent and combine to resist oppression. A few members of the community have attained to wealth and influence, notably Sheo Shankar of Gurgaula, at the present time a member of the district board.

Rajputs. The Rajputs or Thakurs numbered 41,905 persons or 6·9 per cent. of the Hindu population—a figure slightly below the provincial average. They are proportionately most numerous in the Ghazipur and Khajuha tahsils, particularly in pargana Muttaur, and are fewest in Khaga and Fatehpur. At the last settlement they owned 20·8 per cent. of the whole district, being second to Musalmans only; the largest proportions were 76·3 per cent. in Kutia Gunir, 48·2 per cent. in Bindki and 42·5 per cent. in Muttaur, while the area held by them is smallest in Dhata. There are one or two large proprietors, but their villages are generally held by coparcenary communities. As tenants, they are in possession of more land than any other caste, but like the Brahmans they are indifferent cultivators. According to the last census, the Rajputs of this district comprise members of 33 different clans; but in the case of over five thousand persons no distinct subdivision was specified. At the same time, only a few exist in any strength and deserve separate mention.

Rajput clans. The most numerous are the Bais, of whom there were 7,374 representatives, chiefly in the parganas of Kutia Gunir, Haswa, Fatehpur, Ghazipur and Hathgaon. They own a considerable number of estates in the district, and many of them claim to be connected with the great Tilokchandi families of Rai Bareli, a very plausible contention, as the early history of that race is closely associated with the Gautam Rajas of Argal. The history of the clan is narrated in the volume on Rai Bareli; they are said to have come originally from Mungi Patan in the Deccan, and it is quite possible that the Bais of Fatehpur either migrated from this district into Oudh, or else spread southwards over the

Ganges from Rai Bareli. Next in order come the Gautams, who numbered 5,992 persons—a figure which is exceeded in few districts. They appear to have decreased rapidly of late years, for in 1881 as many as 16,680 were enumerated, but the alteration may be due to a change in classification. They are to be found chiefly in Kora, Bindki and Kutia Gunir, where they claim to have settled since the days of the Hindu kingdom of Kanauj. Their head is the Raja of Argal, the history of whose family as well as that of the clan will be given later. The Gautams are divided into four tribes, known as Raja, Rao, Rana and Rawat, a similar subdivision occurring in the case of the Bais. The representatives of the Rajas live at Argal; of the Raos at Birahanpur in Bindki; of the Ranas at Chilli in the Cawnpore district; and of the Rawats at Bhaopur in Bindki. Several branches of the clan were converted to Muhammadanism in the days of the Mughal empire, as also is the case with many of the Gautams of Azamgarh. The clan belongs to the Bharadwaj and Garg *gotras*, and they give their daughters in marriage to the Bhadaurias, Kachwahas, Rathors, Gahlots, Chauhans, and Tomars. The Chauhans numbered 4,489 souls and are principally settled in pargana Kutila. They claim descent from the Chauhans of Mainpuri, and belong to the most exclusive families of the clan. One branch goes by the name of Khichar, and is now represented by the Raja of Asothar, whose ancestors came from Raghugarh in central India about the middle of the 16th century. The Khichars were not separately enumerated at the last census, but in 1881 there were 1,474 of this race; their history will be given later, as at one time they played a very conspicuous part in the annals of the district. The Dikhit Rajputs, with 3,332 representatives at the last enumeration, are chiefly to be found in the Muttaur aud Kutia Gunir parganas, where they hold a few estates, though their possessions have decreased. They are said to have come from Banda and to have settled at Kunda Kanak in Muttaur. Some of the Dikhit families have embraced the Muhammadan faith, and one of them, named Ram Singh, who married the daughter of Nandan Rai Gautam, went to Dehli and became a Musalman under the name of Malikdad Khan; his posterity reside at Lalauli, which he founded, and though professedly

followers of Islam, practice a number of Hindu ceremonies. The only other clan with over two thousand members is that of the Sengars, of whom there were 2,468, mainly in Tappa Jar and Muttaur, where they own a few villages. Like the Gautams they claim descent from Sringi Rishi and the daughter of the Gaharwar Raja of Kanauj; the present head of the clan is the Raja of Jagamanpur in the Jalaun district. There were 1,544 Chandels at the last census, members of this clan owning a few small estates in Kutia Gunir and Hathgaon. They originally emigrated from Malwa and settled at Kalinjar in Banda, where they are said to have remained for eight generations, and then to have removed to Mahoba, whence they migrated to Kanauj, and at a later period moved eastwards to Sheorajpur and Suchendi; the former Rajas of Sheorajpur being acknowledged heads of the clans. The Panwars have several settlements in this district, and in 1901 numbered 1,165 persons, but they are less prosperous than many of the Rajput clans, in spite of their high descent. After the Musalman conquest they left their original home at Ujjain, and one party came to this district. Those settled in Ghazipur, Muhammadpur and other places spring from a Purba Rai Singh, who received a grant of land from Ghazi Khan, the founder of the town of Ghazipur. The other clans with over a thousand representatives include Bhadaurias, who number 1,457 and come from the territory of Bhadawar in Agra district; the Kachwahas, amounting to 1,342 persons, but not otherwise important; the Parihars, of whom there were 1,382; the Janwars, numbering 1,290, a higher figure than that recorded in any district out of Oudh; and the Gaurs, 1,129 persons in all. Mention may also be made of the Rathors, 935; the Raghubansis, 897, who came from beyond the Jumna about four centuries ago and still hold a considerable number of villages in pargana Fatehpur, though their chief estate of Jamrawan was confiscated for rebellion in 1857; the Bisens, 542, who held a good many villages in Haswa and one or two in Ekdala, and claim connection with the great house of Salempur Majhauli in Gorakhpur; and the Tomars, 323, who are found in small numbers in pargana Ekdala and aver that their first settlement in this district was made in the eighth century. Among the many clans which

were not separately enumerated are the Raizadas, who formerly owned a large property in Hathgaon. They claim to be descended from a daughter of the king of Kanauj, who was given in marriage to a devotee, named Parasur Rishi, who had received many tokens of the monarch's favour. Among other presents was an elephant, bestowed with the promise that the Raja would give to the saint as much land as it could walk round without lying down to rest; the story goes on to say that the animal traversed the lands of Hathgaon till it came to the village of Iradatpur Dhami. There it lay down and at once turned into stone. The stone elephant still remains and a fair is held annually in honour of the saint. The Rawats have small possessions in Aya Sah, the head of the family being the *zamindar* of Baijani. They are connected with the Rawats of Unao, and are distinct from the subdivision of Gautams mentioned above, claiming to be of the Bais clan. They are not generally accepted as true Rajputs, and it is generally believed that they are sprung from the connection of a Bais with an Ahir woman.*

Pasis.

After the Rajputs come Pasis, who numbered 32,008 persons or 5·2 per cent. of the Hindu population. This is above the provincial average, but below that of Oudh, the special home of this caste, where in the lawless days preceding British rule they were largely employed by the local chieftains as bowmen. At the present time they are mainly supported by labour and to a small extent by agriculture, but only in the Fatehpur and Hathgaon parganas do they hold an appreciable area as tenants. Pasis are to be found in all parts of the district, but are most numerous in Hathgaon and fewest in Kora, Muttaur and Ghazipur. As elsewhere, they keep large numbers of pigs, and on this account they are confined to the outer limits of villages or made to live in hamlets. The Pasis of Fatehpur have no better reputation than their brethren in other districts and are notorious for their thievish propensities. In Hathgaon they are also prone to illicit distillation of liquor, the facilities and temptations for such a practice being so great that they cannot be prevented from disobeying the law, in spite of deterrent punishments

* Gazetteer of Unao, p. 56.

frequently accompanied by the dismissal of the *chaukidar*, who is commonly a member of this caste.

Lodhs.

The Lodhs or Lodhas constitute 4·9 per cent. of the Hindu community, numbering 29,734 persons at the last census. The proportion is above the average, but the difference is not remarkable, as the caste is chiefly confined to certain districts of Oudh and the Doab. Here they are very unevenly distributed, being found in largest numbers in the Haswa and Hathgaon parganas, after which come Ekdala, Aya Sah, Fatehpur, and Ghazipur. As tenants they hold large areas in these parganas; as proprietors they are most numerous in Ekdala, and to a less extent in Hathgaon, but on the whole they possess but few estates. They are careful and hardworking cultivators, ranking second to the Kurmis. The Lodhas of Ekdala, Khaga, and Khakreru are a separate caste and are known by the distinctive name of Singraur: no connection can be traced between them and the place thus called in the Nawabganj pargana of Allahabad, and they are only to be found in this district. They themselves claim to be Rajputs, stating that they are descended from one Sringi Rishi, who migrated from Ajodhya to Benares, but the pretension is not universally admitted. The same name occurs in Gautam and Raizada tradition. Those of Ekdala aver that they came from the neighbourhood of Banda in the time of the Tomars, and if this be true, it removes any possibility of the derivation from Singraur in Allahabad. Under their leader, Dariao Singh, they gave much trouble during the mutiny.

Kewats.

Kewats numbered 28,614 persons at the last census, or 4·7 per cent. of the total Hindu population. The caste is chiefly confined to the eastern parts of the provinces, and they occur here in a greater proportion than in the neighbouring districts. They are principally found along the Jumna and in the south, and are most numerous in Muttaur and Ekdala, where they number 9·4 and 7·4 per cent. respectively, but there are some in Kutia Gunir and Bindki. By tradition they are boatmen and fishermen, but since the disappearance of the river traffic they have taken to agriculture. The Kewats, as already mentioned in chapter I, are addicted to hunting and to a large extent are responsible for the disappearance of four-footed game from the district.

Koris. Of the Koris, who are more numerous in the Allahabad division than elsewhere, there were 25,692 persons in 1901 or 4·2 per cent. of the Hindus. As usual, they are chiefly engaged in weaving and daily labour: as agriculturists they possess but a small proportion of the land and do not appear to be so successful as their caste-fellows in other districts. As already mentioned in the previous chapter, the weaving industry has greatly declined of late years, owing to the competition of factory-made cloth from Cawnpore, Bombay and the mills of Europe; and in consequence the Koris have declined in prosperity.

Gadariyas. Gadariyas, as enumerated at the last census, amounted to 22,103 persons, or 3·6 per cent. of the Hindu population—a figure that is above the provincial average. They are on the whole fairly evenly distributed, but are strongest in Kutila and Ghazipur, and fewest in Kutia Gunir, Bindki, Aya Sah and Dhata. For the most part they follow their hereditary calling of shepherds and goatherds, pasturing their flocks on the large amount of waste land. The Fatehpur breed of sheep is well known, while the goats are of a superior stamp, although unequal to those of Bundelkhand. In the capacity of cultivators they are found in most parganas, especially Kora and Ghazipur, but their standard of husbandry is not high.

Banias. The only remaining caste with more than twenty thousand representatives is that of the Banias, of whom there were 21,083, or 3·4 per cent. of the total number of Hindus. They are found in all parts of the district, and are most numerous in the chief commercial centres such as Bindki and Fatehpur, and in the old markets of Husainganj and Jafarganj. They hold a considerable proportion of the land, and since the last settlement have doubled their estates; their largest properties are in Kutia Gunir and Kutila. A certain number are engaged in cultivation, chiefly in the Jumna parganas and Hathgaon. The Bania in his capacity of money-lender is a necessity of life to the poor tenant of this district, who in times of difficulty is apt to pay his *mahajan*, from whom he can procure advances to carry him on to harvest time, in preference to satisfying the *zamindar's* demand for rent. It is probably on this account that Banias predominate in the parganas along the Jumna, which till quite recently were

liable to drought; they do not appear to have obtained such a hold in the less precarious tracts of the north, and in Dhata, where the more thrifty Kurmis predominate. The Banias of this district belong to several subdivisions, the chief being the Agraharis and Agarwalas, with 3,587 and 3,148 members respectively. The former have declined and the latter increased considerably during the last 30 years. Of the others, Umars number 1,908 and are divided into the three parganas known as Ul-Umar, Deshi-Umar and Dusre; while next to them come Kasarwanis, Mahesris and Rustogis, the last being comparatively few, but holding a fair amount of property. Other Banias, whose subdivision was not specified, numbered 9,801, and include the Dusars, of whom 9,363 were enumerated in 1872. They are said to have migrated from the Rai Bareli district in order to avoid the tyranny of the Oudh officials, and still large numbers appear to have settled in Cawnpore. They are not to be confounded with the Dhusars, of whom there were 1,722 enumerated—a higher figure than in any other district of the provinces. In connection with Banias, it is noteworthy that the discrepancy in numbers between the sexes is very marked; on an average there are three men to two women, and in some subdivisions, as for example among the Agarwalas, men are to women in the ratio of four to one, although with the Kasarwanis the proportion is almost the reverse. There is no suspicion of infanticide, but it is possible, as in the case of other high castes, that the enumeration of the women has been defective.

Other Hindu castes.

The remaining castes which occur in numbers exceeding ten thousand are Telis, Kachhis, Nais, Lohars, Muraos, Dhobis, Kayasths and Kumhars. These call for little separate comment. Telis numbered 12,852, and are fairly evenly distributed, but are chiefly found in Kutia Gunir, Bindki, Kutila and Hathgaon; in addition to their hereditary occupation, they frequently engage in agriculture. Nais numbered 13,340 and are found in all parts of the district. The Kachhis and Muraos numbered 12,680 and 11,870 respectively; the latter, who are generally called Murais in this district, resided chiefly in Kutila and Hathgaon, and to a less extent in Fatehpur and Haswa, while the Kachhis are more numerous in the remaining parganas, though they are scarce in

Tappa Jar, Muttaur, Ekdala and Dhata. They are both cultivators of a very high order, but confine themselves principally to market-gardening holding the lands round the few large towns, which they supply with vegetables; they also grow most of the opium produced in this district. They use more manure than other castes, and like the Kurmis pay very high rents. Dhobis and Kumhars numbered 10,691 and 10,113 respectively and are to be found in most villages. The Kayasths, of whom 10,025 were enumerated, figure both as cultivators and *zamindars*, and include among their number the majority of the patwaris. As proprietors they have rapidly lost ground since the last settlement and now hold but a fraction of their former possessions; they have their largest estates in Fatehpur, Kutila and Bindki. As cultivators they occur, but not in large numbers, in Fatehpur, Kutila, Ekdala, Ghazipur and Kora. Their origin in this district dates back to the time of Muhammadan rule, when they obtained considerable influence by reason of their intelligence and literacy and the partial adoption of Musalman customs and rites. The leading member of the caste is Lala Ishwar Sahai, whose ancestors rose to the position of Diwan; their chief centre was pargana Hathgaon, but the transfer of the administration from Kara to Fatehpur made it expedient for them to settle in the latter town, where most of the non-resident Kayasth *zamindars* are to be found. There are also fair numbers in Aya Sah, Kutia Gunir and Kora. In addition to the above, the castes with more than two thousand members apiece are Bharbhunjas, Kahars, Khatiks, Bhats, Bhangis, Barhais, Darzis, Sonars, Kalwars, Malis, Arakhs, Tambolis, Lunias, Patwas and Halwais. These are, for the most part, common to Oudh and the adjoining districts, but a few occur in unusual numbers. Such are the Bhats, of whom there were 6,522—a figure which is nowhere exceeded in these provinces; their ancestral occupation is that of family bards and genealogists, but socially they occupy a fairly high position and frequently occur as landholders. The Khatiks, of whom 7,162 were found, are a cultivating, labouring and vegetable-selling caste occurring in most districts, but seldom in greater numbers. The Tambolis or *pan*-sellers are fairly numerous, as is also the case in the southern

parts of Oudh, and so are the Baris, 1,475 persons in all, who are distinguished from the former as being growers of *pan* only, though the two occupations frequently overlap. Patwas numbered 2,346, and are more numerous in Farrukhabad alone; their profession is that of making silken braids and fringes, but most of them have betaken themselves to other means of support. Of the minor castes only a few need be mentioned. Such are the Sunkars, of whom there were 424 persons—a higher figure than any recorded elsewhere. They are labourers, and in former days were entirely confined to Bundelkhand, whence they appear to have migrated recently; they are also engaged to some extent in dyeing the cloth known as *kharua*. The others are members of the criminal and wandering tribes and may be dealt with separately.

Criminal tribes.

Among these may be included the Nats, 1,508, a race of gypsies who occur throughout the provinces; Khangars, 365, usually found in Bundelkhand and very similar to the Pasis; Basors, 135, keepers of pigs and closely resembling the Doms of the northern and eastern districts; Berias, 483, and three castes known as Audhias, Kaparias and Suparias. These last are either included in the unspecified castes or else were recorded under some other name, following the common practice of criminal tribes. They deserve mention as their reputed headquarters are in this district. The Kaparias are also found in Bundelkhand and their presence in Fatehpur is attributed a tradition that their ancestor, named Kidar, rescued a son of one of the Argal Rajas who had been taken prisoner when fighting with the Musalmans; in reward for this he and the other Kaparias obtained permission to beg in the neighbourhood. Their habit is to go round to houses on the occasion of a birth, and to sing birth-songs known as *sehara*; in return, they receive trifling presents of food, clothing, and money. They spend most of their time, however, abroad, especially in the districts of Bengal, whence they return in gangs of about 500 during the rains. While in this district they live inoffensively in the Bindki, Kalyanpur, Malwa, and Fatehpur circles, refraining from the commission of crime, and occupying themselves in purchasing ponies which they take off in droves to be sold as opportunity offers. With a view to tracing them if necessary, their thumb-impressions

have been in most cases taken by the police. The Audhias, who claim to be Brahmans and to derive their name from Ajodhya, include both Sansias and Suparias, and are said to have migrated from Fyzabad to the parts beyond the Ganges from three to five centuries ago. They generally gain their living by house-breaking and making counterfeit coins, wandering from place to place and generally confining their operations to other districts. The Sansias frequently disguise themselves as religious mendicants and affect the route to the temple of Jagannath. Their instruments, which are very rough, and the counterfeit coin are carried by one or two men of the tribe, dressed as coolies, and when they arrive at a halting-place, they put up in some abandoned house or temple. Their usual practice in passing the coin is to pretend to require silver in exchange for copper, and when the rupee is produced it is substituted for a bad coin, the latter being indignantly rejected and returned to the victim. The Suparias follow a different method. They rent a house opposite to that of a wealthy Bania, and remain disguised as Faqirs, watching their opportunity for burglary, often with extraordinary patience. They have regular agents to whom they can dispose of their stolen property. In 1876, as many as 57 out of 137 males resident in the district had been convicted during the previous 14 years. Special police were quartered on them in 1878, but the measure proved unsuccessful, as most of them migrated to Cawnpore in order to avoid the tax, and the police were withdrawn in 1882. The colony in this district was then settled in Bindki, Kutia Gunir, and Kora, but at the present time there are only 32 families, consisting of 163 persons, distributed throughout six villages of the Bindki and Malwa police circles. The thumb-impressions of most of them have been recorded.

Musalmans. Of the whole Musalman population, according to the returns of the last census, 97·2 per cent. were members of the Sunni sect, and nearly 2·7 per cent. Shias, the other sects being very scantily represented. The proportion of Shias is slightly in excess of the general average, doubtless owing to the influence of the court of Oudh, when Fatehpur was included in that province. The Muhammadans of the district comprise members of no less than 45 different castes or tribes, excluding subdivisions, but very

few occur in any strength, nine alone having a total of over 2,000 persons, and these together amount to 88·4 per cent. of the Musalman inhabitants.

Sheikhs.

In the first place come Sheikhs, who numbered 26,173 souls, or 33 per cent. of the whole. They are found in all parts of the district, but especially in the Khaga and Fatehpur tahsils. They belong to many subdivisions, the chief being Siddiqis with 14,292 representatives, and after them Qurreshis with 5,946. Others are Usmanis, Faruqis and Ansaris. The principal Sheikh family is that of the Chaudhris of Fatehpur, Yohan and elsewhere, now represented by Basat Yar, Karim Yar and others.

Pathans.

Next come Pathans, of whom there were 16,363, or 26 per cent. of the Muhammadan population. They are fairly evenly distributed over the district, but are most numerous in Khaga and least in the Khajuha tahsil. They, too, belong to many different clans, the strongest being the Ghoris, with 2,543 representatives and the Yusufzais, with 1,405; fair numbers are described as Kakars, Lodis and Bangash. The largest colony of Pathans is that of Kot, to which reference will be made later. Others of some wealth and influence reside in Fatehpur.

Saiyids.

The Saiyids numbered 4,593 or 5·8 per cent. of the Musalman community. They are found mainly in the Khaga and Fatehpur tahsils, and the majority of them belong to the subdivisions unspecified at the last census, among these being the Kulti, of whom 551 were enumerated in 1891. Of the others, Taqwis with 807, and Husainis with 381 members were the most numerous, while Rizwis, Zaidis, Jafaris and Kazimis occur in some strength. As is only to be expected in a district which was so long within the immediate influence of two seats of Musalman government, the Saiyids still hold a position of considerable eminence. The chief families are those of Bindaur and Qasimpur.

Other Musalmans.

The remaining Musalman castes are very unimportant. The most prominent, in point of numbers, are Behnas or cotton-carders with 5,870 representatives; Faqirs of different sects with 5,154; Julahas or weavers, now in a depressed condition, with 3,840, most of them belonging to the Fatehpur and Khaga tahsils; Qassabs or butchers, 3,524; Kunjras or greengrocers with

2,655; and Nais or barbers, frequently called Hajjams, with 2,124. Mughals numbered 1,156, and are chiefly found in the Fatehpur tahsil; most of them are of the Chaghtai subdivision. Muhammadan Rajputs are comparatively rare in this district: there were but 602 in all, drawn principally from the Gautam, Bais and Chauhan clans. Mention may also be made of the Musalman Nats, who occur in unusual numbers, but are very similar to their Hindu counterparts; Manihars and Churihars, whose occupation is glass-making; Bhatiaras or inn-keepers naturally found in strength along the old Mughal road; and the Chhipis or cotton-printers, small bodies of whom are to be seen in Kishanpur, though their industry is in a decaying state.

Occupations. The district is almost wholly agricultural in character. There are no industrial centres, and apart from agricultural produce there is but little trade. It is only natural, therefore, to expect to find that the great bulk of the population is either directly dependent on the tillage of the soil or derives its subsistence from a kindred source. This expectation is fulfilled on analysing the returns of the last census. From this it appears that no less than 70·49 per cent. of the people are strictly agriculturists, whether in the capacity of landlords, tenants or cultivators. This figure, which includes non-workers and dependents, is distinctly above the provincial average of 65·4, though less than that of the rural districts of Oudh. Pasture and the care of animals accounted for a further 1·02 per cent., which is again a fairly high proportion. Of the other classes into which the population was divided at the last census, the most important is the industrial, amounting to 11·7 per cent. and including all those engaged in the preparation and supply of material substances. These are mainly occupied in providing articles of food and drink, 4·35 per cent. being recorded under this head, while next comes the textile industries with 3·3 per cent., and work in metals, 1·6 per cent.; the other chief industries are those connected with wood, cane, and the like, earthenware, and leather. Personal and domestic service made up 6·04 per cent., general labour other than agriculture 6·7 per cent., Government service 1·15 per cent., commerce ·6 per cent., and professional occupations ·8 per cent. The two last are distinctly below the

average, and a smaller commercial population is found in few districts. The remaining 1·5 per cent. comprises those who are without any regular occupation and forms a very varied class, ranging from independent gentlemen and pensioners to prisoners and mendicants. The last number over 9,000 persons, and are more common than in most districts, although the total is largely exceeded in Allahabad and Cawnpore.

Language and literature. The common language of the people is that known as the Awadhi dialect of Eastern Hindi, and is similar to that found throughout the province of Oudh to the north of the Ganges. Fatehpur lies on the border of the tract in which the Kanaujia and Bundeli forms of the Western Hindi are spoken, while in Banda to the south the Bagheli variety of Eastern Hindi is the common tongue. Consequently there is a fusion of dialects in the parts adjoining Cawnpore and the Bundelkhand districts, but it is impossible to lay down hard-and-fast lines of demarcation, the change from one form of speech to another being gradual between one area and the next. On the whole, the common language of the people appears to the layman to be more akin to the Kanaujia of Cawnpore and Etawah than to the Awadhi of Mirzapur; the local variations within the district are small, and never sufficiently marked to indicate a man's approximate abode from his speech, as can be done by a keen observer in some less literate districts. According to the returns of the last census 83·22 per cent. of the people spoke some form of Eastern Hindi, and 16·75 per cent. Western Hindi, generally of the variety known as Hindustani. The latter is found among the better educated classes and Musalmans generally, though in the villages the Urdu of the ordinary Muhammadan peasant is of a low order and not far remote from the local *patois* of Hindi. The remaining insignificant proportion is made up chiefly by Rajasthani, the tongue of the Marwari traders and money-lenders who are found in every district. There is very little literature connected with Fatehpur, and at the present time it may be said to be practically extinct. In former days, however, there were several poets and others who won for themselves a considerable reputation. Among these, mention may be made of Narhari Sahai of Asni, who flourished

about 1550 and obtained the gift of Asni from the emperor Akbar. His son, Hari Nath, also acquired some literary fame, and a descendant named Thakur, who lived about the middle of the 17th century, wrote a number of short poems, of which several are still extant. Members of this family are to be found at Benares and in Benti of Partabgarh. Raja Bhagwant Rai of Asothar was not only a poet himself, but was a great patron of literature, collecting round him several persons of minor celebrity, such as Bhudhar of Asothar, Shimbhunath Misr, and Shiam Lal of Jahanabad. His nephew, Bhawani Singh, patronized the poet Sarang of Asothar, and his descendant, Kamta Parshad of Lakhpura, who was born in 1854, wrote in Sanskrit, Prakrit, Persian and the vernacular. Other names connected with this district are those of Santan, a Brahman of Bindki, born in 1777; Mitu Das, a Gautam of Harchandpur, born in 1844, the author of numerous vedantic verses; and Raghunath Das of Paintepur, who turned Faqir and went to Ajodhya, where he wrote numbers of hymns in honour of Rama. There are two newspapers published at Fatehpur, but they are of purely local interest. One is a fortnightly organ with a circulation of 200 copies, known as the Muraqqa-i-Tasawwar, and the other is called the Nasim-i-Hind, and appears weekly.

Proprietary tenures.

The proprietary tenures found in this district are of the usual varieties common to the province of Agra. At the present time the 1,408 villages of the district are divided into 4,722 mahals, of which 1,185 are held by single proprietors, 2,658 in joint *zamindari*, 620 in perfect, and 197 in imperfect *pattidari* tenure, 49 are *bhaiyachara*, and the remainder are either revenue-free or Government property. It will thus be seen that joint *zamindari* prevails to an unusual extent, exceeding all other forms of tenure in every pargana. The *pattidari* varieties, on the other hand, are comparatively scarce, and this is especially the case with the imperfect kind, which is only found to any extent in pargana Ekdala, where the Pathans of Kot hold their estate in this manner, their lands being more minutely subdivided than any in the district, and giving endless trouble to the revenue officials, as the *lambardari* system is non-existent and the shares are innumerable. The *bhaiyachara* form is also very

scarce in Fatehpur, and the majority of the estates coming under this head are those belonging to the Muhammadan communities in pargana Muttaur. The *taluqdari* form of tenure is unknown. The great preponderance of *zamindari* estates is owing to the large number of sales and other transfers which took place in the early years of British rule, with the effect of throwing into the hands of single families properties formerly held by coparcenary communities.

Proprietary castes.

Mention has already been made in dealing with the various castes of the distribution of the land. The principal *zamindars* are the Rajputs, who own 28·7 per cent. of the district, and next to them come Musalmans with 23·9 per cent. At the last settlement the positions were reversed, the latter then holding 33·2 per cent. and the former only 20·8 per cent. of the total. Musalmans have lost ground in most parganas and especially in Muttaur, of which the settlement officer wrote that they had sold many of their estates since 1840 and the remainder were heavily encumbered. On the other hand, Rajputs have individually created large properties from small beginnings or extended their old possessions; the most successful being those who finance their tenants at much profit to themselves, notably the *zamindars* of Gamhri and Asothar. The third place is taken by Brahmans with 20·9 per cent. and the fourth by Kayasths with 6·8 per cent. Here again there has been a great change since the settlement, when both castes held lands amounting to 12·6 per cent. of the whole area. Of the remainder, Banias hold 4·75 per cent., having doubled their holdings during the past 30 years; Khattris 3·9 per cent. and Kalwars 3·1 per cent. Numerous other castes are in possession of small areas, the chief being Kurmis, Goshains, Bhats, Ahirs, Lodhs and Muraos. There are but few large estates, though one or two *zamindars*, such as the Rajas of Argal and Asothar, represent the former ascendancy of Rajput chieftains in the rugged country of the Jumna and Rind, while others trace their origin to the Musalmans who from time to time acquired possessions in the parganas along the line of the old Mughal road. Under the same category come the Kayasths, who are closely connected with the rise of the Muhammadan power in their capacity of clerks and agents. Lastly come those

classes which have obtained their estates since the introduction of British rule, such as the Banias, Khattris and Kalwars, and to a certain extent the Kurmis.

Raja of Asothar.

The Khichar family of Asothar is said to have been founded by one Deogaj Singh, who came from Khichidara, better known as Raghugarh, in central India in 1543, and married the daughter of the Gautam Raja of Aijhi on the banks of the Jumna, to whose possessions he subsequently succeeded. For the next 150 years the history of the family is shrouded in mystery, until one Araru Singh, the son of Parasram Singh and the descendant of Deogaj, who had been deprived of his share of the family property, made while ploughing a miraculous discovery of hidden treasure. He then became a wealthy and powerful man, acquiring the ownership of Asothar and the parganas of Aijhi, Muttaur and Aya Sah, to which tradition adds 16 more parganas in this district and Cawnpore. He was succeeded by his son, Bhagwant Rai, a man of great ability and courage, who for many years held a practically independent state and successfully opposed the imperial troops till in 1745 he was killed in battle by Saadat Khan, owing, it is said, to the treachery of Chaudhri Durjan Singh of Kora. He was succeeded by his son, Rup Singh, who held his possessions in peace till his death in 1780, when his place was taken by Bariar Singh. The latter was not strong enough to resist Asaf-ud-daula, who resumed 16 of the 19 parganas, while the remaining three shortly afterwards were assigned to Raja Sital Parshad, then in charge of Kora, by the Nazim Almas Ali Khan. Bariar Singh thereupon retired to Chirka in the Banda district, living on a small pension allowed him by the Oudh government. He was succeeded by his adopted son, Duniapat, but the pension was resumed by Nawab Baqar Ali Khan. Upon this, Duniapat crossed the river with a large body of followers and ravaged the parganas of Ekdala and Ghazipur, which at once procured the restoration of the pension. At the cession this was again resumed, and Duniapat again adopted the same tactics, crossing the river and taking up a position near Jarauli in Ghazipur. Here he was attacked by Mr. Ahmuty, collector of Allahabad, and in the fight the latter was wounded. The Raja fled across the Jumna, but in 1804 he surrendered to

Mr. Cuthbert, who had succeeded to the charge of Allahabad, at Hathgaon. The pension was again restored by a *sanad* of Government, and was fixed in perpetuity at a sum now equivalent to Rs. 7,306-11-0. Duniapat lived till 1850 and was succeeded by Lachhman Singh, who had been adopted by the widow of Raghubar Singh, the nephew and adopted son of the late Raja. From 1874 to 1879 the estate was under the management of the Court of Wards. Lachhman Singh died in 1891, leaving two sons, the present Raja Narpat Singh and Kunwar Chandra Bhukan Singh. The former, who was born in 1871, holds 12 villages or portions of villages with a total land revenue of Rs. 15,000 and his brother owns 15 villages or shares paying Rs. 13,000. Many of the Raja's villages are in pargana Ghazipur, but he also holds Raipur Bhasraul, in Ekdala, and three villages assessed at Rs. 5,000 in the Banda district. His brother's estate is more scattered; the greater part lies in Ghazipur, Hathgaon and Ekdala, while he also holds Jiukara in Muttaur, a share in Digh in Kutia Gunir, and four small shares in Haswa.

Raja of Argal.

The Raja of Argal is the head of the Gautam Rajputs in this district. They claim descent from Gautama, who is also the reputed ancestor of the Sakya tribe, from which spring the great Buddha. Sixth in descent from Gautama came Sringi Rishi, who married the daughter of Raja Ajaipal of Kanauj and obtained an extensive estate comprising the whole country from Kanauj to Kora. His grandson is said to have made the fort of Argal on a site formerly called Mahakaya, a small secluded village among the ravines of the Rind; but there are no extensive ruins at this place, such as might be expected at a spot which for many centuries was the capital of an independent principality, and it is possible that their original home was the fort at Kora, which is still called Argal, and that the same name was subsequently given to the more remote village. The family retained its power till the days of Raja Ratan Sen, who according to the annals of the clan, was the 39th in descent from Sringi Rishi, although this is impossible if the king of Kanauj in the days of the latter was really Ajaipal. Of the 38 Rajas nothing is known but their names, save in the case of Susalia Deva, who built the forts at Silawan and Saunh; Vishnudhar Deva, who constructed a

fort and palace at Naraichha near Argal; Salia Deva, who fortified Silauli; his son, Ganga Deva, the founder of Kunwarpur; and Dhirpunir Deva, who gave his daughter to one of the founders of the Bais clan of Rai Bareli together with 1,400 villages on the other side of the Ganges. His son was Ratan Sen, who married the sister of Jai Chand of Kanauj and shared in the defeat inflicted on the latter by Muhammad *bin* Sam. His son, Raja Kaling Deva, built the fort at Kora and was killed, according to the tradition, fighting against Prithvi Raj at the battle of Mahoba, though this appears to be an anachronism. In spite of this, the Gautams continued to flourish, and though they do not figure in imperial history, are said to have retained their possessions for many centuries. Third in descent from Kaling Deva came Deopal Deva, who built the fort and tank at Rahnsi; his brothers turned Musalman and acquired considerable estates. He was succeeded by Man Deva, who created his brother Rana of Chilli in Cawnpore, and his son was Bhuraj Deva, who gave the title of Rawat to Har Singh Deva, and was the patron of Kidar, the Kaparia mentioned above. Three generations later came Bir Singh Deva, who fought against the Sultan of Dehli: he established the Jaganbansi Brahmans as Chaudhris in Kora, and gave 28 villages to the Athaiya Gautams. Third in descent from him was Haribaran Deva, who espoused the cause of Sher Shah in the war with Humayun. On the return of the latter, vengeance fell upon the clan and its power declined. The Gautams were routed by Akbar at Kalpi and never recovered from the blow. In the days of Shah Jahan the family fort was destroyed, and Raja Bhagwant Deva, who had married one of the Sombansis of Partabgarh, was reduced to the position of a small *zamindar*. The crowning act occurred when Raja Achal Singh was crushed by Saadat Khan in 1727 and the property of the family was utterly destroyed. The title of Raja is still recognised, but at the settlement of 1840 the Gautams of Argal retained only the five villages of Argal, Sheopuri, Naraichha, Jarauli and Gangauli. Since that time most of these have been sold, and only shares in Argal and Sheopuri remain. Nevertheless, the recollection of the past grandeur of the house secures for its head the respect of all the Rajputs of the district. The present Raja is Lal Sheo Ram

Singh, born in 1837; he has four sons, of whom the eldest is Ratan Singh, born in 1865.

Other Gautams.

Though the Hindu branches of the family were ruined, some of the Gautams purchased temporary prosperity by apostatizing. Bijai Singh, brother of Raja Deopal, took the title of Bijli Khan and, according to one account, held the fort of Kora; his descendants flourished for some generations, till one, named Khan Jahan, was put to death for rebellion by the emperor's order. The family is now represented by Farzand Husain Khan, who owns a share in Bhainsauli, assessed at Rs. 1,136. Another brother of Deopal was Bihal or Bariar Singh, who became a Muhammadan under the name of Bahadur Khan and obtained a *chaurasi* of 84 villages, which now form Tappa Jar. His two sons, Mansur Khan and Sarmast Khan, gave their names to the villages of Mansurpur and Sarmastpur. A descendant, Alam Khan, built the fort of Garhi Jar near Jafarganj, and others were constructed at Naraichha and Barhat by the same family. When Baqar Ali Khan was appointed farmer of the district by the British Government, he acquired the greater part of the family possessions; he was made to disgorge, but the litigation had ruined the Gautams. The last male descendant was Muhammad Abd-ur-Rahman Khan, who died in 1904, leaving a granddaughter, Saghir-un-nisa. The property is now confined to the villages of Itra, Garhi Jar, and Meona, assessed at Rs. 746.

Saiyids of Baqarganj.

The only other titled landholder of the district is Nawab Ali Husain Khan of Fatehpur. He traces his descent from a Saiyid named Ikram-ud-din Ahmad, who came from Persia in the train of the emperor Humayun. He obtained some appointment at the court, though he is not mentioned in the list of *mansabdars*, and was succeeded by his son and grandson. The latter's son, Muhammad Taqi, held high office in the reign of Aurangzeb and received extensive *jagirs* in Kashmir, Lahore and elsewhere, to all of which his son, Shah Quli Khan, appears to have succeeded. This man's son, Saiyid Zia-ud-din, resigned his post and all the *jagirs*, and retired into private life. He was the father of Nawab Zain-ul-abdin, who came to Oudh and obtained the title of Nawab and the government of Kora and Kara. His *jagir* consisted of the *taluqa* of Bindaur in pargana Tappa Jar. He had

nine sons, of whom the two eldest were Nawab Baqar Ali Khan and Jafar Ali Khan, who gave his name to Jafarganj. The former ruled from Kara to the Pandu river, a region nearly conterminous with the present district, and transferred his headquarters from Kora Jahanabad to Fatehpur. The rest of the division, from the Pandu to Bhognipur, was held by Jafar Ali Khan. On the cession of the district in 1801, Baqar Ali Khan was retained as farmer by the British Government for nine years, and during this time he got possession of numerous estates, by more or less illegal methods, at the expense of the small proprietors. On his death most of these were restored to the old owners, and his *jagir* also was resumed, but was leased to his youngest brother, Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Khan, and in 1840 was assessed to revenue. Muhammad Khan was succeeded by his son, Ahmad Husain Khan, the father of the present Nawab, who was born in 1855. Four of the original ten villages have passed out of the possession of the family, and at the present time the property consists of the whole or parts of Bindaur, Mansurpur, Bhikanpur, Darauta Lalpur, Mandraon, and Tapni, in the Khajuha and Fatehpur tahsils, the revenue demand being Rs. 13,560.

Saiyids of Qasimpur.

Another Saiyid estate is that of Qasimpur in pargana Hathgaon. The family claims descent from the celebrated Saiyid Salar Masaud, the first member to settle this district being Mir Qutb-ud-din Salar, who was appointed governor in the reign of Ala-ud-din and received a large grant of land. The old family residence was at Hathgaon, where it can still be seen at the back of the Jaichandi mosque. Before the cession Muhammad Baqar held the two parganas of Kutila and Hathgaon in farm, and his two sons, Rustam Ali and Sadiq Ali, possessed between them about 50 villages. After the death of the brothers, Ata Husain, the son of the latter, refused to acknowledge the legitimacy of the two daughters of Rustam Ali, and denied them all share in the estate. Litigation ensued, with the result that the claim of the women was established by a decree of the Privy Council, and Chaudhri Ata Husain was almost ruined and practically the whole of his share sold. The two daughters of Rustam Ali were married successively to Ibrahim Husain. The elder, Nur-un-nissa,

was the mother of Chaudhri Bisharat Husain, and the other, Rahim-un-nissa, of Chaudhri Afzul Husain and Chaudhri Mazhar Husain. The estates of the three brothers were taken over by the Court of Wards on account of their indebtedness in 1880, while again in 1897 the property of Afzul Husain, which had become encumbered owing to litigation with his brother, Bisharat Husain, was taken under management. It was released in 1905 practically free from debt, and Afzul Husain still holds land in Hathgaon, Haswa and Ghazipur, assessed at Rs. 8,004. A small estate also is held by Chaudhri Muzaffar Husain, the son of Bisharat Husain.

Pathans of Kot.

One of the oldest Musalman families ofthe district is that of the Khokhar Pathans of pargana Ekdala, who occupy the villages of Kot, Arhaiya, Urha, Shahnagar, Rahmatpur, Sheopuri, Kali, Ghazipur and Parwezpur. They are said to be descended from four brothers, of whom the eldest was Malik Bhil or Babar, who were granted the estate of Kot, then held by a Bhar Raja, in the reign of Ala-ud-din. They destroyed the fort and took up their residence near the villages of Kot, and their descendants have remained in possession ever since. As already mentioned, their lands are very minutely subdivided, and there are no wealthy individuals in the brotherhood; the chief being Shaukat Ali, the son of Ahmad Bakhsh, Khan Bahadur, at one time an honorary magistrate. The family of Habib-ullah Khan, represented by Najib-ullah and Najaf-ullah, was ruined by the famine of 1897, their share in Kot and the neighbouring villages having been mortgaged by the Court of Wards of the Central Provinces, which is managing their property in Jubbulpore.

Pathans of Fatehpur.

There are two important families of Pathans in Fatehpur, represented by Abdul Quddus Khan and Ghulam Mustafa Khan. The former claims descent from a tribe of Ghurgashti Pathans known by the name of Panni, after whom one *muhalla* of Fatehpur is called, while another is known as Shah Muhammadpur from the founder, Shah Muhammad Khan; in the latter the ruins of the *baradari* and the Panni Bagh are still to be seen. Kamalpur, a suburb of the town, is supposed to be called after Kamal Khan of this family. Several of the Pannis held high honours, it is said, under the Mughal emperors and one, named

Abd-ur-Rahman Khan was in possession of a valuable *jagir* at Khalispur in Lucknow. Nawab Muhammad Sher Khan lived in Fatehpur, his residence or *haveli* being a vast, but ruined, mansion. His grandson, Khudadad Khan, had three sons, of whom the eldest is Abdul Quddus, a man of considerable public spirit, who owns property in the Fatehpur tahsil assessed at Rs. 4,300. His mother was the sister of Ghulam Qadir Khan, the head of the other family of Pathans. The latter died in 1905 and was succeeded by his son, Ghulam Mustafa, who owns a considerable property in the Fatehpur tahsil, paying a land revenue of Rs. 6,000.

Sheikh families.

The chief Sheikh family is that said to have been founded by an emigrant from Persia in the army of Miran Shahid, who settled first at Hansi in the Punjab, and afterwards at Kara. One of his descendants was Sheikh Firoz, who had two sons, Bait-ullah, who founded Baitullahnagar in pargana Kara, and Fateh-ullah, a well-known physician and author of several works. Third in descent from the latter came Muhammad Yar, who inherited a large property through his mother and received the title of Chaudhri. His eldest son was Ahmad Yar, who received the title of Khan Bahadur in reward for services rendered during the mutiny. He was succeeded by his son, Basat Yar, who has made considerable additions to his share of the property and now holds land paying a revenue of Rs. 20,000 in the Fatehpur and Ghazipur tahsils of this district and in Sirathu of Allahabad. Other shares fell to the two surviving sons of Muhammad Yar, the chief of whose descendants is Chaudhri Karim Yar, a wealthy *zamindar* residing at Yohan in pargana Kutila.

Bilanda.

Another Sheikh family is that of Bilanda in pargana Haswa, where it is said to have been settled since the reign of Aurangzeb. Bilanda stands in the revenue *mauza* of Chak Birari, also called Muazzamabad. The family still assumes the titles of Qazi and Bahadur Khan, and the present head is Muhammad Abd-ur-Rahman, the son of Ahmad Bakhsh. He pays revenue amounting to Rs. 12,000, and his property is situated mainly in Haswa and Fatehpur, while small portions are in Aya Sah, Ghazipur, Tappa Jar and Hathgaon.

Kayasths of Fatehpur.

A well-known family of Kayasths resides at Fatehpur. Their early history is purely traditional, and they are said to be

descended from one Rai Madho Das of Kalinjar. At a later period some of these Kayasths held high offices in the province of Kara, but there is no historical corroboration of the story. According to one account, the family was originally of a Rajput stock and known by the name of Kali Dhal or the black shield, and became Kayasths on account of religious persecution, although the manner of the change is unknown. During the rule of the Nawab Wazirs of Oudh, one Rai Har Rai moved from Kara to Hathgaon, where he was murdered and his property was confiscated. Three generations later, Dodraj presented himself at the court of Lucknow, and showing his *sanads* from the Mughal emperors, obtained the post of Diwan under Nawab Zain-ul-abdin. He restored the family house at Hathgaon and purchased some land; he was subsequently employed under the British Government in the early settlement of the district, and his son, Lala Bhawani Parshad, bought a large number of villages in Allahabad, Fatehpur and Cawnpore, and held the post of *tahsildar*, then carrying with it a commission of ten per cent. of the collections. He also founded the bazar of Bindki, which was at first called Bhawaniganj. It was at Hathgaon that the family received the nick-name of Moti-Intwala, traditionally derived either from the thick bricks employed in building the house, in contrast to the thin native bricks then in general use, or, as another story goes, from the bricks of gold amassed by the Kayasths; the tale going on to state that these were carried off by thieves on the Lala's own elephants. Bhawani Parshad's two sons, Har Sahai and Ram Sahai, held large estates and remained loyal through the mutiny, subsequently moving to Fatehpur, the present home of the family. They were persons of considerable influence, and in 1879 entertained Dost Muhammad Khan, the Amir of Afghanistan, on his return from Calcutta. Har Sahai had three sons, of whom Bijai Bahadur holds property in the Fatehpur and Ghazipur tahsils paying Rs. 3,500, while his son, Jai Chand Bahadur, has estates assessed at Rs. 3,389 in Ghazipur. Ram Sahai also had three sons, one of whom was succeeded by Parmeshwar Sahai, who pays Rs. 6,997 in the Fatehpur and Khajuha tahsils, while another, Anand Sahai, had four sons whose estates are assessed at Rs. 9,000 in tahsil Fatehpur. The

leading member of this branch is Lala Ishwar Sahai, one of the principal bankers in the district; one of his brothers is Lala Raj Chandra, a prominent pleader; and a second, Dr. Ranjit Singh, is a medical practitioner in Allahabad.

Kayasths of Kora.

A different family of Kayasths resides at Kora and is now represented by Lala Iqbal Bahadur. One Manna Lal of Kora was converted to Muhammadanism at the hands of Asaf-ud-daula, who conferred on him the title of Nasir-ul-mulk and gave him the *baradari* and garden at Kora. He died childless, and his property passed to his Hindu brother, Munna Lal, the ancestor of the present owner. His grandson, Lal Bahadur, distinguished by his loyalty during the mutiny and received the title of Rao from the British Government, although this had already been adopted by his predecessors.

Kalwar families.

Of the remaining families of the district, those of the Kalwars are the most wealthy, including the two largest *zamindars* in the district. They are both descended from Pancham Lal, who left two sons, Nand Ram and Tilok Chand. The former was succeeded by Thakur Parshad, who died in 1894, when his property passed to his son, Kishori Saran of Fatehpur, who pays revenue amounting to Rs. 26,000 in the Fatehpur and Ghazipur tahsils. The grandson of Tilok Chand was Radha Krishn Saran, who died in 1901; his elder son is Lala Har Piria Saran of Sheorajpur, who has a large estate in Khaga and Khajuha assessed at Rs. 34,000.

Other proprietors.

Mention may also be made of a few other landed proprietors, of whom the most important are the Brahmans of Muazzamabad near Jamrawan, the Rajputs of Gamhri and Bahua, the Kurmis of Dhata, the Rustogi Banias and Khattris of Fatehpur, Kunwar Gur Parshad of Saton, Muhammad Wali Khan of Bihta, Nawab Bu Ali of Khaga, and Kashi Parshad of Basphara in the Khajuha tahsil.

Cultivating tenures.

The cultivating tenures prevalent in this district are identical with those found throughout the province of Agra and call for no detailed description. At the present time, as much as 60·7 per cent. of the cultivated area is held by tenants with right of occupancy, 24·2 per cent. by tenants-at-will, 14·7 per cent. is tilled by the proprietors themselves either as *sir* or *khudkasht*,

and the small remaining area is either rent-free or held at nominal rates. The proportion in the possession of occupancy tenants has slightly decreased since the last settlement, when they cultivated 63·9 per cent. of the land, but on the whole they have lost very little ground, as one-third of the present area represents lands in which rights have been acquired during the currency of the assessment. The smallest decrease has taken place in the Khaga tahsil. The lands in which occupancy rights have been extinguished are now either cultivated by the proprietors or else by tenants-at-will, the proportion in both cases showing a considerable increase. This extinction of occupancy rights, so far as it has occurred, is due to the action of the tenants themselves, many of whom left the district during the famine, rather than to any measures taken by the landholders. It has been calculated that the average holding contains 2·59 acres, but without a special inquiry it would be difficult to determine the accuracy of this estimate, owing to the fact that frequently one tenant is in possession of lands situate in different estates or villages. The figure does not include barren land, and as far as possible soils capable of producing *rabi* and *kharif* crops are allotted in equal proportions to each tenant. At the last settlement it was estimated that the occupancy tenants held on an average four acres, and tenants-at-will 2·7 acres apiece, so that it appears that there has been a considerable subdivision of the land in the intervening period.

Cultivating castes.

The chief cultivating classes have been noted above under their separate castes, but for convenience a brief recapitulation may here be made. Rajputs occupy the first place with 20 per cent. of the cultivated area, and are closely followed by Brahmans with 18 per cent. Then come Kurmis with 11, Ahirs with 9·3, Musalmans and Lodhs with 8·2 per cent. each, and Kachhis and Muraos with 3·5 per cent. between them. Others with less than five per cent. are Kewats, Chamars, Kayasths and Gadariyas. The Kurmis are the best general cultivators and in all parganas except Haswa, Ghazipur, Muttaur, Kutila and Hathgaon, they are second only to Brahmans and Rajputs. Next in agricultural skill come the Lodhs, while the Muraos and Kachhis are specialists in their own branches. These four castes comprise the good

cultivators and together amount to 15·8 per cent. of the population—a low proportion as compared with the better developed districts of Oudh; their influence in a pargana is always marked and is shown at once by the statistics of cultivation and population. Few of the remaining castes include really good cultivators, and many, such as the Rajputs and Brahmans, are hampered by their social position and on that account are less efficient husbandmen. The same question of caste affects rents also, as the tenants of the more capable cultivating classes pay higher rents; but at the same time the difference between the rents exacted from high and low caste cultivators is not so great in this district as in many parts of the provinces. As a rule, Brahmans and Rajputs pay rents differing but little from those paid by the miscellaneous castes, where they cultivate among other tenants, and do not preponderate in numbers. On the other hand, where they are ex-proprietors or descendants of proprietors, they hold at light rates—a state of things due, not to their position as members of the superior class, but to the recognition of the fact that they or their ancestors were once something more than tenants. The really important factor that enters into the fixing of the rate of rents on land held by a member of any particular caste is the ability or non-ability of the tenant to make the most of his land. Thus Kurmis, Kachhis, Muraos and Lodhs pay the highest rates because they are the best farmers, while Ahirs, who do not take particularly high rank on account of their caste, pay lower rents because they are not so industrious. To this extent only does the element of caste affect the question, that the more careful and hardworking classes are also the mildest and most tractable, and would submit to a high rate of rent that would not approve itself to the more turbulent Brahmans, Rajputs and Musalmans.

Rents.

Rents are rarely paid except in cash. There are a few fields on the borders of *jhils*, the produce of which is so precarious that no tenant is willing to take them up on a cash rent, and these are consequently given on a grain rent, the produce being divided between the *zamindar* and tenant. The *kankut* or appraisement system is never seen in the district, and the grain-rented land amounts to 552 acres only, most of this being

in pargana Kutia Gunir. With this exception, the ordinary system of cash rents prevails, save when occasionally the *zamindar* exacts a fee or additional rent for certain crops, such as sugarcane. Rents are as a rule paid and computed as lump sums, and there is rarely any distribution of rents for the different fields of a holding. At the time of the settlement of 1840 the general rent-rate over the district was Rs. 3-5-3 per acre, but this included land paying nominal rents such as *sir* and *khudkasht,* and thus does not represent the real cash rates. At the time of the last settlement the latter averaged Rs. 4-6-11, and in 1904 it stood at Rs. 4-10-5, showing an increase of 4·9 per cent. The rates, which are low as compared with high rents prevailing in some of the prosperous Oudh districts, have not risen to a corresponding extent with prices, which have increased on an average by 18 per cent. in the interval. An analysis of the figures for the last 11 years shows the effect of the agriculture depression between 1895 and 1901 in retarding the normal expansion of the rent-roll. The *jamabandi,* in fact, showed a decrease in most villages, and in the worst parganas much land was thrown out of cultivation ; the result being most noticeable in the case of Aya Sah, and to a less extent in the rest of the Jumna tract, where many of the occupancy tenants absconded during the famine. Since 1901 there has been a considerable rise in rents, commensurate with the extension of cultivation and the return of prosperity, but the effect of the canal is so far not very remarkable. On the whole, there has been a net increase in the rent-roll of 10·53 per cent. since the settlement, as compared with a rise of six per cent. in the cultivated area, excluding the fallow land in the possession of tenants. The highest rates are found in the parganas of Kutia Gunir and Bindki, where they averaged Rs. 5-4-10 and Rs. 5-3-8 respectively. Four other parganas, Fatehpur, Haswa, Kutila and Hathgaon, show rates exceeding Rs. 5, while in the south the average is lower, Ghazipur coming last with Rs. 3-9-5, while next to this are Muttaur with Rs. 4-0-10, and Ekdala with Rs. 4-2-7. The variations in rent paid for different classes of land are illustrated by the assumed rates of the last settlement, though these were admittedly typical of rents paid by industrious tenants and therefore above

the average, although as an offset to this the subsequent rise must be taken into account. They range from Rs. 12-8-0 for the best irrigated home lands to Rs. 2-2-0 for the worst *rankar* or refuse soil near the Jumna. The most usual rates for ordinary wet lands were between Rs. 5 and Rs. 6 per acre, and for non-irrigated soil no more than Rs. 3-8-0. The black soils along the Jumna varied from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 as a general rule. There is but little difference between the rentals of occupancy and other tenants, the chief factors being the class of the cultivator and the natural advantages of the holding. The latter are greatest in the case of land near the larger towns, on which garden crops are grown by Muraos and Kachhis, who pay from Rs. 6 to Rs. 12 per acre. Such land is very carefully tilled and heavily manured, frequently producing as many as three crops in the year; the rate, too, is higher than elsewhere on account of the proximity of the market. The recorded rents may be taken as generally reliable,—an opinion which was held by the settlement officer, although he took less account of the recorded figures than is the custom at the present time. He found indeed that instead of concealment there was a general anxiety to have the full amount recorded, and that frequently the mistakes, where they occurred, were in the other direction. Several landholders had induced the *patwaris* to keep on their rental fields which had long ago been abandoned by occupancy tenants, so that it sometimes happened that the attested *jamabandi* was less than that claimed by the landlord, who was more eager to have fields which had been thrown out of cultivation shown as rent-paying than to impress the settlement officer with the deteriorated condition of the villages. In districts assessed after the present more lenient methods the *zamindar* can afford to put up with the loss of the unrecorded rent of the tenant, should the latter default, in view of the increments received from the other more submissive cultivators, and when necessary to correct the recalcitrant tenants, he can take steps to bribe the *patwari* to obliterate the tenancy in the village papers, or oust the tenant by more direct and forcible measures. But where the landholder has some difficulty in getting the land tilled at the high rental necessary to pay the Government dues as well as his own profit, the positions are

reversed. Thus the district is one of independent tenants and indebted *zamindars*, and on the whole the recorded rentals are fairly accurate. Little recourse is made to the courts for enhancements, which are as a rule effected by private arrangement. Rents are paid in most cases in equal instalments after the *rabi* and *kharif* harvests, but in the rice villages it is customary to collect ten annas in the *kharif* and the remaining six annas in the *rabi*.

Condition of the people. The general condition of the people is fully illustrated by the statistics given in the preceding pages. In the days when Fatehpur formed part of the kingdom of Oudh the prevailing state of things was no better than in the tract to the north of the Ganges, and probably a good deal worse, as the district was exposed to the attacks of Marathas and other marauders from the south, and at the same time possessed inferior natural capabilities. The cession was, nominally at any rate, made in payment of the expenses of the Oudh contingent, and therefore the government of the time was not likely to have understated the income, as will be shown in the following chapter. With the introduction of British rule the rigid method of collection made the early assessment unworkable, and though reductions were constantly effected, the Jumna and western parganas were always assessed at a higher rate, though more precarious than the north-eastern and northern tracts. The result was that rents at an early date attained a high level, while the people, as has been already shown, did not benefit by the rise in prices to the same extent as elsewhere. The natural consequence is to be seen in a comparatively low standard of comfort, and at the last settlement the assessing officer was struck by the poverty of the people in Fatehpur as compared with the districts of the western Doab, such as Aligarh, in which superior houses, cattle, food and clothing were to be seen. He was of the opinion that three-fourths of the tenants were in debt, the most prosperous being Muraos, Brahmans, Ahirs and Kurmis. Since that time there has been a considerable improvement, as is shown by the spread of cultivation and other indications, such as the expansion of the excise revenue. Progress was checked by the run of bad seasons between 1891 and 1898, but the recovery has been

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complete. The famine of 1897 undoubtedly increased the indebtedness, but the most embarrassed of the cultivators migrated to Cawnpore and other more favoured districts, and thus avoided payment; while since that time the rainfall has been generally sufficient and the introduction of canal irrigation has provided additional security to an extent hitherto unknown. It is believed now that few of the industrious classes, such as the Kurmis, Muraos and Lodhs, are in debt; most of the others are financed by the village money-lender, but are more independent than formerly. The rise of prices has affected rents but slightly, and the tenant has been the greatest gainer thereby. On the other hand, the physique of the people leaves much to be desired, as there is no doubt that the majority of the inhabitants are saturated with fever, for which the only remedy appears to be an extension of the drainage system. This prevalence of fever is by no means peculiar to Fatehpur, but the high mortality resulting from this cause is strikingly illustrated by the fact that the population has remained practically stationary for the last 50 years. The condition of the *zamindars* is still unsatisfactory, but has probably improved since the settlement, as they have undoubtedly benefited by the lowering of the revenue demand. Few of them, however, unless they are able to add to their income by banking, are well off, and a great many are heavily embarrassed. As has been mentioned above, the dependence of the landholder on his tenantry is quite a characteristic feature of the district. The general state of the people in the towns is little above that in the country. There are no industries of importance, and the inhabitants of the towns, which for the most part resemble overgrown agricultural villages, are practically dependent on cultivation. Further proof of this is to be seen in the decline of most of the towns, which, in the absence of manufacturing enterprises, is an almost inevitable result of the prolonged period of peace which has remained unbroken, but for a brief interruption, since the advent of British rule.

CHAPTER IV.

ADMINISTRATION AND REVENUE.

District staff.

The district of Fatehpur is in the charge of a collector and magistrate, who is under the control of the Commissioner of Allahabad. The sanctioned magisterial staff, in addition to the district officer, consists of three full-powered deputy collectors, and one with third class powers in criminal jurisdiction and those of the second class in revenue work. Whenever possible, the latter acts as treasury officer, while the criminal and revenue administration is divided into three fairly equal charges, one combining the Fatehpur and Ghazipur tahsils, Khaga and Khajuha forming separate subdivisions—a system which frequently has to be modified according to the qualifications of the treasury officer and other circumstances. There are four tahsildars, and at the present time only one honorary magistrate, the Raja of Asothar, who exercises powers of the third class within the limits of the Thariaon and Asothar police circles. Up to 1895 there was a bench of honorary magistrates for the municipality of Fatehpur, but this was then abolished owing to the lack of suitable members. Criminal sessions are held in the last month of each quarter by the judge of Banda who comes to Fatehpur as joint sessions judge. In the matter of civil jurisdiction the district forms part of the charge of the judge of Cawnpore, who is also sessions judge for this district, though he usually does only the criminal appellate work. The only civil court located in this district is that of the munsif of Fatehpur, whose jurisdiction extends to all cases not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value, while suits involving larger sums are heard by the subordinate judge of Cawnpore. There are at the present time no honorary munsifs.

Formation of the district.

In 1801 the middle Doab was ceded by the Nawab Wazir of Oudh to the Company, and the parganas included in the *sarkar* of Kora, forming the present Khajuha tahsil, were at first a portion of the Cawnpore district, while the remainder constituted

part of Allahabad. This arrangement gave rise to great difficulties, owing to the excessive distance of many localities from the district headquarters, and the outlying parganas of both Cawnpore and Allahabad were consequently placed in the charge of a joint magistrate under an order of Council, dated the 8th of August 1814. He was stationed at Bhitaura, a small village on the Ganges eight miles north of Fatehpur, the spot being selected apparently on account of its great natural beauty and healthy climate, and also doubtless because of its position on the river, which then formed the chief means of communication. His charge included the police circles of Kara, Hathgaon, Fatehpur, Haswa, Ghazipur, Kishanpur, Bindki, Khajuha, Kora Jahanabad and Amauli. In 1826 this subdivision was converted into a separate district of Fatehpur. The area has remained unchanged, save for the transfer to Allahabad of the police circle of Kara in November 1840.

Subdivisions.

At the cession all the present parganas were in existence, but Kutia and Gunir remained separate till 1840, when they were amalgamated in order to rectify the inconvenience caused by their straggling and interlaced borders. Originally there were six tahsils, comprising Fatehpur and Ghazipur, which have remained unaltered; Kora and Kalyanpur, amalgamated in 1895; and Khaga and Khakreru, which were united into a single area in 1894. Until 1851 the headquarters of the Kalyanpur tahsil were at Bindki, but in that year they were moved to the small villages of Kalyanpur on the grand trunk road, and in 1852 a change was made for similar purposes of convenience from Hathgaon to Khaga. It was felt that the tahsildars were required to be on the road in order to facilitate the passage of travellers and troops, and on this account also police-stations were established on no fewer than six places along the same route. The last change that occurred was in 1895, when Kalyanpur and Kora were united, and the headquarters of the single area were established at Khajuha, where the old Mughal *sarai* afforded an economical expedient in the way of accommodation. It has recently been proposed to make a further move to Bindki. Under the present arrangement the Fatehpur tahsil consists of the parganas of Haswa and Fatehpur; tahsil Khajuha comprises Bindki,

Kutia Gunir, Kora and Tappa Jar; tahsil Ghazipur contains the parganas of Ghazipur, Aya Sah and Muttaur; and tahsil Khaga those of Hathgaon, Kutila, Ekdala and Dhata.

Fiscal history.

Though the constitution of the district of Fatehpur dates only from 1826, it is no difficult matter to follow the fiscal history of the tract from the introduction of British rule. The nominal assessment of the various parganas now included in the district amounted at the time of cession to Rs. 14,44,484. Up to 1801 Almas Ali Khan had been the local governor for several years, and had made over the five parganas of Fatehpur, Haswa, Ghazipur, Muttaur and Aya Sah to his adopted son, Husain Bakhsh, while the rest of the district was farmed to Zain-ul-abdin Khan. The governor, though a man of great ability, was little more than a revenue farmer himself, and held in addition several districts in Oudh. For many years the Oudh government had been hard pressed to pay up the amounts due to the Company, and as, in addition to this, it was necessary to raise enough to satisfy the numerous farmers and sub-farmers and their creatures, the revenue demand was naturally screwed up to the highest possible pitch. This state of things was common to the whole province of Oudh, but Fatehpur suffered more than other parts owing to the absence of any *zamindar* strong enough to resist the authority of government, with the possible exception of the Raja of Asothar. Thus it came about that the district was far too highly assessed before the cession, and the natural result followed of numerous villages being wrested on one pretext or another from their old occupants and taken possession of by the Diwans and other dependents of the local officials, chiefly Musalmans and Kayasths, some of whose descendants are landholders at the present day. When the Company took over charge, this fact was either not recognised or else was deliberately ignored. In accordance with the usual custom then prevailing, the whole tract was made over in farm to Nawab Baqar Ali Khan and the nominal revenue was retained for three years.* The Nawab was officially recognised as tahsildar and received ten per cent. of the collections. This man was a past master in the art of extortion, and was attended by a crew

* Appendix, Table IX.

of hangers-on whose rapacity equalled, if it did not exceed, his own. This state of things, combined with the fact that the revenue was more rigorously collected than was the case under native rule, rendered it impossible to work the district with an assessment higher than any that has since been imposed.

Early settlements.

Consequently in 1804 a fresh settlement was made and considerable reductions took place, the total demand being Rs. 12,59,102, the figure for each pargana and tahsil being shown in the appendix.* It was originally sanctioned for a period of three years, but for some reason or other was extended till 1809, when the farm of Baqar Ali Khan ceased. A third settlement was made with the village proprietors themselves, again for a period of three years, and the revenue was raised to Rs. 12,92,354. In 1812 a further enhancement was taken, the total demand being Rs. 13,62,736, and this settlement, intended to last only four years, remained in force till 1840, when the first regular settlement under the operations of Regulation IX of 1833 was carried out. An attempt had in the meantime been made to effect a settlement under Regulation VII of 1822, but the procedure then laid down was so elaborate and complicated that the effort was abandoned; only three estates in the district were settled, and the proceedings occupied 551 days.

The special commission.

These early settlements were all of a summary description, and were based on information which was most insufficient for the purpose, without any accurate measurement of area, classification of soils, records-of-rights and liabilities of shareholders, or, in fact, any data from which the produce of the land could even approximately be determined, the natural result of so radically faulty and imperfect a method being that the injury done to the interest of the *zamindars* was incalculable. The evil effects of the system were greatly increased by the abuses of the farmers. Villages were constantly sold for arrears; mortgages were frequently foreclosed when no right of foreclosure existed; fraudulent sales were effected, and settlements were concluded with parties who had no rights whatever in the villages. To the present day many a story is told of the tricks by which *zamindars* were induced to delay the demand of their revenue, the immediate

* Appendix, Table IX.

consequence of which was the sale of the village for arrears; and of the manner in which fraudulent sales were carried out. The extent of the mischief may be imagined from the fact that in eight years Nawab Baqar Ali Khan and his family acquired no fewer than 182 estates, paying a revenue of Rs. 2,56,287. So glaring had been the illegality of his proceedings and his oppression of the *zamindars* that they were included in the scope of the special commission appointed under Regulations I of 1820 and I of 1823. No less than 207 suits for the reversal of sales by public auction, 92 cases for the reversal of private sales, nine cases to annul the foreclosure of mortgages and 253 cases to annul settlements that had been improperly made, were brought before the commission. This treatment of the matter was, there is much reason to fear, made too late to remedy the evil; and the fact that after such an interval of time 85 per cent. of the public sales and 30 per cent. of the private sales in the cases brought before it were reversed, and 33 per cent. of the settlements annulled, would seem to show that there must have been many an instance in which grievous wrong was done and no redress given. Still, for some time previous to the appointment of the commission, none of these illegal sales were allowed to take place, and, while the commission was actually sitting, many landholders, whose title to the estate then in their possession was the subject of inquiry naturally hesitated to pay in the revenue demanded from them so long as their title did not appear secure. If, therefore, it be remembered that in 1826, when the district was first formed, the outstanding balances was only Rs. 1,01,347, and that during the remaining currency of the settlement only about one per cent. of the revenue had to be remitted, it would seem that the assessment would not have pressed hardly, had it been given a fair chance. Statistics prepared at the following settlement show the extent to which the various castes suffered. Rajputs lost 110 villages, and Kurmis and Lodhs, who were comparatively easy victims, 31 and 26 villages respectively, while Musalmans remained stationary, owing to the wrongful acquisitions of the farmers, and Kayasths gained largely. Banias and Khattris, who did not own a village at cession, had by 1840 acquired no fewer than 85.

Settlement of 1840.

Before the next settlement began, the district was visited by the famine of 1837. Both *zamindars* and cultivators were in a depressed state, when Mr. D. T. Timins commenced the work of assessment in September 1838. The first measures were the demarcation of boundaries, the professional survey and the preparation of the village papers, which were found to be systematically falsified, necessitating a rigorous examination by the settlement officer. The whole of the inspection and assessment was completed in the cold weather of 1839-40, and in five months 1,500 square miles were polished off. The method employed by Mr. Timins was to visit as many estates as possible, with a skeleton map of the parganas, with the names and boundaries of each village shown thereon. On this he made entries recording the result of his personal observations and of inquiries made from the peasantry themselves, as to the class of soil, extent of irrigation, character of the crops and general characteristics. He also had prepared under the superintendence of the *tahsildar*, a statement showing the former demand, the area, quality of the soil, irrigation and the like, of each village, and on this he relied much for testing the work of his subordinates. It will thus be seen that the proceedings taken at the fifth settlement differed greatly from the exhaustive enquiries which have formed the basis of assessment in each case in which districts have been subsequently resettled. The chief defect in this system was failure to discriminate and record the natural varieties of soil, no attempt being made to distinguish those along the Jumna from the loam soils proper to the Doab. The financial result of the settlement was an enhancement of Rs. 89,011 or 6·5 per cent.* Mr. Timins noticed that the revenue rates were higher than in Allahabad, but states that this had always been the case, and that the small size of the Fatehpur *bigha* had always tended to keep up the rent-rate and consequently the revenue incidence; and he noticed that in the three districts of Allahabad, Fatehpur and Cawnpore the assessment always increased gradually in amount in a line drawn from east to west. He considered, on the whole, that his assessment was popular, and was of the opinion that in the eastern parganas, where the increase was greatest, the pressure of the revenue was lighter

* Appendix, Table IX.

than in the western half, where there had been little or no increase.

In the latter view he was justified by the result, but his hopes regarding the popularity of the settlement were not fulfilled. The Board of Revenue submitted it to Government for sanction; but the Lieutenant-Governor, noticing that there had been far more petitions against the assessment than from any other district, refused to confirm it without further investigation. Great difficulty was experienced in realizing the Government demand; in 16 estates the *zamindars* refused to engage, 29 were sold for arrears, 46 were farmed, and 38 were transferred by sale, while from 1841 to 1844 revenue to the amount of Rs. 6,239 had to be remitted. Consequently in 1843 Mr. John Thornton was deputed to revise the settlement. He came to the conclusion that operations had been unduly hurried, and that the information collected was insufficient. The general unpopularity of the assessment was ascribed to several causes. Among these was the comparative lightness of the revenue demand in Allahabad and the recent reductions made in Bundelkhand: the partial failure for several years of the rice crop, the staple product of the district; the general decline, as illustrated by the decrease of productive power, the impoverishment and migration of tenants, and the losses of the *zamindars;* and the high ratio borne by the revenue to the resources of the district, resulting in a rate of Rs. 2-12-9 per acre, which was exceeded in no other district of the provinces. Added to this, he discovered numerous errors in measurement, regarding both the irrigated and assessable area, and he further observed that inferior land, ordinarily sown in the *kharif* harvest with *chari*, or *juar* grown for fodder only, and by custom held rent-free, had been included in the cultivated area, so that the revenue seemed lighter than was really the case. Mr. Thornton, however, made no serious attempt to remedy these errors, or even to combine a reduction with redistribution. He simply reduced the revenue in villages where it had pressed with exceptional severity, and the total decrease amounted only to Rs. 23,989, or less than 1·7 per cent. of the revenue. Subject to this modification, the original proposals were accepted, and the settlement confirmed for 30 years from 1840.

Revision of 1843.

Working of the settlement. The settlement took place when the district was in a depressed condition, owing to the famine already mentioned. This was followed by a period of low prices which continued up to the mutiny and led to a fall in the value of land and a difficulty in realizing the Government demand. Numerous private transfers were effected at very low rates, but after the mutiny prices rose and the agricultural classes regained their prosperity to a certain extent; farms and sales for arrears ceased, and land regained its value. During the period of settlement, sales by order of court were almost wholly confined to the Jumna parganas and amounted to 54,261 acres, or 5·4 per cent. of the total area, the price realized being only Rs. 66,185. The extent of the area farmed for arrears, also mainly in the Jumna parganas, was 94,099 acres or 9·3 per cent. of the district; while the area transferred by private and public means combined amounted to 467,555 acres or 46·3 per cent., while, if repeated transfers of the same land be counted, no less than 72·3 per cent. of the whole area was alienated. The parganas in which the revenue pressed most hardly and in which the value of land fell to the lowest point were Ghazipur, Muttaur, Tappa Jar and Kutia Gunir, while those which suffered least were Dhata, Kutila and Hathgaon. In addition to the figures given above, there were frequently mortgages, and in almost all cases the land passed into the possession of the mortgagee, the transaction resembling rather a conditional sale than a mortgage in the English sense.

Settlement of 1870. In 1868, after a series of favourable seasons, in which the revenue demand was collected with comparative ease, the district was visited by a drought, which in places threatened to become a famine. The failure of the crops and the loss of cattle combined to throw the district back into the state in which it had been before the commencement of the prosperous seasons. The old proprietors suffered severely, and the moneylenders, realizing the fact that the value of land would be greatly enhanced at the coming settlement, endeavoured by every means in their power to compel their debtors to part with their landed property. During these years transfers were again numerous, but Government interfered to save some of the old families from ruin. Thus the property of the Raja of Asothar and the estates of the

Musalman Gautams of Garhi Jar were placed under the Court of Wards, and when at the close of 1870 Mr. A. B. Patterson was appointed settlement officer, he recommended that in addition to direct management a summary reduction of revenue should be granted when necessary. The latter course was sanctioned in the case of 59 estates, and revenue was remitted to the extent of Rs. 13,517. These measures proved most beneficial and averted disaster from many of the old Rajput communities. Events proved that the fifth settlement was both severe and unequal, and that to these two most serious defects the depressed condition of the district was mainly to be attributed. Consequently it was realized that in the coming assessment a substantial reduction was inevitable, and also that such reduction must necessarily vary in extent in the different tracts.

Method of assessment.

Operations commenced in December, 1870, and were conducted to their completion by Mr. Patterson. As before, the first work was that of the survey, which lasted till the beginning of 1874. This consisted of a plane-table field-to-field survey conducted by professional *amins* under an assistant settlement officer. Great attention was paid to the testing of the work, more especially while it was still in progress, and before the completion of the map. At the same time the village papers and statistics were prepared. For the purpose of the assessment itself the system adopted for the assumption of rent-rates was that originated by Mr. C. A. Elliott in Farrukhabad. The cardinal principle of this system is that similar soils in different villages should be classed under one head, the tracts containing the various soils being marked off on the map, while notes were taken of the character of each circle and the rates elicited at the inspection. In this district the task was somewhat arduous, owing to the great number of the natural soil divisions, while the rice cultivation provided an additional set of conditions. This inspection was performed by Mr. Patterson himself, who, after marking off the circles, analysed each by separating the *sir* and rent-free lands and taking as his guide the rents for individual fields, where such were obtainable; as, however, most of the district is held in lump rents, he endeavoured to ascertain holdings which consisted wholly or mainly of one class of soil. In

other cases of lump rents he analysed the leases and, by the application of the conventional rates elicited at inspection, traced the admitted rates, which, when applied to the various soils, made up the rents of mixed holdings. In this manner he gradually formed average rent-rates, though the process was hampered by the unsatisfactory condition of the village papers, since it often occurred that though the landlords and tenants admitted the correctness of the total recorded rents of holdings, they refused to do so in the case of the field distribution. In practice such an error is of little moment, as a *zamindar* would never allow a tenant, for instance, to retain his *gauhan* and throw up his outlying area, but it created a great difficulty in the way of ascertaining the average rate for each class of soil. It has been already stated in the preceding chapter that the rent-rolls were on the whole reliable and that deliberate falsification of the records was almost unknown, but there were strong reasons why the settlement officer should not accept existing rents as the basis of his assessment. In the first place, they were most unequal in the different parts of the district, pargana Tappa Jar being distinguished for rack-renting, while the rates in Fatehpur, Bindki and Haswa were both high as compared with those prevailing in other districts, and very unequal in comparison with each other. This was the natural consequence of a severe and ill-distributed revenue demand, and as long ago as 1843 Mr. Thornton had expressed the opinion that the rates of rents depended more on the relations between landlord and tenant than on the intrinsic value of the land. In this case, therefore, the settlement officer preferred to deduce the rates paid by the great body of industrious tenants, whose rents had been disturbed by no accidental cause, to perpetuating the faults of the preceding assessment.

The revenue. Proceeding with these average rates, he obtained an assumed rental of Rs. 26,03,851, to which was added Rs. 34,920 as *siwai* income. This represented an excess of 23·2 per cent. over the assets determined at the last settlement. The share taken as revenue was Rs. 13,07,297, or 49·5 per cent. of the assets, the general result being a decrease of 7·2 per cent. Reductions were made in every pargana, but, as will be seen from the table given

in the appendix, the extent varied in different parts.* The average demand per cultivated acre was Rs. 2-7-4, ranging from Rs. 2-14-6 in Bindki, to Rs. 2 in Muttaur. In the Doab districts of Allahabad, Cawnpore, Etawah, Aligarh, and Mainpuri, which were settled about the same time, rates varied from Rs. 2-10-8 in Etawah to Rs. 2-8-4 in Cawnpore, Rs. 2-4-11 in Allahabad, Rs 2-3-5 in Aligarh and Rs. 2-1-9 in Mainpuri. Thus, despite a decrease in the assessment, the incidence was higher in Fatehpur than in any of these districts except Etawah and Cawnpore, which were protected to a great extent by canal irrigation—a benefit which at that time had not been extended to this tract. The necessity for the reduction is amply illustrated by a comparison with the state of things prevailing in the other districts. In Aligarh and Mainpuri the revenue was enhanced at the settlement by 16·6 per cent. and 14 per cent. respectively, yet the incidence of revenue per acre in each of these districts was less than in Fatehpur, where the revenue was decreased by 7·2 per cent., while at the same time there had been little increase of population or cultivation, and a scarcely more than nominal extension of irrigation. On the other hand, the introduction of the canal had increased the irrigated area in Mainpuri by 30 per cent. and in Aligarh by 28 per cent.; and, further, prices had risen by 50 per cent. in the latter and 45 per cent. in the former, while in Fatehpur the increase was little more than 20 per cent.

Character of the settlement.

Notwithstanding the reduction, it was evident from the first that the assessment was high in relation to the productiveness of the soil, and it is clear that Mr. Patterson regarded a diminution of the demand as necessary only because of the principle of taking half assets. For though he fully admitted the low standard of comfort to which the people had been reduced and the effects of over-assessment, he considered that a reduced revenue would benefit merely the landowner. He recognised the need of redistribution, together with such a reduction only as would secure an assessment at half assets. The former settlement was made, as was the case generally under Regulation IX of 1833, at two-thirds of the net income, or, to be exact in the case of this district, at 65·8 per cent. Mr. Patterson

* Appendix, Table IX.

held that the figures of the 1840 settlement were unreliable, and that actually the amount taken was nearer three-fourths than two-thirds, the result of this supposition being a rise of 40 per cent. in the assets. How this could be the case is not clear: the district was in 1840 in a more advanced state than those with which he compared it, owing to higher prices and better communications; while during the currency of the fifth settlement prices rose by no more than 20 or 25 per cent., and rents by 23 per cent.; cultivation extended to the amount of only two per cent. and irrigation five per cent. From these figures the adoption of a half-assets assessment necessarily involved a reduction of revenue, for otherwise rents should have risen by at least 33 per cent. As it was, the rent-rates deduced by Mr. Patterson were fully high, as compared with those obtained by more modern systems, and this will be evident from an examination of his statements on the subject.* Following the instructions given to settlement officers at that period, he looked rather to possibilities than to existing facts; and it was impossible to foretell that the prosperous period through which the district had lately passed would come so soon to an end, and that the anticipation of a rapid rise in rents would not be fulfilled. Further, the statistics of cultivation and irrigation confirm the view that the method adopted in drawing the line of demarcation between culturable and barren and between irrigable and dry lands was somewhat indefensible. The decrease in the barren area has been extremely small since settlement, while Mr. Patterson's estimate of an irrigable area of 47·3 per cent. has never been approached in practice; the highest figure reached, prior to the introduction of the canal, was 33·7 per cent. in 1877, when the cultivated area was greatly curtailed. His irrigable area was 251,798 acres, and the largest amount on record was only 175,204 acres in 1891, so that the capabilities of the district were certainly not under-estimated. The fault was not his, however, but that of a system which prescribed different treatment for all land which could be considered as within reach of water. The exaggeration was greatest in the highly assessed southern parganas—a fact which rendered the extension of the canal to that tract doubly fortunate.

* Final Settlement Report, pp. 13, 17, 55, 58.

In practice the settlement has worked more satisfactorily than that which it superseded, and the collection of revenue has not been attended with much difficulty, if the famine period of 1897 be excluded. Most district officers have expressed the opinion that in ordinary years the demand is realized with ease, but it must be remembered that on the whole the seasons since its introduction have been fair, the rainfall having exceeded the averages recorded during the previous periods, while of late years the precarious nature of the Jumna parganas has been largely counteracted by the canal. During the 30 years that have elapsed since the settlement, the transfers of land, judged by the revenue of the portions alienated, have amounted to 39 per cent. of the whole area, as compared with 72·3 per cent. during the currency of the assessment of 1840. The value of land so transferred averaged Rs. 23 per acre in ordinary private transactions and Rs. 15 in sales by order of court; this represents a considerable increase, the former figures being Rs. 10 and Rs. 9-8-9 respectively. The revenue is paid in four instalments, those for the *kharif* harvest being due on the 5th of December and the 1st of January and those for the *rabi* on the 1st of May and on the 1st of June. The settlement was sanctioned originally for a period of 30 years, from the 1st of October, 1874, for pargana Fatehpur; a year later for Haswa, Bindki, Kutia Gunir and Tappa Jar; from the 1st of May, 1876, in Kora; from the 1st of October, 1876, in the Ghazipur tahsil; and a year later for Khaga. In 1900 it was decided to extend the settlement for an additional term of ten years, so that attestation will begin in the ordinary course of events in October, 1912. This decision was made before the district had fully recovered from the effects of the depression occasioned by the famine of 1897 and the preceding bad seasons, and it was felt that time should be given to watch the results of canal irrigation and the progress of recovery, although the local officers were in favour of an immediate revision on the ground of the inequality of the current settlement. It is certain that had the settlement being undertaken in 1903, the net result would have been a reduction in revenue.

Working of the settlement.

Alluvial mahals.

The demand has been subjected to some modifications since it was originally sanctioned, as will be seen from the figures

given in the appendix.* The alterations have been due partly to remissions on account of land appropriated by Government and partly to variations in the revenue of the alluvial *mahals*, which are dealt with under the ordinary rules. These *mahals* are to be found along the Ganges and Jumna rivers. In the case of the former the fluvial action is more extensive and more fluctuating than in the riverain lands affected by the Jumna, the latter being of a higher fertility and greater permanence. The Ganges alluvial *mahals* number 34 in pargana Fatehpur and 30 in Kutia Gunir, last settled in 1903, and 17 in Bindki, 26 in Kutila, and 17 in Hathgaon, settled in 1904, in each case for a term of five years, and cover 5,819 acres with a revenue of Rs. 8,595. Those along the Jumna comprise 16 in Kora and 27 in Ekdala, settled in 1903, as well as 24 in Tappa Jar, 42 in Muttaur and five in Dhata, last brought under revision in the following year; the area being 5,124 acres with a revenue of Rs. 13,848. It should also be noted that many permanent *mahals* have fluvial areas, which are not included in these figures.

Cesses.

In addition to the ordinary land revenue there are the cesses aggregating 14 per cent. of the demand. These include the ten per cent. local rate, which received the sanction of law in 1871, when it took the place of various old dues, such as the school, road and district post cesses, and the four per cent. *patwari* rate dating from 1889. The famine cess of two per cent. first levied in 1879 was withdrawn in 1905, and the *patwari* rate is to be abolished from 1906. The total amount thus realized in each pargana will be found in the appendix.*

Police-stations.

For the purposes of police administration the district is divided at the present time into 20 circles with an average area of 81·6 square miles. The arrangements in force at the time of the formation of the district have been already mentioned. In 1840 these were revised, and the tract was divided into the nine circles of Fatehpur, Haswa, Hathgaon, Kishanpur, Ghazipur, Jahanabad, Amauli, Khajuha and Sheorajpur. Owing to their irregular shape and varying size, a redistribution took place in 1845, and the *thana* and tahsil boundaries were made to coincide, the number of circles being reduced to seven, with stations at the

* Appendix, Table X.

first six places above named and at Bindki; while there were outposts at Khaga, Khajuha and Jafarganj, as well as seven small *chaukis* at various places. In 1850 the Bindki station was moved to Kalyanpur, and those of Hathgaon and Haswa to the grand trunk road. After the mutiny the number of stations was greatly increased, each outpost being made the centre of an independent charge, while others were added subsequently. The existing *thanas* are located at the four tahsil headquarters, in the towns of Kishanpur, Bindki and Jahanabad; in the villages of Aung, Kalyanpur, Malwa and Thariaon, along the grand trunk road; and at Gaunti, Hathgaon, Khakreru, Dhata, Asothar, Husainganj, Lalauli, Jafarganj and Amauli, all villages of comparatively large size, except Khakreru. Their situation was determined upon in accordance with the requirements of the past. For this reason no fewer than six are to be found on the grand trunk road, the chief line of traffic before the introduction of the railway, recalling the time when the police were liable to be indented upon by troops for supplies. No fewer than nine of the stations are of the third class, and three of the second, leaving only eight as first class *thanas*. A new scheme of reallocation is under consideration, and according to this the area and status of all stations will be raised to the first class and two sub-inspectors will be appointed to each. Under the provisions of this scheme there will be but 12 *thanas*, of which four will be in the Khajuha tahsil, three in Fatehpur and Khaga, and two in Ghazipur. The stations to be abolished are Jafarganj, Aung, Malwa, Khajuha, Asothar, Gaunti, Dhata and Kishanpur. It is also proposed to locate the Amauli station at Chandpur, midway between Amauli and Jafarganj, that of Kalyanpur at Mauhar, and that of Thariaon at Haswa, in order to bring the two last within reach of the railway stations, as the importance of the grand trunk road is now limited from a police point of view to its connection with the railway. Another object to be attained is that of confining each circle within the limits of a single tahsil, as the present arrangement, whereby several circles extend into different subdivisions, has occasioned much administrative inconvenience. Seven of the existing stations are built of mud, including those at Hathgaon, Khaga

and Lalauli, which are proposed to be retained, while many of the others are of a very inferior description.

Police force.

The police force of the district is under the charge of the superintendent of police, who is assisted by a reserve inspector and one circle inspector. The civil police force includes 26 sub-inspectors, 34 head-constables and 233 men, distributed among the various stations or else held in reserve at Fatehpur. In addition to these, there is a body of armed police, comprising one sub-inspector, 16 head-constables, and 90 men. Municipal police, including 33 men of all grades, are maintained at Fatehpur, and 40 town police at the places administered under Act XX of 1856. There are further 76 road police, patrolling the grand trunk, Banda and other roads, and 1,804 village *chaukidars.*

Crime.

Statistics of criminal justice and cognizable crime for a number of years will be found in the appendix.* From these it will be seen that police work in Fatehpur differs in no way from that of other ordinary districts, save that on the whole it is very light. There is more crime than in Banda, but the people of Bundelkhand, as is well known, are more law-abiding than the inhabitants of the Doab and Oudh. The tables show that the most common crime is criminal trespass, while next in order come theft and offences against the public tranquillity. The last of these is associated with the recovery of prosperity on the part of the people, and as a rule is not committed by professional criminals, but by the agricultural classes. Crimes requiring special skill, such as the counterfeiting of coin and forgery, are not frequent, and in this respect the district compares favourably with many other tracts. Murders and offences affecting life are not uncommon, but they often result from agrarian disputes, and violent crime, such as dacoity and robbery, is decidedly rare, especially as regards dacoity by armed and organized gangs. A few cases of cattle-theft have been detected in each year, but the offence is not prevalent. The presence of a large Pasi element in the population, particularly in the Hathgaon pargana, accounts for a great deal of petty crime, and also for most of the excise cases in this tract; the *chaukidars* are invariably members of this

* Appendix, Tables VII and VIII.

caste, no one else being willing to serve, and they are the worst offenders in the matter of illicit distillation. Police work in Fatehpur, as well as other branches of the administration, has at all times suffered from the unpopularity of the district, due chiefly to its poverty and the absence of the amenities of social life. Most of the *thanas* have no residential quarters, and there are no important towns or places within easy reach. Few good officials will stay in the district if they can in any way manage to procure a transfer. Much has been done of late years towards improving matters in this respect by building bungalows and renovating the existing accommodation; but the lack of continuity of administration by superior officers tends to result in an indifferent subordinate staff, while the lightness of the work necessarily precludes the appointment of the most energetic. This may to some extent be remedied by the proposed increase in the size of the police circles, since it has been found that the easy nature of the duty has tended to demoralization.

Infanticide.

In former days the district bore no better a reputation for the crime of infanticide than other parts of the province of Oudh. Various repressive measures have been undertaken from time to time by the British Government, and in 1872 the Infanticide Act (VIII of 1870) was introduced, its operations being confined to the most suspected villages. Ten years later only seven of these, with a total population of 3,769 persons, were still proclaimed, and the number was gradually diminished, till in 1897 the measure was withdrawn altogether from the district, and it may now be considered for all practical purposes free from the crime.

Jail.

The district jail is located at Fatehpur on the borders of the civil station. It was built in 1831 and is square in shape, instead of the more usual hexagonal or octagonal pattern. A separate lock-up for prisoners under trial was erected near the courts, but this no longer serves its original purpose, but is used as a *patwari* school. The jail is under the superintendence of the Civil Surgeon, and the chief manufactures carried on are those of cotton carpets and matting. Notwithstanding its situation, the health of the prisoners is fair, but before the drainage of the civil station was completed, considerable damage was

done at times by floods. The jail has a small drain of its own, leading across a neck of high land to the east into a depression communicating with the city drainage cuts.

Excise.

The history of excise administration in Fatehpur differs in no way from that of the province of Agra generally, which need not here be repeated. The excise revenue was at first farmed, and this system was maintained till after the mutiny, when Government distilleries were gradually introduced, and the road paved for the establishment of the ordinary distillery system, which now prevails throughout the district. The only subsequent modifications of any importance in Fatehpur have been the abolition of the local distillery in 1895, and the opening of a bonded warehouse in February, 1898. Since the enforcement of the dryage allowance rule, the latter institution has not proved a success, but it is expected that the wholesale vendors of spirit will be induced by the recent modifications to make more use of the warehouse. The supply of liquor is generally obtained from the distilleries of Cawnpore and Allahabad, and at times from Unao, Lucknow, and Kunda in the Partabgarh district. The great bulk of the spirit consumed is that distilled from *mahua* flowers and issued at 25 per cent. below proof. A detailed account of the excise revenue for each year since 1890-91 will be found in the appendix.* From this statement it will be observed that the receipts from country spirit have very largely increased during late years, the rise being due partly to a greater consumption and partly to a higher rate of duty. The same table clearly illustrates the effects of bad seasons and of the recent return to prosperity. From 1891 to 1895 the average consumption was 18,200 gallons annually, and for the next four years it dropped to about 11,250, reaching its lowest point in 1896-97 with 6,404 gallons; while from 1900 to 1904 the average was no less than 22,180 gallons. The chief consumers belong to the Pasi, Chamar, Kori and Kaparia castes. The last-mentioned people, a wandering class, spend the rainy season at their homes in the Khajuha tahsil—a fact which renders the shops at Bindki more valuable than any others in the district. The practice of illicit distillation from *mahua* is common, as has been already

* Appendix, Table XI.

mentioned, in the Hathgaon and Haswa parganas, and during recent years a number of cases have been detected and successfully prosecuted, the offenders being chiefly Pasis and Chamars. Licenses for the sale of spirit are sold annually by auction, the purchasers being generally of the Kalwar caste, and, with the exception of a few landholders, persons of no great substance. The number of country liquor shops varies from year to year, the highest figure being 152 in 1903-04. The two at Bindki fetch the largest prices, amounting on an average to Rs. 1,300, while the five in Fatehpur itself are also of considerable value and bring in a combined yearly income of Rs. 4,675. The annual values of the shops at Khaga, Hathgaon, Jahanabad, Husainganj and Ghazipur are Rs. 930, Rs. 625, Rs. 500, Rs. 315 and Rs. 300 respectively. On the whole, the consumption of liquor in this district is considerably below the provincial average, as calculated on the basis of population, and though higher than in the adjacent tracts of Bundelkhand, is very much less than in the Oudh districts to the north, and to a still greater extent than in Cawnpore and Allahabad, where the difference is mainly due to the presence of large cities.

Tari. The fermented liquor obtained from the juice of palm trees is seldom to be seen in this district. The variety known as *sendhi* and obtained from the *khajur* palm is seldom, if ever, produced, while the number of *tari* or toddy palms is extremely limited. Consequently the income from this source, which is usually leased to a contractor, is very small, amounting on an average to a considerably less than Rs. 100 annually. In this respect Fatehpur resembles Bundelkhand and presents a great contrast to Allahabad and Cawnpore, in each of which the revenue thus derived is comparatively large. There are only three *tari* shops in the district, chiefly patronized by low caste Musalmans.

Hemp drugs. The use of hemp drugs, on the other hand, is common, and in this respect Fatehpur occupies a position well above the general average, resembling the eastern districts and Oudh rather than the western portions of the province. The drugs consumed are those known as *charas* and *bhang*, the former finding more favour with the lower classes and Hindu Faqirs, and the latter with Brahmans and Rajputs. Till within the last

few years the kind known as *ganja* was imported in large quantities, but since 1897 its use almost disappeared, while the amount of *charas* has rapidly increased. From 1893 to 1897 the average consumption of *ganja* was 2,850 *sers* annually, and that of *charas* only 873 *sers*; but from 1898 to 1904 the figures were 66 and 1,530 *sers* respectively. The amount of *bhang* consumed is considerably larger, the total in 1904-05 being 12,350 *sers*. The right to sell hemp drugs is leased to a contractor, the present system being that of auctioning the monopoly for a period of three years. The contract given in 1904 amounted to Rs. 75,500 annually. This represents an immense increase on the sums derived formerly from this source. From 1877 to 1882 the average was little more than Rs. 6,000 annually, while the figures from each year since 1890-91 will be seen in the appendix.* There are at present 71 shops licensed for the retail vend of drugs and managed by the farmer.

Opium.

The amount of opium consumed in this district is slightly above the provincial average, as estimated on the basis of population, and though largely exceeded in all parts of the Allahabad division except Banda, is very much higher than in the province of Oudh. In 1904 the excise receipts from opium were Rs. 187 per 10,000 of the population, as compared with Rs. 483 in Cawnpore, Rs. 250 in Allahabad, Rs. 154 in Banda and only Rs. 49 in Rai Bareli. The quantity consumed varies little from year to year, though it is naturally less during a period of depression. There are 30 shops for the retail sale of opium, the licenses of which are sold annually by public auction, the fees in 1904-05 amounting to Rs. 2,738. The shops in Fatehpur and Bindki fetch the highest prices, while next comes that at Jahanabad. Since the abolition of the official vend of opium, the income has risen, but the total has not yet reached the high figures attained between 1890 and 1895, the greatest amount ever recorded being 37·2 maunds, fetching Rs. 16,472, in 1892-93. As is usually the case, opium is chiefly consumed by Musalmans.

Registration.

For the purposes of registration the district is included in the charge of the judge of Cawnpore. There are four registration offices, one at each of the tahsils, in the charge of departmental

* Appendix, Table XI.

sub-registrars. The average receipts from this source for the ten years ending in 1905 were Rs. 3,927—a figure which is lower than that of the previous decade and approximating to that of 1881. The heaviest work is done at the Fatehpur office, where the average income has been Rs. 1,328, while next to this comes Khaga with a corresponding figure of Rs. 1,273.

Stamps. A table given in the appendix shows the income derived from stamps for each year since 1890-91.* The figures sufficiently explain themselves and call for little comment; the total is very much below the provincial average, and smaller figures are only to be found in the impoverished districts of Bundelkhand and in the Kumaun division, where a different set of conditions prevails. For the 15 years ending in 1905 the average total receipts were Rs. 58,600, of which Rs. 44,900 or over 76 per cent. were derived from the sale of judicial stamps. The average is very little higher than that of 1881, but of late years there has been a slight but distinct increase, which may without hesitation be assigned to the changes made in procedure by the Rent Act of 1901, or to other results of this measure.

Income-tax. Further statements given in the appendix show the annual receipts from income tax for the whole district since 1890-91 and for each tahsil since 1897-98. As in the case of stamps, the figures afford a sufficient indication of the comparative poverty of the people. In 1904-05 the total receipts were Rs. 13,632—a lower figure than in any district except Banda and Hamirpur in Bundelkhand, and in the purely agricultural tracts of Sultanpur and Partabgarh in Oudh, which possess even fewer towns and a smaller commercial population than Fatehpur. The total is very much less than that recorded in former years. This is partly due to a gradual decline resulting from improved methods of assessment and more careful inquiry, and also from a decrease in the volume of trade in several directions, as for example at Kishanpur and Husainganj, owing to the effects of extension of the railway system beyond the borders of the district. A more important influence, however, was the introduction of the new regulation exempting incomes under Rs. 1,000 from taxation in 1903-04, the average of the preceding seven years being somewhat

* Appendix, Table XII.

over Rs. 22,500. The professions chiefly taxed are those of the moneylender and the grain-dealer, and it has been suggested that the decrease is to some extent due to a decline in the money-lending business resulting from the greater prosperity of the people. Of the various tahsils, Khajuha contributes by far the largest share, owing to the comparatively high number of assessees in Bindki, the chief market of the district, which depends on the railway as well as the road to Cawnpore. After Khajuha comes the Fatehpur tahsil, while the lowest place is taken by Ghazipur.

Post-office.

With the exception of two branch offices, at Jamrawan in pargana Fatehpur and Patti Shah in Kutila, all the post offices of the district are under imperial management. In early days the duty of forwarding all public correspondence lay with the *zamindars*, but this system failed to ensure safety or regularity. In 1843 Mr. Thornton placed the district *dak* upon an efficient footing, instituting a regular postal service which was maintained by a cess of one anna five pies per Rs. 100 of the revenue. This was subsequently developed, till the amalgamation of the district *dak* with the imperial department, the local lines and offices being gradually taken over, save for a few places in which the establishment of an imperial office was not considered commercially profitable. It is now contemplated to abolish the district post altogether. In addition to the head office at Fatehpur, there are now 11 sub-offices and 19 branch offices in the district, excluding those already mentioned, which are under the control of the district board. A list of all these offices by parganas and tahsils, showing the class and management of each, will be found in the appendix. There are altogether 33 offices, as compared with 31 in 1881. Of the latter three have been abolished, at Budwan and Mandwa in pargana Hathgaon and at Datauli in Muttaur, while subsequent additions have been those at Bhitaura and Jamrawan in Fatehpur, Bahua in Aya Sah, Chheolaha in Hathgaon and Patti Shah in Kutila. The mails are carried as far as possible by rail, and in other cases by runners, being distributed from the head office to the various sub-offices and thence to the branch offices of each circle.

Telegraph.

In addition to the railway telegraphs, Government lines are carried along the roads from Mauhar to Bindki from

Fatehpur to Husainganj and from Khaga to Kishanpur. There are Government offices at Fatehpur, Bindki, Husainganj and Kishanpur, and railway offices at every station. Beside these, there are departmental telegraph offices not available to the general public at all the inspection bungalows along the Fatehpur branch of the Ganges Canal.

Municipality and Act XX towns.

The only municipality in the district is that of Fatehpur, an account of which will be found in the article on the town, while further details as to income and expenditure are given in tabular form in the appendix.* Its affairs are managed by a board of 13 members, and the income is derived chiefly from an octroi tax on imports. The municipality dates from 1872, and is now administered under Act I of 1900. The operations of Act XX of 1856 were extended in 1860 to eight places in the district, but only four of these are thus administered at the present time. The latter comprise the towns of Bindki, Khajuha and Jahanabad in the Khajuha tahsil, and Kishanpur in the south of Khaga. Bindki is the most important, and requires the greatest amount of supervision, on account of the collection and expenditure of the large *nazul* income, the whole of which is spent on the town. Khajuha is rapidly declining, and if the proposed removal of the tahsil and police-station takes place, it will probably be necessary to withdraw the provisions of the Act.† Further details of the administration will be found in the separate articles on each place. The towns which were formerly under the Act are Kora, Hathgaon, Husainganj and Khaga. The withdrawal of its operations took place in 1892, save in the case of Husainganj, which continued to be so administered till 1901. The application of section 34 of Act V of 1861 has been extended to Ghazipur, Asothar and other places. The Village Sanitation Act (II of 1892) was applied to certain places in this district in 1894. These include the Act XX towns, as well as Haswa, Kora, Husainganj, Asothar and Lalauli. The main object of the measure is to prevent the contamination of wells used for drinking purposes, and certain simple sanitary rules can be applied where necessary, with due regard to the prejudices of the people. In addition to this, the district board spends annually a sum of

* Appendix, Table XVI. | † This step was carried out on the 1st of April 1906.

Rs. 1,000 on sanitary works in villages, the most important of which are wells and small drainage cuts near inhabited sites. The board also devotes a grant for the maintenance of the city and Sangaon drains described on a previous page.

District board.

The district board is constituted under Act XIV of 1883 and consists of 16 members, of whom 12 are elected, one being returned annually for a period of three years while the remaining four include the magistrate as chairman and the three subdivisional officers. The local board consists of six non-official members in the Fatehpur and Ghazipur tahsils, and nine in Khaga and Khajuha. The executive work of the district board is performed by the secretary, who is usually one of the subdivisional magistrates, and is controlled by the chairman. The business disposed of at the board meetings is usually of a formal nature, the private members as a rule giving little assistance in the supervision of works, inspection of schools, and other matters. The functions of the board comprise the management of local institutions outside the municipal area, such as local roads, schools, dispensaries, ferries, cattle-pounds and the like. Details of the income and expenditure of the board under the most important heads for each year since 1890-91 will be found in the appendix.*

Education.

The most important work of the board is connected with education. The district was for a long time somewhat backward in this respect, as for a considerable period after annexation there were no Government schools in Fatehpur, and the only means of education were those provided by indigenous institutions of little value. These were fairly numerous, for as early as 1845 there were as many as 362 such schools with 2,886 pupils. The instruction imparted was not of a high order, and except in a few Sanskrit and Persian schools, all that was taught was the elements of reading, writing, and book-keeping; the teachers received on an average Rs. 3·9-8 per mensem, but even this small sum appears to to have been a wholly adequate remuneration for their services. The number included an English school at Fatehpur, started in 1844 and located in the cutcherry compound. The largest school was that at Khajuha, with an attendance of

* Appendix, Table XV.

123; it is remarkable that here the fees were paid by contract, and were not due till the pupil's education was considered complete. Apparently the first Government school to be opened in the district was that at Kishanpur, which dates from 1855. By 1861, however, there were seven town or pargana schools, 54 village schools and 442 unaided indigenous schools, the total number of pupils being 5,104, of whom 2,125 were educated in Government institutions. There was then no high school in the district, that at Fatehpur having not been founded till 1862, when it was started as an aided anglo-vernacular school by the deputy inspector of the time. In 1867 it was converted into a *zila* or high school of the inferior grade. It was located in a building erected during the mutiny as a barrack for troops, an old unsubstantial structure situated next to the dispensary and other buildings to the west of the town on the grand trunk road; This has, however, been rebuilt. The school is maintained entirely from the funds of the district board. In 1871 the number of Government schools had risen to 144 with 4,207 pupils, including seven girls' schools with 99 pupils. In addition to this there were nine aided and 108 unaided schools with a total attendance of 1,269. This improvement was not maintained, for in 1881 the number of Government institutions had fallen to 107 with 3,440 pupils, all of the girls' schools having disappeared, as well as the aided institutions, while the indigenous schools numbered 203 with an attendance of 1,369. For several years the returns show no material change, and in 1901 there were only 101 schools with 4,371 pupils. Since that time, however, considerable progress has been effected. In 1905 there were, in addition to the high school, seven town schools, 139 village schools and two schools for girls. Further, there were 39 aided primary schools, which are very popular with the *zamindars*, a municipal school at Fatehpur and 115 private schools with an attendance of 1,039. Statistics of education since 1896-97, as well as a list of all the schools in the district in 1905, will be found in the appendix.* The town schools are located at Fatehpur, Haswa, Hathgaon, Kishanpur, Bindki, Jahanabad and Sah. There were formerly similar schools at

*Appendix, Table XVIII, *et seq.*

Husainganj, Khajuha and Mandwa, but these have been replaced by the newer institutions at Haswa, Fatehpur and Hathgaon. The standard of teaching is up to that of the vernacular final examination, and to each school there is a boarding-house attached. The girls' schools include the model school at Fatehpur, those at Saton in Haswa, and at Deomai in pargana Kora, while there is an aided school for girls at Kot. The majority of the village schools suffer from the unsatisfactory condition of the buildings and the excessive cost of maintenance, but the grant made in 1905 will meet the requirements of a much-needed scheme of improvement. The class and average attendance of each school will be seen in the list given in the appendix.

Literacy. Some idea of the progress made in the matter of education may be formed from the returns of literacy at successive enumerations. Statistics were first collected at the census of 1872, when it was found that 12,763 males and two females were able to read and write, the total being 1·9 per cent. of the entire population, while in the case of males the proportion rose to 3·6 per cent. It may be doubted whether these figures are wholly reliable, especially in the case of females, but at any rate a considerable improvement was observed in 1881, when 2·9 per cent. of the population was described as literate, comprising 5·6 per cent. of the males and ·05 per cent. of females. Since that time progress has been steadily maintained. In 1891 the proportion of literate males had risen to 5·9 per cent. and of females to ·06 per cent. while at the last census the figures were 7·2 and ·07 per cent. respectively. These results show that Fatehpur has now attained a position in the matter of education which is far superior to that of the province generally, the figure of literacy being exceeded in but few districts which do not contain large cities. While of the total population 3·76 per cent. are able to read and write, the proportion is considerably higher in the case of Musalmans than of Hindus, the respective figures being 4·09 and 3·64 per cent. This is probably the case because education is still chiefly confined to the higher castes, while Musalmans also are comparatively more numerous in the towns than in the villages. The character usually employed is the Nagri, about one in seven literate persons being conversant with the Persian script. English

education has made little progress, and in this connection Fatehpur is more backward than most districts.

Hospitals and dispensaries. The maintenance of hospitals and other medical institutions is entrusted to the district board, but the supervision is in the hands of the civil surgeon. A surgeon was posted to Fatehpur in 1827, but at first the medical charge was vested in the collector, who, in 1826, made pathetic appeals for advice in treating the numerous patients at the Jail: his whole stock of medicine consisting of powders. At Fatehpur there is a general charitable dispensary, which was established soon after the mutiny, and is in the charge of an assistant surgeon. Close to it is the Dufferin hospital for women, opened in 1893, under the management of a lady doctor. This institution received a Government grant, and was dependent to the extent of Rs. 50 a month on subscriptions; but as great difficulty was experienced in obtaining the necessary support, largely owing to the comparative absence of wealthy residents, it was closed in 1905 and reopened as a branch of the charitable dispensary. In addition to these, there are the departmental dispensaries maintained at the jail and in the police lines. Outside the headquarters station there are only two branch dispensaries, at Bindki and Khaga, the former dating from June 1896, and the latter from November of the same year. The canal department maintains a small dispensary at Daryamau near Khakhreru.

Nazul. There is a small amount of *nazul* property in the district, but that entrusted to the district board consists only of the town lands of Khajuha, which bring in Rs. 256 annually, and the Qazi's tank at Haswa. Other properties coming under this head include the Bindki bazar, which is managed by the district magistrate, the annual income, which amounts to Rs. 4,241, being credited and expended with the town fund. Other *nazul* lands are the sites of the old forts at Kora, Ghazipur, Paini Kalan, and Muttaur, which are leased for small sums. The *sarai* at Lalauli is let out for Rs. 6 annually to the Bhatiaras, who occupy a great portion of it, as there are few travellers. The only whole *mahal* in the district which comes under the head of *nazul* is that of Bagh Badshahi at Khajuha, and some account of this, as well as of the *nazul* bazar at Bindki, will be found

in the respective articles on these places. At the present time, there are no *mahals* held directly by Government in the district, and only three, in pargana Kora, are free from revenue, these having been granted for maintenance prior to the introduction of British rule. There are, however, several small *muafi* plots in different parts of the district, but none is of sufficient size or importance to deserve separate mention.

Cattle-pounds.

In 1905 the district possessed 24 cattle-pounds, all of which are under the management of the district board, with the single exception of that at Fatehpur itself, the control and income of which are held by the municipality. These pounds are located at all the police-stations except Aung and Malwa, and at some of the larger villages such as Haswa, Chandpur, Sheorajpur, Kunwarpur, Junihan and Bahua. Several of these have been in existence for many years, but the number has lately been increased; up to 1891 they were under the direct control of the magistrate, but were then handed over to the district board. There is no record as to the date of foundation of the pounds at Khajuha, Kunwarpur, Jafarganj and Kishanpur, but probably none of these is older than the pound at Bindki, which was instituted in 1862. Three years later those at Fatehpur, Husainganj, Sheorajpur, Ghazipur, Lalauli, Hathgaon and Khakreru were started, and the next to be added were Jahanabad and Amauli in 1879. The Asothar pound followed in 1884, and that at Khaga in 1886. Since the transfer of management to the district board new pounds have been established at Gaunti, Kalyanpur and Thariaon in 1893; at Dhata and Haswa in 1898; at Bahua in 1904; and at Chandpur and Junihan in 1905.

. CHAPTER V.

HISTORY.

The most noticeable objects of antiquarian interest are the Hindu temples at Tinduli and Bahua, both not later than the tenth century A.D.; the Hindu columns at Hathgaon, of equally early character and subsequently utilized for a mosque; and the Jain or Buddhist sculptures at Asothar and many other places. No detailed examination of the numerous old sites in this district has been made, and it is thus impossible to give a connected history of the pre-Muhammadan period. General Cunningham was once disposed to identify Asni with O-yu-to, a site visited by Hiuen Tsiang, the Chinese traveller, but abandoned the identification after visiting the place.* Dr. Hoey suggests that it is 'O-ye-mu-khi, which he transliterates as Ashva-mukha, and connects with the Ashvins, sons of Surya, born from the nostrils of a mare.† This transliteration, however, omits the aspirate attached to the first letter and the Chinese syllables are usually taken as the equivalent of Haya-mukha. The first definite historical statement which can be made is that an inscribed pillar from Asni records the name of Mahipala of Kanauj, with the date 974 Sambat or 917 A.D.‡ Asni has generally been regarded as the place where Jai Chand of Kanauj concealed his treasure before his last fight with Muhammad *bin* Sam, but Zafarabad in the Jaunpur district appears to be a more probable identification of the town mentioned in the *Taj-ul-maasir*.§ The reasons for this will be given more fully in the Jaunpur volume. Moreover the Asni in this district, though very possibly a place of some antiquity, contains no architectural or other remains which could be connected with an important fortress.

Ancient.

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* A. S. N. I., XVII, 99. | † J. A. S. B., 1900, p. 84.

‡ *Ind. Ant.*, 1887, p. 173; *Epigraphia Indica*, I, 171; see also J. R. A. S., Bombay, 1902, p. 405, for a discussion of the history of the dynasty.

§ E. H. I., II, 223.

The Rajputs.

For the early history of the district we have to rely on the vaguest traditions, and even these are scanty. It would appear that the Rajputs were established here at a very early date, especially the Gautams of Kora and Argal, who were connected with the ruling families at Kanauj. The story of the Gautams has been narrated already in Chapter III, and there is nothing further to add. They seem to have held the whole of the western half of the district, while the rest came into the possession of various tribes. Of the aboriginals we hear nothing. The only reference to the Bhars, who were ubiquitous in Oudh and the eastern districts, is in connection with the capture of Kot by early Musalman invaders, who formed part of the very elastic forces of Saiyid Salar Masaud. The kings of Kanauj appear to have exercised their sovereignty most effectively along the Ganges, probably on account of the means of communication afforded by the river. In the interior the Bhars and other races remained unsubdued, perhaps paying tribute so long as the power of the Raja was in the ascendant, but at other times holding an independent state. Here in Fatehpur the Rajput dominion was upheld to the last, as the tract lay in close proximity to the forts of Kara and Manikpur, so that when the Musalman invasions caused the overthrow of the ancient dynasties, the district fell at once under the sway of the new-comers. This was particularly the case in the eastern portion, which lies so near to Kara, the seat of the local government for many centuries. The western parganas were less accessible and therefore less subject to conquest, so that the traditional maintenance of the Gautam power may very possibly rest on solid foundations. No other clan of Rajputs appears to have risen to any eminence, and even the Khichars, who played so prominent a part in the history of Fatehpur in later times, attribute their rise to pure accident. The old temples along the course of the Rind, at Bahua, Tinduli and elsewhere, may probably be assigned to the Gautams, though no inscriptions have as yet been discovered to show their authorship.

The Dehli Sultans.

The overthrow of the kingdom of Kanauj by the Muhammadan armies had an immediate effect on Fatehpur. In 1194 Muhammad *bin* Sam, with his famous lieutenant, Qutb-ud-din Aibak, captured Benares, and then returned to Dehli, but apparently

the furthest permanent post occupied was Koil. But eight years later Kalinjar fell and was placed under a governor, Hizabr-ud-din Hasan Arnal, and Oudh and Bihar was in the charge of Muhammad Bakhtiar Khilji, so that the district must by that time have been thoroughly subjugated.* In 1226 Nasir-ud-din Mahmud completed the conquest of Oudh, and a few years later Kara is mentioned as the capital of a province.† From this point onwards the history of Fatehpur is practically identical with that of Allahabad, in which the seat of government lay. The place itself is frequently mentioned, but none of the events narrated in connection with it have anything to do with Fatehpur. Whether Kora was included in Kara or Kanauj cannot be determined, but probably the boundaries of the different provinces varied from time to time, the chief factor being the personality of the governor. In 1248 Ulugh Khan marched from Kanauj to Kara, ravaging the country and slaughtering the Hindus, and it was on this occasion that the defeat of the mysterious chieftain, styled Dalaki Malaki in the chronicles, took place.‡ It might be suggested that this was a Gautam Raja, but the mention of hills and difficult defiles, which formed his places of refuge, points rather to Bundelkhand than the Doab. In 1253 Kara was given to Ulugh Khan's brother, Mubarak Aibak, but two years later the province was invaded by the rebel, Katlagh Khan, who passed through the district on his way from Oudh to Kalinjar. Kara remained, however, under the control of Ulugh Khan, who afterwards became the Sultan Balban, his position being strengthened in this direction by his intervention on behalf of Arslan Khan, who was appointed to Kara in 1258. The government included that of Manikpur, so that the connection of this district with Oudh dates from a very earlier period. How long Arslan Khan held Kara is not known, but in 1288 Malik Chhajju, Balban's nephew, was sent to take over the administration.§ Two years later he rebelled against Jalal-ud-din Firoz and assumed the royal title under the name of Mughis-ud-din. He marched through the district towards Dehli, but was overthrown near Budaun and was afterwards banished to Multan. His place was taken by the Sultan's nephew, Ala-ud-din Khilji, who promptly

* E. H. I., II, 232. | † *Ibid*, 343. | ‡ *Ibid*, 348. | § *Ibid*, III, 135.

followed in the footsteps of Chhajju and raised a large army in Kara for the conquest of the south, in order to obtain money for his intended designs on the crown. He then set off on his victorious campaign, leaving Ala-ul-mulk in charge of this government.* On his return, the old Sultan came down the Ganges by boat to Kara, where he was treacherously murdered by his nephew. Ala-ud-din at once left for Dehli, and on his accession to the throne placed Ala-ul-mulk in permanent charge of his old province. He did not, however, hold the office long, for in the second year of the reign he was made *kotwal* of Dehli and his place was taken by Nusrat Khan. The latter does not appear to have spent much time in this part of the country, as he was constantly engaged with the army, and his nephew, Malik Jhaju, held charge for a short period, though he, too, was called away to the Deccan.† To this reign belongs the inscription on the walls of the mosque at Kot in pargana Ekdala, this ancient record being in excellent preservation. During the eventful period that followed on the death of Ala-ud-din we hear nothing of Kara, owing doubtless to the more absorbing interests elsewhere. After the accession of Muhammad Tughlaq in 1325 a rebellion broke out in Bengal, and appears to have extended westwards as far as Kanauj, for the Sultan in his march against the insurgents ravaged the country from Kanauj to Dalmau and punished resistance with a heavy hand.‡ In spite of this, Nizam Main, the governor of Kara, soon afterwards raised a second revolt, but was overthrown by Ain-ul-mulk, who was in charge of Oudh; and the latter himself threw off his allegiance to the Sultan, only to be defeated in the Unao district. No further mention of Kara is made till the reign of Firoz, who left his baggage here before starting on his somewhat unfortunate expedition to Jajnagar in Cuttack.§ He revisited Kara on his return to Dehli in 1361.

The Jaunpur kingdom.

The next event occurred in 1377, when an important departure was made by placing Kara, Mahoba and Dalmau under the separate charge of Mardan Daulat Nasir-ul-mulk, who received the title of Malik-ush-Sharq.|| This was the beginning of the

* E. H. I., II, 149. | † *Ibid*, 189. | ‡ *Ibid*, 243. | § *Ibid*, 312.
|| *Ibid*, IV, 13.

eastern kingdom of Jaunpur, which for many years was equal in power and extent to that of Dehli. Mardan Daulat was succeeded in the next year by his son, Shams-ud-din Sulaiman, who apparently had his headquarters at Kara. He continued to hold the post during the civil war that followed the death of Firoz; but in 1394 Khwaja-i-Jahan, the Wazir, was placed in charge of all the country from Kanauj to Bihar, and by degrees strengthened his position so as to become independent. He brought into subjection all the Hindu chieftains, and when the power of Dehli was broken by the Mughal invasion and intestine war, assumed the royal state in Jaunpur. He died in 1399, and his adopted son, Malik Mubarak, took possession of his provinces under the title of Mubarak Shah.* He only lived for two years, and was succeeded by his more famous brother, Ibráhim Shah. The latter extended his dominions and in 1406 took Kanauj and marched towards Dehli, but soon returned. He held the district throughout his reign, and in 1426 determined to strengthen his position in this direction by attacking Kalpi. Having taken this place, he continued his advance as far as the Agra district, but retired after an indecisive battle with the forces of Dehli. In 1437 he added largely to his possessions to the south of the Jumna and elsewhere, but three years later he died and was succeeded by his son, Mahmud, who continued the policy of expansion. In 1452 he marched towards Dehli, which he besieged, but his army was defeated by Bahlol Lodi. Peace was made, and in 1457 Mahmud died and his brother, Muhammad Shah, ascended the throne, but was soon afterwards murdered, and his place was taken by his brother, Husain Shah. The latter was constantly at war with Bahlol, but was eventually defeated, and in 1474 his capital of Jaunpur was taken, and the district again passed into the hands of the Dehli Sultan. The connection with Jaunpur, however, was no longer maintained, for Kara and Manikpur became once more a separate charge, and were entrusted to Alam Khan.† In 1493 Barbak's incapacity brought about an extensive Hindu rebellion; but this district does not appear to have taken part in the rising, as Mubarak Khan Lohani was

* E. H. I., IV, 37. | † *Ibid*, 90.

sent from Kara to seize Barbak and bring him to court. After the death of Sikandar Lodi, another attempt was made to restore the kingdom of Jaunpur by Jalal Khan, who seems to have obtained possession of this district, as he held Kalpi till its reduction by Ibrahim Lodi. Mention is made by Ferishta of another rebellion in 1519 by Islam Khan of Kara, a son of Azam Humayun Sarwani, who was defeated in battle by Ibrahim near Kanauj, but the whole history of this period is very obscure and confused.

The Mughal Empire. In the beginning of 1526 Ibrahim Shah was defeated and slain by Babar, and a new era begins. But the Afghan governors were not subdued without difficulty, and Babar himself states that all the country beyond Kanauj was in their hands.* A Sultan was chosen in the person of Muhammad, son of Darya Khan Lodi; but in 1527 Humayun took Jaunpur and proceeded to Kara, returning thence to Agra. This is the first specific mention of the old Mughal highway, which in later days brought this district into greater prominence than in the past, when the route to the east from the old capital of Dehli lay through Oudh to the north of the Ganges. The Afghans followed close in the wake of Humayun; but their progress was checked by Babar's victory near Fatehpur Sikri. In 1528 Babar set out for the east and subjugated all Oudh, and again in the following year he marched towards Bihar, halting "at Dakdaki, a pargana of Kara."† The Afghans again rose during his absence in Bengal, but on his return he retook Lucknow, the enemy falling back on Dalmau. From this it does not seem that the conquest of Fatehpur was very complete, and when Humayun ascended the throne in 1530 he had to begin afresh, for Mahmud was established as an independent sovereign in Jaunpur. His place was soon taken by the Suri Sher Khan, who quietly extended his dominions and eventually overthrew the Mughals near Kanauj, the local tradition stating that he was aided on this occasion by the Gautams of Argal. Sher Khan proceeded to Agra and Dehli, expelling Humayun from India and assuming the royal title of Sher Shah. During his prosperous reign no mention is made of the district, but it appears that it was he who improved

* E. H. I., 263. | † *Ibid*, 282.

the Mughal road and founded the various *sarais* along its course.* His successor, Islam Shah, retained his realm undiminished; but on his death affairs fell into confusion and three claimants to the throne fought with one another to their mutual ruin. So far as any one held this district, it was under the sway of Adil Shah; but he was threatened at one time by Ibrahim on the west and Muhammad Khan of Bengal on the east, and the fact that a battle was fought with the latter within a short distance of Kalpi proclaims the ineffective nature of his hold upon the lower Doab.† In 1556, however, Humayun returned and overthrew the Afghans near Dehli, where he died, leaving the empire to his youthful son, Akbar. The latter soon established his position by defeating Hemu, the general of Adil Shah, but the east remained to be conquered once again.

Reign of Akbar.

In 1559 Ali Quli Khan, Khan Zaman, captured Jaunpur and Benares, so that it may be presumed that Fatehpur also was added to the emperor's dominions.‡ But Adil's son, Sher Khan, still held Chunar, though soon afterwards he was defeated by Khan Zaman. In 1561 Akbar marched through the district himself by the old Mughal road to Kara and Jaunpur, and then returned, leaving Kamal Khan in charge of Fatehpur and Haswa, which now for the first time are specifically mentioned.§ This man had already rendered good service against the Afghans, but was transferred shortly afterwards to the Punjab at his own request, and his place appears to have been taken by Asaf Khan Abdul Majid.|| In 1565 Khan Zaman rebelled and took up his position at Kara, where he was boldly confronted by Asaf Khan, who reported the state of affairs to Akbar. The rebels retired on the emperor's approach through Oudh, and Asaf Khan crossed the river and went towards Jaunpur to join the royal forces. He himself, however, incurred suspicion and fled through Kara towards central India, whence he returned not long after and joined Khan Zaman. Both were pardoned by Akbar, and Asaf Khan was restored to his government. Peace did not long continue, for in 1567 Khan Zaman again rebelled and Akbar proceeded in person against him,

* E. H. I., IV, 417. | † *Ibid*, 507. | ‡ *Ibid*, V, 259. | § *Ibid*, 279. | || *Ibid*, 288.

marching through Oudh to Manikpur. On this occasion Asaf Khan remained loyal and Khan Zaman was overthrown and killed at a battle fought near Kara. Akbar then marched to Benares and Jaunpur, thence returning to Agra by way of Kara and the Mughal road, the government being entrusted to Munim Khan, Khan-i-Khanan.* For some years the district appears to have remained undisturbed under Munim Khan's government, especially as there were now no local chieftains of any importance, the Gautams having been completely overthrown, according to the tradition, in the defeat inflicted upon Raja Har Charan Deo at Kalpi. In 1581 Kara is mentioned as being the *jagir* of Ismail Quli Khan, on whose behalf it was held by Ilias Khan. His neighbour, Niabat Khan, who was in possession of Prayag, now Allahabad, rose in rebellion and attacked Kara, killing Ilias Khan. He failed to capture the place, but plundered the country round, and according to the historians invested the fort of Garha, which may possibly be the place of that name in this district.† Akbar despatched Ismail Quli Khan to quell the rising, and Niabat was driven to Bengal. In 1584 the fort of Allahabad was constructed, and from that date the importance of Kara declined. It is probably for this reason that we hear little of Fatehpur during the ensuing years of the reign. The new fortress became the capital of a province, which in 1585 was entrusted to Saiyid Salabat Khan, Kundliwal. Shortly before Akbar's death the fort and province was seized by Salim, afterwards known as the emperor Jahangir, who assumed a state of practical independence, although he was reconciled with his father on his deathbed.

Administration under Akbar.

During the days of Akbar and his successors the area constituting the present district formed part of the province of Allahabad and was divided between the two *sarkars* of Kara and Kora. The former consisted of a single *dastur* or district, and the latter of three *dasturs* known as Kora, Kutia, and Jajmau.

***Sarkar* Kara.**

The *sarkar* of Kara contained twelve *mahals*, of which the greater number lie in the present Fatehpur district, although four, known as Kara fort, Kara Haveli, Karari, and Atharban, are

* E. H. I., V, 288, 322. | † *Ibid*, 420.

now included in Allahabad. The remaining eight corresponded closely with the existing parganas, although in several cases the name has been changed. The *mahal* of Fatehpur Haswa represents the present Fatehpur pargana, and at that time contained 55,915 *bighas* of cultivation and was assessed at 2,892,705 *dams;* the proprietary castes were Rajputs and Brahmans, and the military force provided by the pargana was 50 horse and 1,000 foot. The Haswa *mahal* also has undergone no change. It was owned by Afghans and Rajputs, who contributed 30 cavalry and 1,000 infantry; the cultivated area being 42,521 *bighas,* and the revenue 2,123,661 *dams.* Kutila was then, as now, a small pargana with 18,043 *bighas* of cultivation, a revenue of 909,234 *dams,* and a contingent of 10 horse and 300 foot, provided by the Brahman and Rajput *zamindars.* Hathgaon also has preserved its ancient name and shape; this too was held by Rajputs and Brahmans, who contributed 40 cavalry and 1,000 infantry, and paid a revenue of 2,723,508 *dams* on a cultivated area of 55,323 *bighas.* The only other pargana still called by its own name is Aya Sah, which has probably retained its boundary unaltered. This was owned by Rajputs, though the clan is unspecified, and contained 15,784 *bighas* of cultivation, assessed at 845,766 *dams;* the local levies comprised 10 horse and 500 foot. The present pargana of Muttaur was then known by the name of Kunra or Koson, which is represented by the modern Kuria or Kunda Kanak, a village on the banks of the Jumna, which contained a brick fort. It was owned by various castes, who contributed as many as 100 horse and 2,000 foot—a very large force for so small a *mahal,* which contained but 11,782 *bighas* under cultivation and paid a revenue of 693,487 *dams.* The Ghazipur pargana at that time went by the name of Aijhi, so called from the village on the Jumna eight miles south-east of Ghazipur. It was held by Rajputs, who paid a revenue of 1,624,034 *dams* on 35,826 *bighas* of cultivation; the military contingent was 10 cavalry and 500 infantry. There remain the parganas of Ekdala and Dhata, which then formed a single *mahal* under the name of Rari, a village which still exists some two miles to the east of Ekdala. Dhata was not separated till 1775, when a special officer was placed in charge of the subdivision in

consequence of disturbances which arose between two parties of Kurmis in the neighbourhood. Rari was held by Rajputs and Brahmans, who furnished 10 horse and 4,000 foot, and paid a revenue of 2,707,034 *dams* on an area of 56,728 *bighas*.

Sarkar **Kora.**

The *sarkar* of Kora contained eight *mahals*, of which only four are now included in this district, the remainder forming part of Cawnpore. The *mahal* of Kora itself, which is described as having a brick fort on the Rind river, was held by Brahmans, who had apparently succeeded the original Gautam proprietors; it contained 124,749 *bighas* under cultivation and was assessed at 6,771,891 *dams*, the military force being 50 horse and 300 foot. The latter number appears very small, as the *mahal* covered a large area, including both the present Kora and Tappa Jar, which, as its name implies, was but a minor subdivision and was not separated till 1772. Pargana Bindki was then known as Kiratpur Kananda, otherwise written Kiranpur Kinar. It was in the possession of Gautam Rajputs, who provided 30 horse and 1,000 foot, and paid 830,070 *dams* on 17,965 *bighas* of cultivation. Kutia Gunir has retained its ancient name, but in the time of Akbar was made up of two separate *mahals*, which were not united till 1840. Kutia contained 12,179 *bighas* under cultivation, assessed at 584,274 *dams*, while in Gunir the area was 10,049 *bighas* and the revenue 513,497 *dams*. Both were held by Gautams, who provided a combined force of 50 cavalry and 2,000 infantry.

The revenue.

Owing to the absence of any material change in the area, it is not a difficult matter to ascertain the revenue paid in Akbar's reign. According to the figures given above, which are taken from the *Ain-i-Akbari*, the total cultivated area was 285,535 acres, or almost exactly half the amount tilled in 1905. The revenue on this was Rs. 5,80,479, to which should be added Rs. 21,811 assigned as *suyurghal*. The total gives an average incidence of Rs. 2-1-9 per acre of cultivation. In 1905 the revenue was Rs. 13,04,200, and the incidence Rs. 2-6-6 per acre. At first sight it would appear that the old assessment was the lighter, but as a matter of fact the position is entirely reversed, as on a rough estimate the purchasing power of the rupee in the 16th century was at least five times as great as at the present time.

Thus calculated, the revenue would appear to have pressed very heavily on the land, but it must be remembered that the figures probably represent the extreme demand, and that the total was seldom, if ever, realized in collection.

The later Mughals.

For the reigns of Jahangir and Shahjahan the history of Fatehpur is identical with that of Allahabad, and no mention of the district occurs in the various annals of the period. It doubtless played no considerable part in the different insurrections by rebel princes, such as that of Khurram against Jahangir in 1624; but in the absence of specific reference to places in the district there is no need to attempt to sketch, however briefly, the course of imperial history. It was not till the accession of Aurangzeb that Fatehpur rose to prominence. When that monarch ascended the throne, he was engaged for a long time in disposing of the various claimants in the persons of his brothers. In 1658 news reached the emperor that Shuja had marched from Bengal with a large force and had reached Benares, after which the governors of Allahabad and Jaunpur had surrendered and joined his army. Aurangzeb thereupon proceeded eastwards, and the two rival armies came within sight of one another between Kora and Khajuha, the headquarters of Shuja being at the latter place.* Before the battle Raja Jaswant Singh, who had been placed with other Hindu chieftains on the emperor's right, treacherously fell upon the camp, but on the formation of the forces for action marched away towards Agra. The fight then began, and though the Saiyids of Barha fought bravely on behalf of Shuja, the latter was overthrown and his army dispersed, 114 guns, 115 elephants, and much treasure being captured. Nothing further of importance happened in Fatehpur during this reign, but after the death of Aurangzeb the references to the district became more frequent. In 1711 Jahandar's position was threatened by the march of Farrukh Siyar from Bengal, supported by the great Barha Saiyids, of whom Abdullah Khan was then governor of Allahabad. Sarbuland Khan held the office of *faujdar* in Kora and Kara, and left his post to join the emperor. His place was taken by Chhabila Ram Nagar, who also set off to join prince Azz-ud-din, who was advancing eastwards from Agra. Having arrived at Etawah,

* E. H. I., VII, 233.

however, Chhabila Ram received information of the disorder in the army and the incapacity of the prince, and accordingly retraced his footsteps, taking the treasure with him to Farrukh Siyar. Azz-ud-din reached Khajuha and there halted, throwing up entrenchments and preparing for battle. On the advance of Farrukh Siyar, he was seized with panic and fled, and his army was dispersed.* Abdullah Khan appears to have retained the governorship of Allahabad for some years, and was succeeded by Chhabila Ram. The latter rebelled on the accession of Muhammad Shah in 1719, but in the same year died, and his place was taken by his brother, Giridhar, who continued to hold the fort. On the arrival of the emperor, he surrendered and was transferred to Oudh, while in 1721 the province of Allahabad was bestowed on Muhammad Khan Bangash of Farrukhabad. Two years later, Muhammad Khan was removed from his appointment, which was given to Sarbuland Khan, who remained at court, sending his son, Khanazad Khan, to carry on the local administration.

The Khichars.

During this reign Araru Singh of Asothar rose to power and acquired a large estate, his headquarters being at his new fort at Ghazipur. He then attracted the attention of Government by murdering the *faujdar* of Kara and Kora, Jan Nisar Khan, brother of the Wazir Qamr-ud-din, in 1734. It would appear that Araru Singh died immediately after, for when a punitive expedition was sent against him, his place had been taken by his son, Bhagwant Rai. A large army was brought from Dehli against Ghazipur, and the fort was besieged, but Bhagwant Rai escaped and took refuge in Asothar. Eventually Qamr-ud-din abandoned the attempt and left Muhammad Khan Bangash to carry on the campaign; but Bhagwant Rai managed to get rid of him by a payment of money and then recovered his power, getting the whole of Kora within his grasp.† He attempted to strengthen his position by calling in the aid of the Marathas; but the only result of this step was that Baji Rao sent a force across the Jumna to plunder the country and then retire. His career terminated with the appointment of Saadat Khan to the governorship of Oudh, Fatehpur being included in that province. The Nawab immediately directed his attention to subduing the refractory

* E. H. I., VII, 435. † *Ibid*, VIII, 342.

chieftains, of whom Bhagwant Rai was the most prominent. In 1745 he took a large force against Ghazipur, and a severe action ensued, the Khichar leader being at first successful. One account states that he was captured by the treachery of Durjan Singh, Chaudhri of Kora; while another avers that he was slain in single combat by Saadat Khan himself.

Oudh rule.

After the death of Bhagwant Rai, fresh trouble was caused by the Marathas, who were in communication with his son and successor. In 1736 they overran Kora, though this was but a momentary raid. The year before Muhammad Khan had made a bid for Allahabad, but he met with a rival in Saadat Khan; and though he eventually secured the province, it was for a few months only, as Sarbuland Khan was then made governor and in 1739 he was succeeded by Amir Khan Umdat-ul-Mulk. In 1743 Muhammad Khan died, and the next year Amir Khan was murdered at Dehli. The province was then held by the Nawab Wazir and governed by his deputy, Nawal Rai, who in 1750 secured for Safdar Jang all the territories of the Bangash Nawabs of Farrukhabad. He was, however, afterwards overthrown at Khudaganj by Ahmad Khan, and the remnants of his army retired to Kora under Baka-ullah Khan. This was followed by the defeat of Safdar Jang of Oudh himself, and Ahmad Khan regained a large territory, including this district, which was placed under Shadi Khan, a son of Muhammad Khan. He then collected a force with which to invade Oudh, by way of Dalmau, and attempted to attack Allahabad, held since Nawal Rai's death by Ali Quli Khan. The latter organized resistance and a battle ensued at Kora, in which Shadi Khan was defeated. Thereupon Ahmad Khan came up in person, seized Kora, and then marched to Allahabad. Thence he was compelled to retire by the advance of Safdar Jang on Farrukhabad, and his subsequent defeat left the district in the hands of the Oudh Nawab. On Safdar Jang's death his son, Shuja-ud-daula retained possession of the province. In 1762 he marched from Allahabad to Jajmau in Cawnpore with the emperor, Shah Alam, whom he induced to make war on Ahmad Khan of Farrukhabad; but eventually a peace was patched up, and Shuja-ud-daula retired with the emperor to Kora. Though Shah Alam was the nominal ruler, the real power lay in

the hands of the Nawab Wazir, and the latter was alone responsible for the quarrel with the English in 1765. This resulted in the utter defeat of the Oudh forces at Baksar, and the flight of Shuja-ud-daula to Allahabad. Shah Alam joined the English, marching with them to Jaunpur, and Shuja-ud-daula, after a vain show of resistance, retired through Lucknow to Bareilly, and thence to Farrukhabad. Here Ahmad Khan and the Rohillas refused him assistance, and Shuja-ud-daula proceeded to Kora, where he was joined by the Marathas.* The combined armies then marched to Jajmau, while the English advanced through this district to the same place, and inflicted a crushing defeat on the allies. The Marathas took to flight, and having plundered Kora, crossed the Jumna to Kalpi, and Shuja-ud-daula threw himself on the mercy of his opponents. He was restored to the government of Oudh, while Allahabad and Kora were given to the emperor, the fort being held by an English garrison. This arrangement was maintained till 1771, when Shah Alam proceeded to Dehli, only to become a prisoner in the hands of the Marathas. He made over to them the districts of Allahabad and Kora, and this action was held by the British Government to amount to a forfeiture of his rights, the result being that by the treaty of the 1st of May, 1775, the country was given to the Nawab Wazir of Oudh for 50 lakhs of rupees. For the next 25 years Fatehpur remained an integral part of the province of Oudh, and for the latter portion of this period its government was entrusted to Mian Almas Ali Khan, a most capable official, who had his headquarters at Kora.

The cession.

On the 10th of November, 1801, the district was made over to the British Government by the Nawab Wazir, Saadat Ali Khan, together with the rest of the lower Doab, Rohilkhand, Gorakhpur and other tracts.† This action was taken in return for a guarantee of protection, and by way of payment for the maintenance of the Oudh local forces, which were ultimately stationed at Cawnpore. The cession passed off without difficulty, save for the revolt of Raja Duniapat Singh of Asothar, to which reference has been made in Chapter III in dealing with the history of the family. As already mentioned in the previous

* E. H. I., VIII, 221. | † Aitchison's Treaties, II, 104.

chapter, the district of Fatehpur did not then exist, but the tract was merely specified as a number of parganas, of which those constituting the western portion were united with Cawnpore and the west with Allahabad. In 1814 the first step towards the formation of a new district was taken by the establishment of a joint magistrate in charge at Bhitaura on the Ganges. In 1826, a year after the transfer of the headquarters of the subdivision to Fatehpur, the tract was constituted a separate district and its boundaries have since remained unchanged. The general history from that date has been of an uneventful character, save for the interruption caused by the mutiny of 1857.

The Mutiny.

The story of the outbreak, as far as Fatehpur is itself concerned, is but brief, although subsequently the district played an important part as the scene of several operations that took place in connection with the recovery of the provinces. The officials attached to the district at that time included the magistrate and collector, Mr. Edmonstone, the judge, Mr. R. T. Tucker, the deputy collector, Sir T. J. Metcalfe, an opium agent, a salt agent, a doctor, and three or four persons connected with the railway then in course of construction. The deputy magistrate was a Musalman named Hikmat-ullah. The treasury guard was supplied by a small detachment of 50 men from the 6th Native Infantry, the headquarters of which were at Allahabad. On the 15th of May news came of the outbreaks at Dehli and Meerut, and eight days later information was brought that the garrison of Aligarh had left for Dehli. The latter belonged to the 9th Infantry, a regiment on which great reliance had been placed, and on receipt of this news the women and children were sent off to Allahabad. On the 26th and 27th of May, three companies of the 56th Native Infantry arrived from Banda, the greater portion of this force continuing their march under three English officers towards Cawnpore, while a guard under a native officer went on to Allahabad with some treasure.

Signs of rebellion.

On the 4th of June a letter was received from Cawnpore to say that the mutiny was expected at any moment, and two days later exaggerated rumours of what had happened at Benares were circulated in the bazar, while heavy firing was heard that afternoon from the direction of Cawnpore. The post had been

stopped for two days, but the district had been perfectly quiet, and indeed the officials had remarked on the striking diminution of crime during the last fortnight. There were reports, however, to the effect that certain *zamindars* of bad character had been procuring ammunition and collecting round them bands of retainers. On the morning of the 7th of June the treasury guard, consisting of 70 men with 25 *sawars*, returned from Allahabad, where the mutiny had already broken out. The collector had with him some 800 matchlockmen, placed at his disposal by Sheo Dayal Singh of Jamrawan and Sheikh Ahmad Yar, and these were divided into two parties in order to protect the jail and treasury, and to control, if possible, the sepoys of the 56th. The detachment of the 6th Native Infantry and the jail guard were also directed to remain under arms. The Europeans, with the exception of the judge, who insisted upon living at his own house, were all collected at the residence of Mr. Edmonstone, which was barricaded and rendered as effective for purposes of defence as possible. On the arrival of the 56th, the sepoys proceeded through the town to the treasury, and the matchlockmen at once took to flight; they then began to parley with the treasury guard, but the native officer in command of the latter threatened to fire at them, declaring that if the money belonged to any regiment, it belonged to the 6th. They then moved off, looted the treasury at the tahsil of Kalyanpur, and continued their march to Cawnpore.

The outbreak at Fatehpur.

On the 8th, disquieting rumours at Allahabad and Cawnpore were circulated, and news arrived of the destruction of the Khaga tahsil by some mutineers, who were said to be marching on Fatehpur, while the accounts from other parts of the district betokened general confusion and disorder. The same evening the police deserted their posts, but the night passed without incident. In the morning of the 9th, however, the bad characters of the town attacked the treasury, but were driven off by the guard, and then proceeded to the jail, where they were met with some show of resistance on the part of the *najibs*, supported vigorously by Mr. Tucker. Returning to the town, they looted and burned the mission premises, and then the dak bungalow. This was followed by a violent tumult in the town, swelled by the escaped prisoners from Allahabad and a disorderly multitude

from the villages around. The civil station was then attacked and the houses were plundered and destroyed, though the European officers succeeded in driving off the mob in a few cases. After midday Hikmat-ullah visited the collector, accompanied by a large rabble of Pathans and other Musalmans, ostensibly to offer assistance; but in reality to investigate the strength of the position and garrison. In the evening, hearing that the jail guard was no longer to be trusted, the officers resolved to abandon the station and to retire to Banda, which was still quiet. They set out that night, and after a narrow escape from a large party of insurgents at Chilla, crossed the Jumna in safety, reaching Banda the next day.

Mr. Tucker's devotion.

Mr. Tucker, however, refused from the first to abandon his post. Not only did he still trust the jail guard, but considered that it was his duty to remain at Fatehpur to the last. On the 9th he had attempted to quell the insurrection in the town and had shot down several rebels with his own hands. What happened the next day is but obscurely known. It is generally believed that he was attacked by Hikmát-ullah, but it is certain that he alone and unaided maintained an obstinate resistance for many hours of the next day, taking up his position on the roof of the cutcherry, and was only overcome when the building was set on fire. To quote the words of the Commissioner of Allahabad:—"It is impossible not to admire, how far it may be regretted, the heroic devotion of the late Mr. Tucker; nor is it much a matter of wonder that his conduct and his personal prowess actually succeeded in preserving, for a few hours longer, some show of order. Mr. Tucker, by his earnest and open profession of religion, and by his unbounded pecuniary liberality, had commanded the respect, if not the affection, of a large number of the inhabitants of the city, and when the excited mob returned in triumphant procession from his slaughter, two Hindus of the town stood out before them and reviled them as the murderers of a just and holy man; it is scarcely necessary to add that they immediately shared his fate."

The general disorder.

All semblance of government had by this time disappeared, and so great was the general disorder that the majority of the inhabitants were disposed to apply for assistance from the Nana

at Cawnpore, as representing the sole authority then remaining. Many of the outlying tahsils and police-stations were destroyed by the bands of brigands who roamed about the country, and as no military aid was available for some time, the restoration of order was necessarily deferred till a somewhat late date. Mr. Sherer was placed nominally in charge of this district and Cawnpore, but could attempt nothing till the commencement of military operations.

Military operations.

On the 30th of June a detachment, consisting of 400 Europeans, 300 Sikhs, 100 irregular cavalry and two guns, left Allahabad under Major Renaud of the Madras Fusiliers. He was ordered to relieve Cawnpore and to punish the guilty villages on his way; he was especially directed to attack Fatehpur, to destroy the Pathan quarters, and to hang Hikmat-ullah, who had assumed the style of *chakladar* of Fatehpur, and had been attempting to govern the district in the name of the Nana. At the same time, Captain Spurgin was ordered to take another detachment up the Ganges in a steamer; but the latter's departure was delayed. Renaud hastened along the grand trunk road, executing his orders rigorously; but on the 2nd of July he received news that Cawnpore had fallen and his column halted near Sirathu. On the 7th, General Havelock left Allahabad with 1,000 European infantry soldiers belonging to four different regiments, 130 Sikhs, a battery of artillery and a small troop of volunteer cavalry. On the 11th he reached Khaga and found the place deserted; but having re-established the police-station and appointed an officer in charge, Havelock continued his progress. In the early morning of the 12th he joined forces with Renaud, and marched that day to Bilanda. The wearied troops were halted for rest and refreshment, but immediately news came that the enemy were in strength at Fatehpur and were advancing upon the position. The discovery of Havelock's reinforcements was a great surprise, and the charge of the rebel cavalry was turned into an utter rout. Havelock immediately pursued with his whole forces, capturing 12 guns and occupying the town, which was given up to plunder, the inhabitants having all deserted it, and the only occupants being the villagers who had come in with the object of looting. The British forces continued their advance,

and on the 14th reached Kalyanpur. The next day they found the rebels posted at Aung with entrenchments on the road, and their infantry protected by walled gardens. Their cavalry attempted to outflank the British forces and attack the baggage, but they were beaten off and the village was taken without much difficulty, although Major Renaud was mortally wounded. The mutineers under their leaders, Jwala Parshad, Tika Singh and the Allahabad Maulvi, fled in confusion to the Pandu Nadi. Here they made preparations to blow up the bridge; but Havelock hastened onwards, and after overwhelming the enemy's artillery drove them in confusion across the river. The next day the force marched into the Cawnpore district.

Khajuha.

With General Havelock's column came Mr. Sherer, who was appointed to the charge of Fatehpur and Cawnpore; but little could be done as yet owing to the disturbed state of the country. Not even the grand trunk road was safe, for although several detachments passed along it from Allahabad to Cawnpore without encountering opposition, this was not always the case. On the 31st of October the Naval Brigade under Captain Peel, with a small force commanded by Colonel Powell, reached Fatehpur. There they heard that the mutineers from Dinapur, to the number of about 2,000, were occupying a strong position at Khajuha. Powell set out next morning, and on the following day came up with the enemy, who were arrayed in the open on an elevated ridge; an attack was at once made, but Powell was shot through the head at the outset and the command devolved on Peel, who with the Naval Brigade had fallen upon the rebels' left wing. Carrying the entrenchment on the flank, he cut their forces in two and drove them from their position, capturing the camp and two guns. Pursuit was impossible, as he had no cavalry and his losses had been severe, amounting to 95 killed and wounded; and after regaining the main road he pursued his march to Cawnpore.

Carthew's operations.

The next corps to pass through the district was the Madras Brigade under General Carthew, which reached Cawnpore on the 14th of November, having left the 17th Native Infantry at Fatehpur to maintain the communication between Allahabad and Cawnpore—a necessary step, which was only now for the first

time possible. On the 3rd of December the women and children from Lucknow, as well as the sick and wounded, were despatched from Cawnpore and passed in safety down the grand trunk road, and after the successful battle fought at Cawnpore by Sir Colin Campbell, it was found possible to detach Carthew with his greatly reduced Madras Brigade to command at Fatehpur and to watch the Bundelkhand borders, as well as the Rai Bareli district to the north, which was still full of rebel troops. Before his arrival a small force under Colonel Barker, R.A., had made a raid among the disaffected villages of the district, had burnt some, and had expelled the turbulent villagers from others. This step was followed by an immediate improvement. The revenue began to be paid once more, and supplies were brought freely to headquarters; while Mr. Edmonstone, who was now in charge, was enabled to reorganize the administration. Carthew reached Fatehpur on the 19th of December, and found that the expelled villagers had fled across the Jumna to join the mutineers from Gwalior, Jhansi and elsewhere, under the Raja of Charkhari and a brother of the Nana. Operations beyond the Jumna were not yet feasible, but Carthew received orders to clear the Doab. On the 10th of January 1858 he left Fatehpur with a small force of two guns, four companies of the Rifle Brigade, and 200 of the 17th Native Infantry. Reaching Jahanabad, he turned westwards towards Bhognipur, driving the rebels across the river, and then pushed on to Sikandra. Finding the country unoccupied, he returned by way of Cawnpore to Fatehpur. The district was afterwards subjected to constant incursions on the part of the mutineers, and it was found necessary to patrol the entire tract. In March a moveable column, commanded by Colonel Christie, while engaged in this task, moved down to the village of Chandpur, as the rebels were collected at Sarauli in Hamirpur and threatened the passage of the river. By means of his artillery he drove them from Sarauli and set fire to the place, but the lack of boats prevented him from crossing in pursuit. Occasional raids still continued. On the 26th of March a body of rebels crossed the Jumna near Hamirpur and burnt Ghatampur, but were prevented from entering this district. With the taking of Lucknow a large force was set free for operations beyond the Jumna, and with

the campaign of Sir Hugh Rose in Bundelkhand and Central India the rebellion may be considered to have ceased, so far at least as Fatehpur was concerned.

The subsequent history of the district has been very uneventful. The chief occurrences that have taken place are concerned with fiscal and administrative matters, and have been dealt with already in the preceding pages. Such are the revision of settlement, the famine and other calamities that have visited Fatehpur from time to time, the gradual development of the various branches of government, and lastly—but perhaps the most important of all—the introduction of the canal, which now commands a large portion of the district and will inevitably exercise an increasing influence on its future prosperity. Subsequent history.

GAZETTEER

OF

FATEHPUR.

DIRECTORY.

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OF

FATEHPUR.

DIRECTORY.

CONTENTS.

AIRAWAN, *Pargana* HATHGAON, *Tahsil* KHAGA.

A considerable village lying in 25° 50′ N. and 81° 11′ E., at a distance of six miles north-east from Khaga and 24 miles from the district headquarters. The main site lies at a short distance south of the junction of the old Mughal road with that leading from Khaga to Naubasta ferry and Salon. There are three villages of this name, that to the east being known as Airawan Sadat, so called from the Saiyids, and adjoining it is Airawan Mashaekh, or the Sheikhs' quarter, while further east is Airawan Sarai by the side of the old highway. At the last census the first contained a population of 1,827 persons including 995 Musalmans, and Airawan Mashaekh had 1,139 inhabitants, of whom 413 were Musalmans, the latter including the population of the Sarai. The inhabited site of Khanpur also adjoins Airawan on the south, so as to form a single township. This contained 538 inhabitants, bringing the combined total up to 3,504. The place possesses a lower primary school, a branch post-office, and a bazar in which markets are held twice a week. A small fair is held in Airawan Sadat in the month of Jeth. Adjoining the bazar is a mosque with tall slender minarets, built by Risaldar Farzand Ali, who received a grant from Government for his good services during the mutiny.

AMAULI, *Pargana* KORA, *Tahsil* KHAJUHA.

A large village in the west of the pargana, situated in 26° 1′ N. and 80° 20′ E., on the unmetalled road leading from Kora to Jafarganj and Fatehpur, at a distance of eight miles from Kora and 42 miles from the district headquarters. Other roads lead to Khajuha, to Ghatampur, and to Hamirpur. The village stands some two miles from the ravines along the Nun, and its lands are watered by the Amauli distributary of the canal. Close to the main site is a fine but shallow sheet of water, with the remains of a mound formed by the brickmakers in old days in the centre,

while round it is a wooded space used as a camping-ground. In the village itself, which is a decayed Muhammadan *qasba*, there are many remains of large masonry houses and tombs. Among the ruins are those of a mansion, now in a dilapidated state, built by a Dube Brahman named Sheo Lal at the end of the 18th century. This man acquired great wealth as a banker, and was appointed farmer of Jaunpur by Mr. Jonathan Duncan, the Resident at Benares. He afterwards received the title of Raja and died in 1836 at the age of 90. The house is still owned by his descendant, Raja Sri Krishn Datt of Jaunpur, but has long been entirely neglected. Amauli possesses a police-station, post-office, cattle-pound, and an upper primary school, close to the *thana* in the centre of the village. Markets are held twice a week in the bazar, and a small fair known as the Krishnalila takes place in Kuar. The population at the last census numbered 1,887 persons, including 175 Musalmans and a large community of Brahmans. The latter are the chief proprietors of the village, which covers 1,177 acres and has recently been divided into a number of *pattidari mahals*, the revenue being Rs. 1,972.

ASNI, *Pargana and Tahsil* FATEHPUR.

This village lies on the banks of the Ganges in the north of the pargana, in 26° 3′ N. and 80° 57′ E., at a distance of 11 miles from the district headquarters, with which it is connected by an unmetalled road leading to Husainganj on the main road to Rai Bareli. The river is here crossed by a ferry, and on the bank is a picturesque group of temples, near which small bathing fairs take place at the full moon of Kartik and on other occasions. Asni contained at the last census a population of 1,653 inhabitants, of whom 60 were Musalmans and 20 Aryas; Brahmans form the bulk of the inhabitants. There is a branch post-office, as well as a flourishing upper primary school, and a bazar in which markets are held twice a week. The village lands cover 841 acres and are divided into eight *zamindari mahals*, assessed at Rs. 852. The proprietors are Brahmans, the chief being Sheo Bhajan, who has done much to improve the school.

Asni is a place of great antiquity, and according to one account marks the spot where Jai Chand deposited his treasure before his

last fight with the Musalman invaders. The name is popularly derived from the Asvinis, or children of the sun, and a small shrine in their honour has been built and endowed by the Maharaja of Benares. The old fort is said to have been constructed by the founder of the village, a Bhat named Har Nath, whose descendants still survive, but are reduced to poverty. It was from Asni that Mr. Power, collector of the district from 1867 to 1869, removed the inscribed pillar which has been set up in the garden of the Fatehpur town hall.

ASOTHAR, *Pargana and Tahsil* GHAZIPUR.

A large village in the eastern portion of the pargana, situated in 25° 45′ N. and 80° 53′ E., at a distance of nine miles from Ghazipur and 18 miles from the district headquarters. To the north of the village runs the road from Bahua to Dhata, which here crosses the canal, and a branch from this leads to the Bahrampur station on the railway, a distance of seven miles. The village lands are very extensive, covering 6,258 acres, and on the north and east are shallow depressions, in which the water used to collect and thus inundate the surrounding fields till they were drained off. The revenue is Rs. 4,645, and the proprietor is the Raja of Asothar, whose house stands in the old fort to the north-east of the main site. This is surrounded by a moat and is approached by a raised road running through the tank to the west and connecting with that leading to Bahrampur. The present site was founded by Araru Singh, but the original village stood on a brick-strewn mound a few furlongs to the south of the fort. On the highest part of this mound is a small modern enclosure bearing the name of Asvatthama, the son of Drona, after whom the place is said to have been at first called Asvatthamapura. This was probably the site of an ancient temple of Mahadeo, and many sculptured fragments are lying about or have been built into walls, all dating from the 9th or 10th century. On a small mound further to the south are five large stone sculptures of nude figures, called by the people the five Pandavas, but doubtless of Jain origin. Remains of another old shrine of the same period were discovered in 1879 at Sarki, half way between Asothar and Ghazipur, and here

a very large fair is held in Phagun, in honour of Jageshwar Mahadeo.

Asothar, which for some time was administered under Act XX of 1856, contained in 1901 a population of 3,300 persons, of whom 277 were Musalmans. The prevailing Hindu castes are Brahmans and Rajputs. The place possesses a police-station, post-office, cattle-pound, and a large upper primary school. Markets are held twice a week in the bazar. There is an inspection bungalow to the north near the canal, from which the lands are irrigated by means of the Asothar minor.

AUNG, *Pargana* BINDKI, *Tahsil* KHAJUHA.

This small village lies on the grand trunk road, in 26° 8′ N. and 80° 36′ E., at a distance of 24 miles from Fatehpur and two miles and a half to the west of the Bindki Road station. Unmetalled roads lead to Sheorajpur on the north and to Kora on the south-west. The grand trunk road runs through the centre of Aung, the village forming a bazar on either side. It is remarkable for the comparatively large proportion of brick buildings, and in this way resembles Gudhrauli, an almost contiguous site to the east. The latter contains a large Thakurdwara and a fine mansion belonging to Lala Fateh Chand of Cawnpore, the father-in-law of Lala Har Piria Saran, the leading member of the Kalwar families of this pargana. Aung possesses a police-station and a military encamping-ground to the west of the main site and adjoining the road, as well as a branch post-office and the remains of a *sarai*, the latter having been replaced by a private institution at Durgaganj, a mile to the west. At Asafpur, three miles from Aung, is an inspection bungalow, and beyond this is the fine masonry bridge over the Pandu Nadi. In Gudhrauli there is a lower primary school on a mound to the south of the main road. The population of Aung at the last census was 1,197, of whom 94 were Musalmans; Gudhrauli contained 952 inhabitants, including 34 Musalmans and a number of Brahmans. The village of Aung covers 808 acres divided into three *pattidari* and four *zamindari mahals*, and the total revenue is Rs. 1,445; the Kalwars are the principal owners. The place is of no great antiquity, and it only figures

in history as the scene of a battle fought by General Havelock during the mutiny while advancing to Cawnpore. A few Buddhist or Jain remains are to be seen at Asafpur and in the neighbouring village of Abhaipur. Between Aung and Gudhrauli is a small, but elegant, mosque erected by a dancing-girl attached to one of the Kalwar families.

AURAI, *Pargana* HASWA, *Tahsil* FATEHPUR.

This large village lies in the south-east of the pargana, in 25° 48′ N. and 80° 59′ E., at a distance of two miles south of the Bahrampur station, between the two unmetalled roads leading to Asothar and Naraini, and 12 miles from Fatehpur. It consists of a main site with seven hamlets, and at the last census had a population of 2,519 persons, of whom 2,400 were Hindus, 89 Musalmans, and 30 of other religions, mainly Aryas. The principal inhabitants are Dube Brahmans, who, together with a member of Asothar family, hold most of the proprietary rights. The village has an area of 2,868 acres, and is assessed at Rs. 3,189, the prevailing tenure being *bhaiyachara*. There is a lower primary school here, but nothing else of any interest or importance. In the adjoining village of Tiksaria to the north is an extensive mound, evidently representing an old site, as several ancient sculptures have been discovered here.

AYA, *Pargana* AYA SAH, *Tahsil* GHAZIPUR.

This village, which with Sah gives its name to the pargana, is situated in 25° 50′ N. and 80° 42′ E., on the unmetalled road leading from Sah to Auti ferry, at a distance of three miles south of the former and ten miles from the district headquarters, the village of Bahua lying four miles to the west. Aya is a decaying place and at the present time possesses no importance. It contains the remains of an old fort, locally attributed to the Arakhs, who are popularly supposed to have controlled this part of the district at one period. To the south of the fort, which lies to the east of the village, is an old *khera* or mound, and in the village itself are numerous remains of great antiquity, in the shape of stone figures and columns, such as are to be found in Asothar, Saton and other old sites. There are some shallow

tanks to the north and west, and the northern extremities of the village lands are watered from the Alipur minor of the canal. Through the village runs a drainage line of some importance, starting at Barhwan and ending at Dundra on the Bari Nadi. At the last census Aya contained a population of 1,291 persons, of whom 31 were Musalmans, the prevailing Hindu castes being Bais Rajputs and Brahmans. The village is held in *zamindari* tenure, part being owned by local Bais Rajputs, part by the Kayasth family of hereditary *qanungos*, and the remainder by Bais of the Unao district. The Kayasths reside in a separate site known as Chak Askaran, which is designated as a separate *mauza*, but is really connected with Aya; it had a population of 347 persons. There are also three hamlets within the village lands, and similar detached portions, known as Chak Rasulpur and Chak Alipur, lie to the west and north, while Chak Mirpur adjoins Chak Askaran on the south. These three had a combined population of 560 inhabitants. There is a lower primary school in Chak Askaran.

AYA SAH *Pargana, Tahsil* GHAZIPUR.

This small pargana lies in the north of the tahsil, being bounded on the north and north-east by pargana Fatehpur, on the south-east and south by Ghazipur, on the south-west by Muttaur, and on the west, for a short distance, by Tappa Jar. It has a total area of 25,965 acres or 40·5 square miles, its greatest length being nine miles and its greatest breadth six miles from north to south. The pargana forms a compact area, situated in the central plateau of the district, south of the Bari Nadi, which skirts the northern border. The soil is for the most part a fertile loam, interspersed with strips of clay, and in proportion to its size Aya Sah contains more good land and a smaller extent of barren waste than any other pargana of the district. In its general aspect the tract is a well wooded plain, with stretches of rice land running between raised belts of highly cultivated loam. Before the extension of canal system, means of irrigation were insufficient, owing to the great depth of the water level below the surface; but most of the area is now commanded by the canal, and the pargana will probably develop rapidly, being in all ways

the best of those lying south of the Bari Nadi. The latter forms the main drainage line, and is here supplemented by three small tributaries. The first rises in the village of Dugrai in Fatehpur near the western border and passes through Barethi, joining the main stream at Rawatpur. The second passes through Hariapur, Harrampur and Kachaucha, uniting with the Bari Nadi at Banarsi; while the third starts from Aya, and passing through Bankata, Paharpur and Dundra, falls into the river at Ballipur. These drainage lines flow in a northern or north-easterly direction, and carry off the whole of the surplus water except in a narrow strip south of the Ghazipur distributary and a portion of the village of Bahua. The latter is cut off by the canal, so that the drainage turns into the Jumna. The minor watersheds between these drainage lines are marked by the Banarsi minor, the Sah distributary and the Ghazipur distributary. In the valleys the soil inclines to clay, and these parts suffer at times from saturation, especially Dundra and Paharpur. Few of the depressions, however, hold water for long after the rains, and there are no *jhils* of any importance. Generally speaking, the loam area amounts to 72 per cent. and the clay to 22 per cent. of the whole, these proportions being the highest in the district.

At the last settlement the cultivated area amounted to 15,695 acres, but this was unusually low, as the subsequent average has been 16,475 acres or 63·5 per cent. of the whole. From 1879 to 1884 this average was maintained and often exceeded, but from 1895 the pargana deteriorated in common with the rest of the district, and only recovered in 1905, when the area under the plough rose again to 16,345 acres. During the famine of 1897 Aya Sah suffered more than any other pargana, owing partly to mismanagement by the *zamíndars* and partly to the difficulty experienced in the matter of irrigation. The depth of the well water is great, varying from 45 to nearly 70 feet in the south; since the settlement the area irrigated from wells has averaged 11 per cent. of the cultivation, but in 1897 it fell to six per cent., and it appears that on this occasion the water level sank. Almost all the wells are of masonry, unprotected wells being extremely rare. Tank irrigation has averaged 14 per cent. of the cultivated

area, but is less reliable in this pargana than elsewhere, owing to the shallowness of the *jhils*. Matters have been greatly improved in this respect by the introduction of the canal, which now constitutes the most important source of irrigation and in 1905 watered an area larger than that supplied from all other sources. In the same year the land returned as culturable waste amounted to 16·38 per cent. of the total area—a somewhat high proportion, which is partly attributable to the large extent of rice land, some of which can only be cultivated in favourable years. This figure excludes the grove area, which amounts to 7·7 per cent., proportionately the largest amount in the district. Small patches of *dhak* are to be found along the drainage lines; but there are practically no grass lands, the river beds being invariably used for the rice cultivation. The barren area amounts to 13·4 per cent. and this is the lowest figure in the district, owing mainly to the absence of any extensive *usar* plains and ravine lands.

The *rabi* is by far the more important harvest, exceeding the *kharif* in extent by 24 per cent., the difference being greater than in any other part of the district. In exceptional years the areas are nearly equal, but such occasions are rare. The double-cropped area is small, amounting to only ten per cent., and here there has been a distinct decline since the settlement, although this is probably of a temporary nature. The principal *kharif* crops are rice, and *juar* in combination with *arhar*, and after these come cotton and *bajra*. In two-fifths of the rice land the *jarhan* or transplanted variety is grown, and as a rice-producing tract the pargana ranks fourth in the district. In the *rabi* harvest the principal crops are *birra*, amounting to 42 per cent. of the whole; gram, with 30 per cent.; and wheat, with 15 per cent., most of the remainder being sown with gram with combination either wheat or barley. The wheat area is fairly high, and will doubtless increase now that the canal has changed the once precarious nature of the irrigation, which accounts for the large percentage of gram produced; *birra* is, as usual, grown on the fields that have been under rice. Of other crops the most important is sugarcane, which occupies four per cent. of the *kharif* area—a figure which is only exceeded in pargana Fatehpur

The standard of cultivation would doubtless be higher but for the presence in large numbers of high-caste tenants. The chief cultivating classes are Rajputs, Kurmis, Brahmans, and Ahirs, while the better husbandmen occur in unusually small numbers for so fertile a tract, Kurmis, Muraos, and Lodhs making up only 19·7 per cent. of the total. Of the cultivated land occupancy tenants hold 45 per cent.—a lower figure than in other parganas except Muttaur, the area having decreased greatly since the settlement, when it amounted to 61·8 per cent. Tenants-at-will have extended their holdings from 27·4 to 33·9 per cent., while 10·2 per cent. is cultivated by the proprietors, and the remainder is rent-free. The average holding is six acres in extent, and the general rent-rate Rs. 4-8-2 per acre, that of occupancy tenants alone being Rs. 4-8-6. At the settlement the latter paid on an average Rs. 4-7-0 and tenants-at-will Rs. 4-12-7; the small increase is due to the period of depression which culminated in the famine of 1897, when the rent-rate fell to 10 per cent. below the normal. The revenue demand of the pargana at successive settlements will be found in the appendix.* The incidence in 1905 was Rs. 2-12-1 per acre of cultivation, and Re. 1-11-9 over the whole area. The latter is exceeded in no other pargana except Dhata, and the severity of the demand is due chiefly to the large proportion of loam soil; it is very high, though the introduction of the canal has rendered the assessment more equitable. The pargana contains 44 villages at present divided into 131 *mahals*. Of the latter, 33 are held by single proprietors, 65 in joint *zamindari*, 31 in perfect, and two in imperfect, *pattidari* tenure. The chief landholding classes are Rajputs, Brahmans, Kayasths, Khattris and Musalmans, but there are no *zamindars* of great importance.

The population of the pargana in 1872 was 17,203, and at the following census of 1881 a slight decline was observed, the total being 17,155. During the following ten years the decrease was rapid, the number of inhabitants in 1891 being 15,674. Since that time it has remained almost stationary, as at the last census the total was 16,049, of whom 14,993 were Hindus, 1,048 Musalmans, and eight of other religions.

* Appendix, Tables IX and X.

The decrease since the settlement is the largest in the whole district, amounting to ten per cent. and the density is only 391 to the square mile. The proportion of Musalmans is lower than in any other pargana excepting Ghazipur and Dhata. The most numerous Hindu castes are Kurmis, Chamars, Brahmans, Ahirs, Lodhs, Rajputs and Pasis. There are no towns in the pargana, and the chief villages are Aya, Sah, and Bahua. The tract is fairly well provided with means of communication, being traversed by the metalled road from Fatehpur to Banda and its two unmetalled branches; one leads from Sah to Aya, Muttaur and the Auti ferry over the Jumna, and the other from Bahua to Ghazipur and Dhata, crossing the former near Aya.

There is nothing worthy of mention in the history of the pargana. It is not known whether at any time Aya and Sah formed two separate subdivisions, but at all events they were united as early as the days of Akbar, and since that date the area has remained unchanged. Before the cession, Aya Sah was held in farm by Almas Ali Khan, and from 1801 to 1808 it was leased to Nawab Baqar Ali Khan. During the early days of British rule the pargana was included in the Allahabad district, and in 1814 was made a part of the Bhitaura subdivision, which was converted into the present district in 1826.

BAHRAMPUR, *Pargana* HASWA, *Tahsil* FATEHPUR.

A small village lying in 25° 49′ N. and 80° 59′ E., on the south side of the East Indian Railway, on which there is a station deriving its name from the place. This is connected with Thariaon on the grand trunk road by a branch metalled road, and from the station two roads lead southwards to Naraini and Asothar. The station was once the terminus of the railway, and the offices were built on a large scale, with refreshment-rooms, engine sheds and the like. There was a dak bungalow for the convenience of travellers, and this has been now converted into an opium bungalow, with sheds for weighments. The village itself is insignificant. The population at the last census was 834 persons, including 300 Musalmans, and the village lands cover 1,078 acres, assessed at Rs. 1,320 and divided into two joint *zamindari mahals.* The proprietors include a member of the

Asothar family, Khattris, Brahmans and Saiyids. There is a post-office here, and markets are held twice a week in the village. Bahrampur does not figure in history, but it has been suggested that it is the place referred to by Al Biruni as Brahmashk, which was half way between Kora and Aphoi. It has recently been proposed to call the railway station Thariaon instead of Bahrampur, in order to avoid confusion with places of similar name.

BAHUA, *Pargana* AYA SAH, *Tahsil* GHAZIPUR.

A large village situated in 25° 50′ N. and 80° 40′ E., on the east side of the main road from Fatehpur to Banda, at a distance of ten miles from the district headquarters. Close to the village a branch unmetalled road takes off, leading to Ghazipur, Asothar and Dhata. To the south of Bahua flows the Ghazipur distributary of the canal, which takes out of the Fatehpur branch at Sidhaon, where there is a canal bungalow. At the last census Bahua contained a population of 2,207 persons, including 339 Musalmans and a large proportion of Kurmis and Gautam Rajputs. A family of the latter hold the village in *zamindari* tenure at a revenue of Rs. 3,523 ; the total area is 2,711 acres, of which over 300 acres are under water. To the right of the main road lies a series of tanks, which are apt to overflow in the rains. Bahua possesses a branch post-office, a cattle-pound, a lower primary school, and a bazar in which markets are held twice a week. To the north of the main site is a small encamping-ground, and close by stand a road bungalow and a police *chauki*. There was formerly a regular police outpost here, but this has been abolished for several years.

The chief object of interest at Bahua is the old 10th century temple, about two furlongs to the east of the bungalow. It is known as that of Kakora Baba, but was probably dedicated to Mahadeo ; the change of name occurred, it would seem, about 200 years ago, when the fabric was very roughly and ignorantly repaired, many pieces of the doorway being built up into the ceiling and other parts of the structure. In 1887 Mr. Growse extracted these stones and was able to rebuild the doorway almost intact in its original position ; he also restored the plinth and steps. The tower of the temple is of moulded brick, while the chamber

below contains pillars, architraves and ceiling of carved stone, as in the more perfect example at Tinduli. The so-called Kakora is really a recumbent statue of Narain, with Lakshmi at his feet, Brahma seated on a lotus growing out of his navel, and Seshnag forming a canopy over his head. Nothing is known of the early history of Bahua, but the brick-strewn mound to the south of the village remains to testify to its antiquity.

BAKEWAR, *Pargana* KORA, *Tahsil* KHAJUHA.

A village lying in 26° 6′ N. and 80° 30′ E., at the junction of the two metalled roads leading from Bindki and Mauhar to Jahanabad, some four miles from the tahsil headquarters and eight miles from Bindki. An unmetalled road runs north-west to Musafa and Cawnpore. There was formerly a *sarai* here on the old Mughal road, but its place has been taken by a bazar which is of recent origin and in a very flourishing condition. To the north of the road near the bazar is a new masonry tank constructed by the proprietor; it is filled from the canal distributary which runs to the west, at times when the water is not required for irrigation. The village consists of four distinct sites, known as Bakewar Buzurg, Rampur Bakewar, Rasulpur Bakewar and Sarai Bakewar. The last is on the main road, the others being a short distance to the north. The total population at the last census was 1,715 persons, of whom 127 were Musalmans, the prevailing castes being Brahmans and Kurmis. The different villages are divided into a number of *mahals*, the chief landholder being Mahant Jairam Gir, while the others are mainly Brahmans. To the south of the bazar there is a canal inspection bungalow.

BHITAURA, *Pargana and Tahsil* FATEHPUR.

A village lying in 26° 2′ N. and 80° 53′ E., at a distance of eight miles north from Fatehpur, with which it is connected by a good unmetalled road. Bhitaura was chosen as the headquarters of the district when it was originally separated from Cawnpore and Allahabad as a subdivision in 1814, and so remained till 1825, when Fatehpur was selected on account of its more central position. Before the construction of the grand trunk road, Bhitaura, which stands on the high wooded bank of the Ganges,

was more accessible, for the river then formed the main route, and was in many ways preferable to Fatehpur, especially in the matter of healthiness. The village is now of little importance, and no trace of the old buildings remains. It contained at the last census a population of 1,248 persons, most of whom are Brahmans or Rajputs. There is a lower primary school here and a post-office. The village is known officially as Tarapur Bhitaura, and covers 1,808 acres assessed at Rs. 2,220; it is divided into ten *mahals*, and the principal proprietor is Sheo Bhajan Tirbedi of Asni. The village is of considerable antiquity, but nothing is known of its history and the only relic of the past is a colossal recumbent figure close to the river bank.

BILANDA, *Pargana* HASWA, *Tahsil* FATEHPUR.

A village on the grand trunk road some five miles east from Fatehpur, in 25° 54′ N. and 80° 55′ E. A short distance to the east, towards Haswa, the grand trunk road leaves the line of the old Mughal road, which continues eastwards to Hathgaon and Kara. Bilanda is the name commonly given to the two villages of Chak Birari and Sarai Saiyid Khan. The former is also known as Mohsinabad, from Mohsin, the son of Aurangzeb, who afterwards became the emperor Muhammad Muazzam Shah. Saiyid Khan was the brother of Sarbuland Khan, the prince's tutor, who was for some years connected with Kara. He built a *sarai* on the old road, but this was destroyed at the time of the construction of the present highway, which was carried straight through it. Since the introduction of the railway, the place has declined and is now in a ruinous condition and half deserted. The two villages contained at the last census a population of 1,619 persons, of whom 228 were Musalmans; Lodhs and Chamars are the prevailing Hindu castes. Bilanda possesses a lower primary school, a village bank and a good market; there was at one time a police outpost here, but for many years it has ceased to exist. Sarai Saiyid Khan has an area of 728 acres and Chak Barari of 925 acres; the combined revenue is Rs. 734. They are owned by Musalmans and the Fatehpur family of Kayasths. The village was the scene of an action fought by

Havelock during his march to Cawnpore, prior to the capture of Fatehpur from the rebels.

BINDKI, *Pargana* BINDKI, *Tahsil* KHAJUHA.

The capital of the pargana is a thriving town situated near the southern border, in 26° 3′ N. and 80° 36′ E., at a distance of six miles from Mauhar or Bindki Road station and 18 miles from Fatehpur. The place, which is the most important market in the district, stands at the junction of five metalled roads; as that leading from Banda to Mauhar and Sheorajpur is here intersected by the old Mughal road from Kora to Fatehpur, while another connects Bindki with the grand trunk road near Kalyanpur, which was the tahsil headquarters up to 1905. At present the railway station most easy of access is that at Mauhar, but the Kanspur Gugauli station lies two miles nearer to the town, and it is proposed to connect it with Bindki by a short metalled feeder road from that leading to Kalyanpur.

The principal market place is a square plot of open ground to the north of the Mughal road and to the west of a fine masonry tank built, with the adjoining temple, about 1840 by a Bania named Baij Nath. To the west of this space is a row of shops, which are *nazul* property, like the rest of the market. To the north of the square is a gateway from which three roads branch off, forming the remainder of the bazar. Further north is a separate but adjacent inhabited site known as old Bindki, divided from the new town by a tank, across which the Mauhar road runs on an embankment. From this tank a ditch runs to the west and south of the town, carrying off the drainage from all the hollows on these sides. Prior to the construction of the canal, the natural outfall of these tanks was to the south, but the drainage is now conducted by a short cut eastwards into the Bari Nadi valley. A regular drainage scheme has been proposed, and will be carried out when funds permit. The income of the town is mainly derived from the *nazul* lands which in 1904-05 brought in Rs. 4,253. Another source is the house-tax, imposed under Act XX of 1856, which was applied in 1860. The number of houses in the town in 1905 was 1,762, of which 955 were assessed, the incidence being at the rate of

Re. 1-12-4 per house and Re. 0-3-6 per head of population. The expenditure is chiefly devoted to the maintenance of the town police force of 22 men, sanitation and public works, the management being entrusted to the town *bakhshi*, who is also superintendent of *nazul*. The total area of the town is 223 acres, and of this a large portion is Government property. The place appears to have been originally developed by the first tahsildar, Lala Bhawani Sahai, of the Fatehpur family of Kayasths, but it would seem that the bazar was at first in the possession of the *zamindars* of old Bindki and those of the new village, which was formed from portions of Akbarpur Aima and Hazratpur. A quarrel arose between the various proprietors as to the distribution of the bazar income, and in consequence the site was attached till the decision of the civil court, and when at last both parties failed, it was declared Government property by the settlement officer in 1873. This *nazul* area consists chiefly of the roads and the market square, but also includes a few open sites, such as the *bailhai* or cattle market, the *chamarhai* or hide market, the *namakhai* or salt market, and the *gurhai* or sugar market. The houses adjoining the market square are the property of the Banias and others, who pay a ground rent to Government, but elsewhere no such rents are charged. The income consists for the most part of the contracts for the various bazar dues, which are leased annually. The largest sum is obtained from the cart *parao* in the market square, which alone brings in over Rs. 2,000.

The growing importance of Bindki is clearly illustrated by the steady increase of the population. This numbered 4,442 in 1872 and rose to 6,698 in 1881, and to 7,190 in 1891. At the last census there were 7,728 inhabitants, of whom 5,642 were Hindus, 2,063 Musalmans and 23 of other religions. The prevailing Hindu castes are Brahmans and Banias. On the formation of the district the tahsil was located at Bindki, but was removed to Kalyanpur in 1851, as the latter place was more conveniently situated on the grand trunk road. The rapid development of the town was then not expected, but it is possible that the place will once more be chosen as the headquarters of the subdivision in the near future. At present Bindki possesses

a police-station, located near the junction of the roads from Bindki to Mauhar, and close by are the dispensary and the middle school with its boarding-house. The dispensary was constructed in 1896 and stands to the west of the Mauhar road at some distance from the bazar and houses; in the same neighbourhood it is proposed to erect a new school building and an inspection bungalow. In the centre of the town are the post-office and the cattle-pound.

Nothing is known of the early history of Bindki, but that it is a place of some antiquity was proved by the discovery in 1886, when several improvements were made in the south of the town, of an old Hindu architrave and door-jamb, which were placed by Mr. Growse on a culvert near the spot of discovery, on the old Mughal road near the masonry tank. Another tank is to be seen in old Bindki: it was built not long ago by a Bania, named Nidhi, at a cost of Rs. 7,000. The lands of old Bindki are divided into three *zamindari mahals,* held by Rajputs of the Gautam clan, while the portion of Akbarpur beyond the town limits is owned by Brahmans, Banias and Musalmans.

BINDKI *Pargana, Tahsil* KHAJUHA.

This is the northernmost pargana of the tahsil and district, being bounded on the north and north-east by the Ganges, which separates it from the Purwa tahsil of Unao and Dalmau of Rai Bareli. To the north-west lies the Cawnpore district, the boundary for some distance being formed by the Pandu Nadi; on the west is pargana Kora; on the south Tappa Jar and Kutia Gunir, while the latter also encloses it on the south-east. It forms a compact area, with a greatest length of 11 miles from north to south and a greatest breadth of eight miles. The area is 56,431 acres or 88·2 square miles.

The physical characteristics of the pargana are determined mainly by the river Ganges, and to a less extent by the Pandu; the Rind and Bari Nadi also affecting the southern half. The watershed of the Ganges enters the pargana at Padhara and continues along the course of the canal as far as Jalala, whence it runs in the same general direction through Kanspur Gugauli into Kutia Gunir. At Jalala two branch watersheds leave the main

ridge, one curving backwards through Mauhar towards the Pandu, and the other running south and dividing the central tract from the valley of the Rind, this line being followed by the canal. There are thus four topographical divisions of the pargana, corresponding to the four lines of drainage, that of the Bari Nadi lying between the watersheds of the Rind and Ganges. There are one or two subsidiary drainage lines, one of which consists of a small *nala* starting near Bania Khera to the west of Jalala and joining the Pandu at Karauli, while another starts to the south of Mauhar and flows in the Ganges. Along the latter river there is a wide alluvial tract of some fertility, and from this the land rises to a height of some 50 feet above the river level into a high-lying tract of which the soil is broken, sandy, and cut up by shallow ravines. The area of the Ganges tract is about 19 square miles, while that of the Pandu covers some 27 square miles and consists of a similar stretch of country, though the soil is inferior and the alluvial lands are less fertile and of smaller extent. The portion coming under the influence of the Rind is insignificant, being not more than four square miles in area; it is drained by a small *nala* flowing past Khajuha. The remaining 38 square miles lie in the Bari Nadi valley. This tract has an average slope of two feet to the mile, and is well drained, with the exception of the depressions near Maharha, which form the source of the stream. The drainage of Bindki town passes along the newly-made cut into the Bari Nadi valley a mile to the east. The Rind and Bari Nadi valleys are similar in appearance, the soil being mainly loam, though near Maharha rice cultivation and a preponderance of clay are found.

On the whole, the pargana is less fertile than the other portions of the northern tract, for although it possesses little *usar* and a smaller proportion of barren land, it suffers from defective means of irrigation. Owing to the great height of the upland portion, wells are difficult to construct, while tanks are few in number, the chief being the Maharha *jhil* and that at Kanspur Gugauli to the north of the railway, draining into the Ganges and connected with the Mauhar depression. Since the last settlement the average irrigated area has been 24 per cent. of the cultivation, as much as 21 per cent. being supplied from wells.

In the Ganges tract the water-level is between 20 and 40 feet below the surface, but further inland it increases to 50 feet. Masonry wells can be made anywhere, and those of the unprotected type can be sunk without difficulty except in the immediate vicinity of the Ganges, but the unstable nature of the subsoil renders them very shortlived. The introduction of the canal has improved matters, and by 1904 it irrigated seven per cent. of the cultivation; it has, however, left untouched the tract along the Pandu and Ganges to the north of the watershed, and this portion is of a precarious nature and liable to suffer from drought. For these reasons the development of the pargana has not reached a high state. At the settlement the cultivated area was 29,839 acres, or nearly 53 per cent. of the whole, while since that time the average area under the plough has been 29,673 acres. The decline was gradual, beginning earlier and ending later in Bindki than elsewhere. Since 1897 the recovery has been distinct, and in 1905 the cultivated area was 29,955 acres or 53·18 per cent. This is a low figure, considering the high proportion of loam soil, which amounts to 52 per cent.: the rest consists chiefly of the sandy loam known as *sigon*, 11 per cent.; the inferior *bhur* covering nine per cent., a higher proportion than in any other pargana; clay in the depressions, and the alluvial *kachhar* along the Ganges and Pandu. The culturable waste amounts to 19·38 per cent. and consists largely of old fallow; the grove area is large, being only exceeded in Aya Sah; and the barren land amounts to 20·3 per cent., which is below the average. The last is mainly composed of the waste along the Ganges, considerable stretches of grass and scrub jungle being found to the east of Sheorajpur.

During the six years ending in 1905 the *rabi* harvest has averaged 16,500 acres, as against 15,000 cultivated in the *kharif*. In years of heavy rainfall the latter has occasionally exceeded the former, but such an occurrence is rare. The double-cropped area is lower than usual, amounting to 7·6 per cent. of the cultivation. In the *rabi* the principal crop is the mixture known as *birra*, which covers no less than 67 per cent. of the area sown, while after this comes wheat grown alone and wheat in combination with barley, each aggregating nine per cent. In the

kharif, *juar* and *arhar* come first with 51 per cent.: then follow cotton and *arhar*, 14 per cent., and rice, amounting to 12 per cent. and chiefly confined to the Maharha and other *jhils*, although there is a tendency to use canal irrigation for this purpose in hitherto dry villages. Nearly 70 per cent. of the rice is of the transplanted variety known as *jarhan*. Other *kharif* crops include *bajra* mixed with *arhar*, amounting to five per cent., and sugarcane, which covered nearly three per cent. of the area in 1904 and is grown chiefly in the loam soils along the canal.

Rajputs and Brahmans cultivate more than half the pargana, and this fact combined with a high assessment and rent-rate doubtless accounts for the decline in the area under the plough. The best cultivating castes, Kurmis, Muraos, and Lodhs, hold only 14 per cent., while the remainder is chiefly in the hands of Chamars, Ahirs, Musalmans and Kewats. Occupancy tenants hold 57 per cent. as compared with 63 per cent. at settlement; 21 per cent. is in the possession of tenants-at-will., and 11 per cent. is tilled by the proprietors themselves. The average rent-rate is Rs. 5-3-8 per acre, and this is only exceeded in the neighbouring pargana of Kutia Gunir. The fiscal history of Bindki, as illustrated by the revenue imposed at successive settlements, will be seen from the figures given in the appendix.* The present revenue rate is Rs. 3-3-5 per acre of cultivation and is far higher than in any other part of the district. The severe assessment is apparently due to the high proportion of loam soil, but this is more than compensated by the abnormal numbers of high-caste tenants and the insufficient supply of water for irrigation, although the result may be modified to some extent by the canal, especially if the suggested additional distributary be constructed. The 78 villages of the pargana are at present divided into 269 *mahals*, of which 67 are held by single proprietors, 128 in joint *zamindari*, 59 in perfect, and 15 in imperfect, *pattidari* tenure. The chief landholding classes are Rajputs, Brahmans, and Musalmans.

At the census of 1872 pargana Bindki contained 40,648 inhabitants. This rose to 44,135 in 1881, but declined at the following enumeration to 43,775. At the last census of 1901

* Appendix, Tables IX and X.

a further drop was observed, the total population being 43,027, of whom 39,838 were Hindus. 3,166 Musalmans and 23 of other religions, the last being Jains residing at Bindki itself. The average density, excluding the town of Bindki, is 401 to the square mile—a figure slightly below that of the district as a whole. Musalmans are comparatively scarce, amounting to only seven per cent. of the inhabitants. The chief castes are Brahmans, Rajputs, Chamars, Ahirs, Kurmis, and Kewats. Besides the town of Bindki, which is the most important market in the district, there are but few places of any note. The chief is Sheorajpur, which has declined of late years, while other villages that may be mentioned are Mauhar, Aung, and Kursam. The tract is admirably supplied with means of communication. Through the centre run the grand trunk road and the East Indian Railway, with stations at Kanspur Gugauli and Mauhar, the latter being known as Bindki Road. From this place metalled roads run to Sheorajpur, Kora and Bindki, while the last is similarly connected with Banda, Fatehpur, Kalyanpur and Bakewar. There are also unmetalled roads leading from Mauhar to Khajuha and from Sheorajpur to Aung and Jahanabad.

The pargana was constituted as such at an early date, but its original name was Kiratpur Kananda, said to be derived from the Gautam Raja, Kirat Singh. The date of the change to Bindki, which is supposed to be called after a Faqir named Bandagi Shah, is unknown. After the cession in 1801 it formed part of the Cawnpore district, and so remained till the formation of the Bhitaura subdivision in 1814, the latter being constituted a separate district under the name of Fatehpur in 1826.

BUDWAN, *Pargana* HATHGAON, *Tahsil* KHAGA.

A large agricultural village situated in 25° 45′ N. and 81° 10′ E., at a distance of four miles east from Khaga, between the grand trunk road and the Sasur Khaderi. It contained at the last census a population of 2,887 persons, of whom 80 were Musalmans, the bulk of the inhabitants being the Lodhas known as Singraurs, of whom some mention has been made in Chapter III. The place contains a lower primary school, but nothing else of any importance. The total area is 4,224 acres, of which

about one-fourth is under water; it is divided into 13 *mahals*, held at a revenue of Rs. 4,414 in *pattidari* tenure by Singraurs and Brahmans. The former claim to have come here from Benares some five centuries ago, and to have driven out the old Brahman proprietors, but one-fourth of the village has of late years passed out of their hands.

CHANDPUR, *Pargana* KORA, *Tahsil* KHAJUHA.

A large and scattered village in the south of the pargana, situated in 25° 56′ N. and 80° 24′ E., on the high land above the junction of the Nun and Jumna, at a distance of 11 miles from Jahanabad and 30 miles from Fatehpur. It lies off the road, but a short distance to the north is the village of Bhiknipur on the road from Kora and Amauli to Jafarganj and Fatehpur. The place is said to have been founded by a Bhar named Chand, who built a fort near the Jumna, though no trace of it remains. The Bhars were displaced by the Gautam Rajputs, who still form the prevailing caste and own the greater part of the village. At one time they bore a bad reputation for infanticide, and for many years Chandpur was proclaimed under the Act. The village is chiefly remarkable for its size, covering no less than 7,599 acres, of which about 1,200 acres consist of *tarai* land along the Jumna, of considerable value. The revenue is Rs. 6,580, and the village is divided into 16 *mahals*, of which 13 are *zamindari* and the remainder are held in *pattidari* tenure. The population in 1881 numbered 2,827, but had risen at the last census to 3,416, of whom 104 were Musalmans. The bulk of the inhabitants reside in the central site, but there are eight subordinate hamlets. The place contains a large lower primary school, a cattle-pound, a bazar in which markets are held twice a week, and a police outpost, which it is proposed to convert into a police-station under the new scheme, so as to replace the existing *thanas* at Jafarganj and Amauli.

CHHEOLAHA, *Pargana* HATHGAON, *Tahsil* KHAGA.

This village, officially known as Razipur Chheolaha, lies in 25° 56′ N. and 81° 4′ E., on the west side of the road leading from Hathgaon to Husainganj, at a distance of six miles from the

former and nine miles from the latter. The place is of little importance, but near the village there is a camping-ground frequently used by the district officers when marching between Hathgaon and Husainganj. Chheolaha possesses a large upper primary school, a branch post-office, and a bazar in which markets are held twice a week. Small fairs occur in Chait, Bhadon and Kartik, and also on the occasion of the Dasahra. The population at the last census was 1,113 persons, of whom 302 were Musalmans, the chief Hindu castes being Brahmans and Banias. The village lands cover 747 acres, and are assessed at Rs. 1,050; they are held in *pattidari* tenure by Musalmans, Rajputs and Banias.

DEOMAI, *Pargana* KORA, *Tahsil* KHAJUHA.

This village lies in the north of the pargana, in 26° 7′ N. and 80° 29′ E., on the unmetalled road from Kora to Sheorajpur, a short distance north of the Fatehpur branch canal and seven miles north-west from Khajuha. According to tradition, the place was founded by a Jaganbansi Brahman, one of whose descendants, Chaudhri Jai Singh, constructed about 1700 the fine masonry tank to the north of the village by the roadside. Members of the family are still to be found in Deomai, but are reduced to the position of labourers, and the tank is now in a dilapidated condition. A short distance further along the road is a large well or *baoli* with a descent of 50 steps, built in 1720 by a Bania of Kora. Close to the village itself is a large sheet of water with temples on its banks and three broad flights of steps constructed at different periods during the last century. Deomai possesses a branch post-office, an upper primary school and a small girls' school. The population at the last census numbered 2,639 persons, including 129 Musalmans and many Brahmans and Rajputs. The village lands cover 2,303 acres, assessed at Rs. 4,970 and divided into three *zamindari mahals*. The chief proprietor is Lala Har Piria Saran, of the Kalwar family of Sheorajpur.

DHATA, *Pargana* DHATA, *Tahsil* KHAGA.

The capital of the pargana of this name is a large village situated in 25° 32′ N. and 81° 14′ E., on the east bank of

the Fatehpur branch canal, and at the junction of four unmetalled roads leading to Bahua on the north-west, to Sirathu station on the north-east, to Manjhanpur on the east, and to Mahewa on the south. It lies at a distance of 18 miles from the tahsil headquarters and 37 miles from Fatehpur. The population at the last census numbered 2,598 persons, of whom 215 were Musalmans, the prevailing Hindu castes being Kurmis and Koris. Dhata possesses a branch post-office, a police-station, cattle-pound, a lower primary school, and a bazar in which markets are held twice a week. The place has some reputation for the manufacture of pottery ; this is made in two colours, black and red, and is smooth, clean and perfectly plain, being intended for Muhammadan use. The price is half a pice for each vessel, or 128 pieces for the rupee ; similar ware is made at Kabra in pargana Ekdala. Two small fairs are held at Dhata, one at the Ramlila in Kuar, and the other in Chait in honour of Chandika Devi, whose temple is of considerable repute, though it is but a poor building. The village lands cover 2,894 acres, and are divided into three *pattidari mahals*, held at a revenue of Rs. 4,767 by Kurmis, who are the chief proprietors of the pargana.

DHATA *Pargana, Tahsil* KHAGA.

This, the smallest pargana of the district, lies in the extreme south-eastern corner, being bounded on the south by the Jumna, which separates it from Banda, on the east by the Allahabad district, and on the north and south by pargana Ekdala. It has an area of 21,058 acres or 34·4 square miles, its greatest length being nine miles and its extreme width, from east to west, six miles. The pargana is traversed by the Fatehpur branch canal, which cuts off a small area on its left or eastern bank. To the west and south of the canal, and within a short distance of it to the north, the soil is a light loam, interspersed here and there with patches of sand. The loam tract extends to the neighbourhood of the Jumna, where a narrow strip of broken ground and ravines crowns the high banks ; below the latter is a small stretch of *kachhar* of narrow width and moderate fertility. On the whole, Dhata possesses fewer natural advantages than any of the Jumna parganas except Muttaur, owing to the character of the soil and

the great depth of the water-level, but the introduction of the canal and the industry of the Kurmi cultivators has made a great difference, the latter having provided for the storage of water by means of numerous tanks. There are but few *jhils*, the largest being those of Ajrauli, Dhata and Bachrauli. The loam soil, which is inferior in quality to that found in the central parganas, cover 67 per cent. of the whole culturable area, while *sigon* accounts for 7·6 per cent. and *matiar* or clay for 6·6 per cent. The rest consists of the Bundelkhand soils, the commonest and the most worthless of which is *rankar*, amounting to 5·8 per cent.

At the time of the last settlement the cultivated area was 13,701 acres, but at that time a large amount of land had been thrown out of cultivation on account of bad seasons. The subsequent average up to 1905 has been 15,022 acres, the highest figure being 15,734 acres in 1885. From 1896 to 1900 the pargana shared in the general deterioration that centred in the famine of 1897, but the decline was less extensive and the recovery more rapid than in any other part of the district except Hathgaon, where natural means of irrigation abound. In 1905 the area under the plough was 15,106 acres or 71·7 per cent., the highest proportion in the district. Similarly, the culturable waste, amounting to eight per cent., is proportionately less extensive than elsewhere, these results being due to the industry of the Kurmi cultivators. The grove area amounts to 3·8 per cent. of the total—a fairly high figure for the Jumna tract. There is no grass or jungle land, and of the barren area two-thirds are under water, the rest consisting mainly of ravines; no *usar* is to be seen to the west of the canal, and very little in the remaining portion. Irrigation from wells is almost unknown, as is also the case in Muttaur, and prior to the introduction of the canal tanks formed practically the only source of supply; from the settlement to 1905 the average irrigated area was 12 per cent. of the cultivation, only one per cent. being watered from wells. During the famine of 1897 no unprotected wells were made and the great cost prohibited the construction of masonry wells, so that the absence of water in the tanks caused serious loss. The canal now commands almost the whole area, and in 1904 as much as 23 per cent. was irrigated from this source.

On an average the *rabi* harvest exceeds the area sown in the *kharif* by 14 per cent., and the positions are reversed only in exceptional years. The double-cropped area at the present time is about 17 per cent. and has varied but little since the settlement. The most important *kharif* staple is rice, which occupies 30 per cent. of the area sown, followed by *juar* with *arhar*, 27 per cent.; cotton with *arhar*, 22 per cent.; and *bajra* with *arhar*, nine per cent. Considering the capacities of the pargana the proportion of rice cultivation is high; it is chiefly found in the north, where the country is more level and the larger *jhils* occur. On the other hand, *bajra* holds a somewhat insignificant place, and these two facts give proof of the enterprise of the cultivators. In the *rabi* the principal crop is *birra*, amounting to 35 per cent., while gram sown alone contributes a further 30 per cent. The prominent position taken by gram, whether grown by itself or in combination, indicates the great lack of irrigation; where this is available, wheat is produced in large quantities, and occupies altogether 22 per cent. of the *rabi* area; while mixed with gram it covers an additional eight per cent. Sugarcane and poppy are seldom to be seen.

Nearly two-thirds of the pargana are in the hands of Kurmi cultivators—a fact of the first importance; after them come Brahmans, Ahirs and Chamars. As much as 67·2 per cent. is in the possession of occupancy tenants, and only 3·8 per cent. is cultivated by tenants-at-will, the proprietors retaining as much as 27·3 per cent. as *sir* or *khudkasht*. The average holding is 1·83 acre—a very low figure. The general rent-rate is Rs. 4-9-6 per acre, as compared with Rs. 4 at the settlement, while occupancy tenants pay Rs. 4-6-8. These rates are high as compared with the other Jumna parganas, and are solely due to the great capacity of the Kurmis. The revenue demand at successive settlements will be found in the appendix.* The present revenue incidence is Rs. 2-8-8 per acre of cultivation—a fairly high average. The pargana contains 38 villages, divided at the present time into 128 *mahals;* of the latter, 36 are owned by single proprietors, 47 are held in joint *zamindari*, 31 in perfect, and 14 in imperfect, *pattidari* tenure. The chief landholders are Kurmis, who hold

* **Appendix, Tables IX and X.**

four-fifths of the entire area, while after them come Brahmans and Musalmans.

In 1872 Dhata contained a population of 15,487, but this fell rapidly during the ensuing dry years, and in 1881 the total was but 13,187. The ensuing decade was a period of sufficient rainfall and the tract recovered, the population in 1891 being 14,674. The increase has been maintained, and at the last census there were 15,575 inhabitants, giving an average density of 472 to the square mile—a distinctly high rate. Classified according to religions, there were 14,993 Hindus, 581 Musalmans, and one Arya. Musalmans are unusually scarce, amounting to only four per cent. of the total, as is also the case in Ghazipur. The only village of any size is Dhata itself, and this is the sole market of the pargana. Means of communication are poor, as the pargana possesses neither railway nor metalled roads. Dhata is connected by unmetalled roads with Bahua on the north-west, Mahewa on the Jumna in Allahabad on the south, Manjhanpur in the same district on the east, and the Sirathu station on the north.

The history of Dhata is identical with that of Ekdala, of which it formed a portion up till 1774. In that year it was detached and made into a separate unit on account of quarrels that had arisen between the Kurmi proprietors. After the cession in 1801 it was managed by Nawab Baqar Ali Khan, till 1809, and in 1814 it was included in the joint-magistracy of Bhitaura, and subsequently assigned to the Fatehpur district in 1826.

DIGH, *Pargana* KUTIA GUNIR, *Tahsil* KHAJUHA.

A large village in the southern extremity of the pargana, situated in 25° 58′ N. and 80° 38′ E., at a distance of six miles south-east from Bindki and 13 miles from Fatehpur; some two miles to the west runs the metalled road from Bindki to Banda. It contained at the last census a population of 2,115 persons, of whom 44 were Musalmans, while the prevailing Hindu castes are Brahmans and Rajputs, including a large community of Bais. There is a small school here, but no market. The village forms part of the rice area at the head of the Bari Nadi, but is not so precarious as other portions of this tract, owing to the number and extent of the *jhils*. To the west and north is a depression

which is apt to be affected by the floods of the Kurwan swamp, and it is proposed to construct a drain passing through the south of Digh through Niwazipur and Tarapur to the main line of the Bari Nadi. The village lands cover 3,398 acres, assessed at Rs. 5,332 and divided into nine *mahals,* owned partly by Kayasths and partly by Kunwar Chandra Bhukan Singh of Asothar. To the south-east of the main site is an old *khera* or mound, and to the north of this is a tank, on the edge of which is a platform with numerous fragments of Jain or Buddhist statues. If the legend be true that there was a temple at each *kos* along the bank of the Rind, it would be natural to expect to find here one of this series, of which the nearest are at Kurari and Tinduli.

EKDALA, *Pargana* EKDALA, *Tahsil* KHAGA.

The place which gives its name to the pargana is a decayed village situated among the ravines of the Jumna, in 25° 37′ N. and 81° 2′ E., on the high bank of the river about a mile east of Kishanpur and 11 miles south from Khaga. A poor road runs through Ekdala from Kishanpur to Dhata, and a similar track leads north to Sarauli. The place is of some antiquity, but the capital of the pargana was originally at Rari, the adjoining village to the east, and the headquarters remained there till their transfer to Ekdala in the days of Shuja-ud-daula. The population at the last census numbered 943 persons, of whom 78 were Musalmans. There was at one time a large colony of Chaube Brahmans here, but they migrated many years ago, and the principal inhabitants are the Singraur Lodhas, who state that they came from the south of the Jumna before the Musalman conquest. They retain the title of Rawat, which according to tradition was conferred upon them by the emperor Akbar, who is said to have visited the place with Raja Birbal, whose mother's sister lived here. The village, which covers 1,223 acres and is divided into nine *pattidari mahals,* assessed at Rs. 932, is still held for the most part by the Rawats, the remainder being in the hands of Banias.

EKDALA *Pargana, Tahsil* KHAGA.

This pargana lies in the south-east of the district, between the Jumna on the south, separating it from Banda, and Hathgaon

on the north; to the west is Ghazipur and to the east pargana Dhata and the Sirathu tahsil of Allahabad. The tract is of considerable size, having an area of 116,292 acres of 181·7 square miles, the greatest length from east to west being 20 miles and the greatest breadth 14 miles.

The pargana is divided into two unequal portions by the Fatehpur branch canal, which flows from north-west to south-east. The area lying south of the canal is about 128 miles in extent and consists of the valley of the Bari Nadi, which is joined in the north-west by the Chhoti Nadi near Bijaipur, and then flows south in a somewhat irregular course to fall into the Jumna to the east of the village of Kot. The tract to the north of the canal lies in the basin of the Sasur Khaderi, and is comparatively flat, the soil in the neighbourhood of the canal being a light loam, similar to that in Dhata and extending for some distance till on the north-eastern border it meets the stretch of rice land with a heavy clay soil, a continuation, in fact, of the Haveli of pargana Hathgaon, and draining ultimately into the Kinahi. In this portion there is a fair amount of irrigation from tanks and wells, and the country is extremely well wooded, except on the crest of the watershed itself and in the rice fields. The southern subdivision is of a totally different character. Along the Jumna and the Bari Nadi are alluvial strips of fair fertility, especially in the case of the former river, though the soil is not equal to that found in the parganas to the west. Above this alluvial land rises the high bank, broken by ravines and covered with the poor soil known as *rankar*. The whole area to the south of the Bari Nadi consists of the regular Bundelkhand soils, and for this reason, and owing to the unusual depth of the water level, which varies from 60 to 90 feet below the surface, irrigation is impossible. Between the Bari Nadi and the canal is a high tableland with a light soil, about four miles in width. Taking the pargana as a whole, the principal soil is *dumat* or loam, amounting to 37·8 per cent. of the area, and after this come *sigon* with 16·5 per cent.; *pandua* with 12·8, and *rankar* 11·3 per cent.; the clay area amounts to only six per cent.

Ekdala is inferior to all the other Jumna parganas except Muttaur, owing to the absence of the richer soils and the deficient

means of irrigation. The canal has already proved of great value, but there are extensive tracts which are altogether beyond its reach. Consequently the standard of cultivation and the general development are far from high. At the time of the last settlement the cultivated area was 63,555 acres, and the subsequent average up to 1905 was 69,160 acres. This figure was exceeded between 1883 and 1895, the highest point reached being 73,157 acres in 1894. The tract prospers in a series of good seasons with ample rainfall, but in dry periods deterioration at once takes place. In 1905 the area under the plough was 70,414 acres or 62·3 per cent., while of the remainder 22.1 per cent. was classed as barren, and 15·6 per cent. as culturable, including grove lands, which covered 4·5 per cent.—a figure practically identical with the general average of the district. Nearly half of the barren area is under water, a term which includes the rivers as well as the *jhils ;* there are no swamps of any size, except perhaps those of Simrahta and Amtara. The remainder consists mostly of the ravines along the rivers ; there are no grass lands and very little *dhak* jungle. At the settlement it was estimated that the irrigable area was 35 per cent. of the cultivation, but actual experience shows that only seven per cent. has been watered on an average from wells and five per cent. from tanks ; even in the famine year 1897 the former did not exceed nine per cent. of the average cultivation. Already the introduction of the canal has proved of great advantage, and irrigation from this source has reached eight per cent. of the cultivated area. According to the original project the Asothar distributary was planned to pass into the pargana and to irrigate the tract between the Bari Nadi and Jumna, which consists mainly of *pandua* soil and is capable of irrigation. With the change in the general scheme the alignment of the main canal was altered and the channel was carried to the north of the Bari Nadi. In spite of the introduction of the canal there has been no decline in well irrigation, owing to the fact that unprotected wells cannot be constructed to any great extent.

In this pargana the *kharif* harvest generally exceeds the *rabi* in area, the average excess being about two per cent. The reason is that the broken country is suited for the growth of

kharif crops only, while in the north-east rice is necessarily the most important staple. The double-cropped area is fairly large, having risen from 9·8 per cent. of the cultivation at settlement to 13·6 per cent. at the present time. The chief products in the *kharif* are *juar* mixed with *arhar*, amounting to 32 per cent. of the area sown; cotton with *arhar*, 22 per cent.; rice, 22 per cent.; and *bajra*, 12 per cent. About one-fourth of the rice consists of the transplanted variety known as *jarhan*. In the *rabi*, the mixture known as *birra* comprises 43 per cent. of the area, and gram alone 28 per cent.; the other crops are of very little importance, barley and wheat, either sown alone or in combination, amounting to but three per cent. apiece. The great extent to which gram is grown results from the precarious nature of the irrigation, but it is probable that along the line of the canal some improvement in the staples will be seen before long. The more valuable crops seldom occur; there is scarcely any sugarcane, and the poppy area in 1904 was only 266 acres.

High-caste cultivators, such as Brahmans, Rajputs and Musalmans, generally predominate; but the more industrious classes, Kurmis, Lodhs, and Muraos, hold as much as 28·8 per cent. of the area tilled, this figure being above the general average. Occupancy tenants are in possession of 69·5 per cent., the proportion having very slightly increased since the settlement; 15·2 per cent. is cultivated by the proprietors and 14·7 per cent. by tenants-at-will, the small remainder being rent-free. The average holding is 1·9 acres, and the general rent-rate at the present time is Rs. 4-2-7 per acre—a lower figure than in any other pargana except Muttaur. Occupancy tenants pay Rs. 4-6-8, and both rates have increased to a small extent since 1870. Ekdala contains 141 villages, divided at the present time into 380 *mahals*; of the latter, 97 are owned by single proprietors, 171 are held in joint *zamindari*, 69 in perfect, and 43 in imperfect, *pattidari* tenure. The chief landholding castes are Brahmans, Kayasths and Musalmans. The revenue as assessed at successive settlements and the demand in 1905 will be found in the appendix.* The present incidence is Rs. 2-6-1 per acre of cultivation, the rate being lower than in any other part except Ghazipur and Muttaur.

* Appendix, Tables IX and X.

In 1872 the population was recorded as 71,666, but at the next census of 1881 it had fallen to 65,499, the decrease of 8·6 per cent. being attributable to a series of dry seasons. At the following enumeration of 1891 the total had again risen to 71,851, an increase of 9·6 per cent., this decade being characterized by good rainfall. During the ensuing ten years the pargana suffered in common with the rest of the Jumna tract from exceptionally heavy rain followed by drought, and in 1901 the number of inhabitants was 71,508, showing a slight decrease. The average density was 394 persons to the square mile, this being a little below the district figure, but fairly high for a southern pargana. Classified according to religions, there were 61,870 Hindus, 9,612 Musalmans, and 26 others, chiefly Aryas. Musalmans here amount to 16 per cent. of the population and are more numerous than usual; their principal settlement is at Kot, where they have been long established, as already narrated in Chapter III. The predominant Hindu castes are Brahmans, Chamars, Lodhs and Kurmis. The only town in the pargana is Kishanpur, which is administered under Act XX of 1856, although it is little better than a large village. Garha on the Jumna has actually a greater population, the total exceeding 5,000, but otherwise it is of little importance. Mention may also be made of Kot, Sarauli, and Khakreru, which up to 1895 was the headquarters of the tahsil.

Means of communication are somewhat poor. A metalled road connects Kishanpur with Khaga and the railway, while the Kanwar station lies close to the north-eastern corner. At Bijaipur the metalled road is crossed by that running from Bahua to Dhata, and other roads include those running from Khakreru to Khaga, Kot and Salempur on the Jumna, and also an inferior track leading from Dhana ferry through Ekdala to Sarauli, with a branch to Kishanpur. In former days there was a busy traffic along the metalled road, but of late years it has greatly diminished, chiefly owing to the refusal of the East Indian Railway to reduce its rates and so compete with the line from Banda to Jhansi and Manikpur.

In early days the pargana was known as Rari, from a village of that name lying a short distance to the east of Ekdala. The latter was selected as the headquarters by the Nawab Wazir

Shuja-ul-daula. It originally included Dhata, but in 1774 it was found necessary on account of local disturbances to establish a separate *ziladar* at Dhata, and about 50 villages of Rari were placed under his charge. After the cession, pargana Ekdala was managed by Nawab Baqar Ali Khan till the second settlement in 1809, since which date its history has been identical with that of the other parganas, formed into the present district in 1826.

FATEHPUR, *Pargana and Tahsil* FATEHPUR.

The municipal town which has been the administrative headquarters of the district since 1825 is situated in 26° 56′ N. and 80° 50′ E., at a distance of 47 miles east from Cawnpore and 73 miles west from Allahabad. It lies to the north of the East Indian Railway, on which there is a station known as Fatehpur Haswa, and the northern portion of the town is traversed by the grand trunk road, from which branch metalled roads take off, leading to Rai Bareli on the north-east and to Banda on the south-west, a third leading from the latter to Ghazipur on the south. Unmetalled roads run north to Bhitaura, the old headquarters of the district on the banks of the Ganges; to Shahbazpur, Amauli and Hamirpur on the west; to Adampur and Kutia on the north-west; and to the town of Bindki, this being a portion of the old Mughal road.

The main site lies along the grand trunk road and the principal branch thoroughfares, and apart from these there are few important buildings and the houses are sparsely distributed. The dwellings are for the most part constructed of mud, giving the place a mean appearance, which is heightened by the fact that the town is in a state of partial decay, the population having declined during the last 50 years. A noticeable feature is the large number of *nim* trees that grow in the numerous small open spaces and compounds. The whole site, especially in the centre, is raised above the original level by the usual process of building on the ruins of old houses, but on all sides the land lies low, and on the north, west, and east is a series of tanks, those on the west being the most remarkable. On the south, between the town and the railway station, is a natural depression, from which a drainage cut was made in 1877, leading eastwards to Madaripur, where

it meets the Sangaon drain, to which reference has been already made in a preceding chapter. This is connected with the western tanks, which at times overflow, and a continuation of this cut extends to the Asti *jhil* near the jail in the civil station. The swamps on the north and east are similarly drained by another channel joining the first a short distance above Madaripur. The Sangaon drain dates from the year 1850, when the civil station was inundated by the overflow from the Asti *jhil*, but it failed to fulfil its purpose owing to the faulty alignment. The other cuts, which go by the name of the city drains, were made in 1877. An additional channel runs south of the railway line, continuing parallel to the latter for some miles and eventually finding its way into the borrow-pits near Atarha. Unfortunately it did not reach the Asti *jhil*, but was only continued as far as the sessions house, and in order to remedy this defect, a short drain was made in 1905 to connect the *jhil* with the western of the two city drains. The town itself stands on the minor watershed which runs from that of the Ganges to Ramua Panthua, so that only the civil station to the south is liable to flooding, and this danger may now be considered remote owing to the preventive measures taken.

The origin of Fatehpur is obscure. The name is popularly derived from a victory won by Ibrahim Shah of Jaunpur over Raja Sita Nand of Athgarhia. This theory is based solely on tradition, and the name of the conqueror is sometimes given as Jalal-ud-din, the ruler of Bengal. Another suggestion is that the town was founded by one Fatehmand Khan, an officer of Sultan Ala-ud-din. This is based on a fragmentary inscription found at Denda Sai in pargana Ekdala, to the effect that Fatehmand obtained a *farman* from the Sultan in 1519 A.D. A hopeless difficulty, however, arises from the fact that in 917 H. there was no king of the name of Ala-ud-din, and the title of the Sultan must be wrong if the date is correct; at any rate, in the absence of further corroboration, the theory may be rejected, if only for the reason that Denda Sai lies fully 30 miles from Fatehpur. There are no buildings or remains in the town of any historical or antiquarian interest, except the tomb of Nawab Abdus Samad Khan, adjoining the ruins of his fort in the Abunagar *muhalla*. This

man was *faujdar* of Pailani in Bundelkhand in the days of Aurangzeb, and enjoyed extensive grants of land both in that province and in the Doab. He constructed the fort and tank at Muttaur, but appears to have generally resided in Fatehpur, the name Abunagar being derived from his eldest son, Abu Muhammad. His tomb stands to the north of the grand trunk road in extensive and well-wooded grounds, which were attached to his house.

It is a heavy ill-designed structure with a cupola at each corner, equal in height to the central dome, an arrangement which produces an unpleasing effect. The windows are fitted with double screens, those on the outside being of stone, while those within are of plain brick chequer. There are two inscriptions, one of which records the death of Abdus Samad Khan in 1699, and the other that of his son, Abu Muhammad, in 1704. The grounds contained a large masonry tank and ornamental pavilions; but these with the house itself were dismantled some years ago by the owners, who hoped to discover a hidden treasure. Nothing was found, and the materials were sold to a railway contractor. The gateway alone is left, a massive brick building in the same plain and clumsy style as the tomb. The only other buildings of any note is the tomb and mosque of Nawab Baqar Ali Khan, which occupies a conspicuous position at the junction of the Rai Bareli road with the grand trunk road. They are surrounded by a small garden and form a picturesque feature of the place, though in themselves they possess no special architectural merit.

The main streets of the town are the Chhoti Bazar, Bari Bazar, Pilu Tola, and Klatganj, running east and west, and Manak Chauk, Purana Chauk, and Lala Bazar, running from north to south. There are 27 *muhallas* or quarters, of which Abunagar and Baqarganj explain their origin, while Katra Abdul Ghani and Rustogiganj are said to have been founded by Abdul Ghani, who was *faujdar* about 1664. The rest chiefly derive their names from the castes of their inhabitants. The town occupies portions of the various revenue *mauzas* of Fatehpur, Arabpur, Kishanpur, Usmanpur, Sulaimanpur, Qasba Kamalpur, Shah Muhammadpur, Musaipur, Taufir Ahmad Ali Khan, Jalalpur,

Khalilnagar, Sahalmau and Chak Sahalmau; these have a total area of 5·37 square miles, but only small portions are included within municipal limits. The place is mainly agricultural, and this fact in part accounts for the decrease of the population, owing to the general tendency throughout the district for the larger villages to be split up into hamlets. Thus many of the Murao cultivators have abandoned the town of late years in order to live close to their fields, and the action has been accelerated by plague. There are no manufactures, with a possible exception of whips, as mentioned in chapter II. The chief articles of trade are agricultural produce and cloth, the town supplying the neighbouring villages. The chief market days are Tuesdays and Saturdays, while larger gatherings take place at the usual Hindu and Musalman festivals.

The principal public buildings of Fatehpur comprise the high school, the dispensary, the Dufferin hospital, the tahsil, and the town school, all situated to the north of the grand trunk road and in the western portion of the town. Opposite the dispensary is the town hall, built in 1886. It stands within a small garden, and behind it is a masonry tank constructed at the same time. In the garden are many antiquities in the shape of sculptures and inscriptions collected from different parts of the district by Mr. Growse. These include the square stone pillar from Asni, and numerous figures and fragments from Ren in pargana Muttaur, Baigaon and Budwan in Hathgaon, and Khairai in Ekdala. The police-station stands to the east of the town in Katra Abdul Ghani, and there are outposts at Abunagar, Baqarganj and Baheliatola. There are six *sarais*, the most important of which is the Pakki Sarai close to the entrance to the town on the east by the grand trunk road; it is a square enclosure with an octagonal tower at each corner. The Kachchi Sarai adjoins the police-station, while there are two in Abunagar to the west, one in Ahmadnagar, and one in Jwalaganj. There is a seventh at the railway station, which is kept in repair by the district board. This is generally used by Muhammadan travellers, the Hindus as a rule resorting to the *ganj* or row of shops along the Banda road from the town to the railway station. These are known as Jacksonganj, being named after Mr. Grierson Jackson, who was collector of the district from 1888 to 1892.

The civil station contains a few bungalows, as well as the sessions house, the new municipal garden, and the district courts and offices. The bungalows are for the most part in bad repair—a fact which has long contributed to render the district unpopular, although the former state of things is now being remedied by new construction. There are few houses to the south of the line, in one of which the American Presbyterian Mission is located, a fairly flourishing institution, to which reference has already been made in Chapter III. The district courts and offices are in an old bungalow said to have been occupied by the collector at the time of the mutiny, but subsequently adapted to its present use. It is a fairly commodious building, and includes a room used for a church, in which the garrison chaplain of Allahabad holds services from time to time. To the north-west are the police lines and the district board's office, and to the east that of the district surveyor and the old lock-up. Adjoining the railway on the north is the railway bazar, a straggling collection of houses, mostly of mud, occupied by the railway staff and others. The civil station was planned on an extensive scale, and contains numerous roads with good avenues between the grand trunk road and the southern limits. On the former, near the western outskirts of the town, is the road inspection bungalow, and close by are four massive masonry pillars, which bear a remarkable testimony to the religious enthusiasm of Mr. Tucker, who was killed here in the mutiny. On them are stone tablets with inscriptions in Urdu and Hindi representing translations of the Ten Commandments and some verses from Saint John's Gospel. To the west of the civil station, at the edge of the Asti *jhil*, stands the jail, and a short distance to the south is the English cemetery. This contains a number of tombs, among which may be noticed those of Edward Smyth, C.S., 1833; D. T. Timins, C.S., settlement officer, 1840; Mr. R. T. Tucker and Colonel C. O'Brien, who died during the mutiny; the Revd. Gopinath Nandi, the founder of the mission, 1861; and several others of later date.

The population of Fatehpur at the census of 1865 was 20,478, and this fell to 19,879 in 1872. At the following enumeration of 1881 the total had risen to 21,328, but since that time has steadily decreased, the number of inhabitants in 1891

being 20,179, and at the last census 19,281, of whom 9,659 were females. Classified according to religions, there were 10,278 Hindus, 8,952 Musalmans, 15 Christians, and 36 Aryas and others. The total comprises only those living within municipal limits, and excludes the railway bazar and station, the area of the municipality being 761 acres. Outside these limits and within the villages mentioned above as constituting the town of Fatehpur, 1,134 persons were enumerated.

Fatehpur was constituted a municipality in September, 1872, being at first administered under Act XV of 1873, then under Act XV of 1883, whereby elections were held for the members, and lastly under the present Act I of 1900. The board consists of 13 members, of whom nine are elected and the remainder are appointed by Government. There is a paid secretary, and three sub-committees for public health, finance, and octroi. The last is the chief source of income, and is collected at the five outposts of Abunagar, Baqarganj, Jwalaganj, Muraotola, and on the railway road. The details of income and expenditure for each year since 1891 will be found in the appendix.* The sanitary condition of the town is generally good, and it is proposed to improve matters by a drainage scheme.

FATEHPUR *Pargana, Tahsil* FATEHPUR.

This pargana forms the larger portion of the tahsil, and consists of an irregular stretch of country extending from the Kutia Gunir and Tappa Jar parganas on the west to Kutila on the east; on the north the boundary is formed by the river Ganges, which separates it from Rai Bareli, and on the south by Aya Sah, Ghazipur and Haswa. Its greatest length from east to west is 26 miles, and its extreme breadth 14 miles, though it narrows in the centre to no more than six miles. The total area is 138,429 acres or 216·3 square miles, being exceeded in size only by Kora and Hathgaon of all the parganas of the district.

As a whole, Fatehpur is an extremely fertile tract, with ample facilities for irrigation and a large proportion of good loam soil; but in both respects it is inferior to Haswa, and in wet years the deficient drainage in the central tract causes

* Appendix, Table XVI.

some damage. Cultivation is interrupted by the abundant groves, numerous swamps and *jhils*, and wide stretches of *usar*, so that the aspect of the landscape presents great variations. The pargana may be divided into two main tracts, the first being that lying between the Ganges watershed and the river, with a breadth ranging from three to five miles and an area of some 66 square miles, while the remainder falls within the central plain and is more or less subject to saturation where undrained by artificial means. In the Ganges tract the soil varies from the best *dumat* or loam to the worst *bhur*, according to its proximity to the river. In most places the stream runs close to the high bank, but there are some small strips of alluvial land in the villages of Jamrawan, Adampur, and Hajipur. The bank rises to a height of some 50 feet above the river, and this level is generally maintained along the crest of the watershed. In this narrow tract there are no streams, and the only drainage line of any importance is that leading from the *jhil* at Gobardhanpur and known as the Chob Nala. Near the river, the water level is 40 to 45 feet below the surface, but it rises rapidly to about 30 feet on the watershed, beyond which it assimilates with that of the central tract. The watershed enters the pargana on the west at Meoli, and passes through Supa, Ghanshiampur, Husainganj, Mathayapur, and Mawai, lying from three to five miles from the river. From the highest point the land slopes southwards towards the Bari Nadi with an average fall of one in 5,000 feet. A minor watershed takes off near Supa and passes through Fatehpur to the southern border at Ramua Panthua, dividing the central area into two parts. To the west of this lie the Sangaon and Asti swamps, forming part of the Malwa *jhil* system; they drain southwards across the railway to the Bari Nadi at Malaka, between the Banda and Ghazipur roads. The Bari Nadi, which roughly forms the western and south-western boundary, consists here of a mere chain of swamps, for the most part empty in the dry weather, but in the rains a large tract, between Sangaon, Malaka, Thithaura, and Panni Inayatpur to the south of Malwa, becomes an almost continuous sheet of water. This area is crossed by two depressions or outlets of the Malwa *jhils* running from Chakendi to join the Bari Nadi at Tarapur and Keshopur.

The largest *jhils* in this district are those in the villages mentioned and in Rawatpur and Mohan Khera on the main line of the Bari Nadi, and Chitaura, Jagannathpur and Sahli on its affluents. The fall of the river is little more than six inches to the mile, and this inadequate gradient is aggravated by the winding course of the stream.

The area lying on and adjacent to the Fatehpur watershed is well drained on the south by the Bari Nadi, which here takes a more definite shape, while to the north the surplus water is carried off by the Fatehpur drainage cuts, which are carried through the ridge. In this tract the soil is generally a light loam, and the water level lies at an average depth of 40 feet below the surface. To the east and north of this ridge is another depressed area which suffers from defective drainage and saturation in the rains. Near Husainganj the Ganges watershed is ill-defined, crossing an *usar* plain as it runs parallel to the Hathgaon road. North of the latter is the Gobardhanpur *jhil,* and to the south is that of Mohiuddinpur, which forms the starting-point of the Sasur Khaderi. Between Fatehpur and Husainganj lies the watershed between the latter river and the Chhoti Nadi and beyond this, closer to Fatehpur, is a second ridge, between the Chhoti Nadi and the Bilanda drainage channel. The last is of some importance, as it is augmented by the Sangaon cut and drains a considerable stretch of country. The principal *jhils* in this tract are those of Pharsi, Kharagpur, Salempur, and Mohiuddinpur. The water level here varies from 20 to 25 feet, but in places is considerably higher. The soil of the two depressed tracts is generally loam, with beds of stiff clay in the neighbourhood of the many *jhils*, and here rice forms the staple cultivation. Taking the pargana as a whole, loam amounts to 38 per cent. of the culturable area, while the lighter variety known as *sigon* contributes a further 30 per cent. The rest consists chiefly of clay, nine per cent., *bhur* and *chanchar*.

Pargana Fatehpur has reached a fairly high standard of development. At the last settlement the cultivated area was 64,000 acres and from that time to 1905 averaged 65,559 acres, the annual fluctuations being comparatively small; between 1885 and 1888 a high figure was attained, and though some decline

was experienced between 1894 and 1898, the recovery was rapid. In 1905 the area under the plough was 68,666 acres or nearly 50 per cent. of the whole. The proportion is low, the chief cause being the large amount of barren land, which amounts to nearly 29 per cent.,—a figure that is exceeded in few parganas; over one-third of this, however, is under water, while the rest consists mainly of *usar* and the sandy soil along the Ganges. As much as 6·7 per cent. is under groves, a proportionately larger area than in any pargana except Bindki and Aya Sah; and the culturable waste amounts to over 15 per cent. Most of the latter consists of fallow: the only jungles are a few patches of scrub near the *jhils* and the grass lands along the Ganges, which are extensively used as a pasture ground, the sheep of this pargana having a great reputation. Only a few villages in the south-western corner are within reach of canal irrigation, and the pargana depends mainly on wells and tanks. On an average, 43 per cent. of the cultivation is irrigated from these sources, wells supplying 29 per cent., while this amount is capable of considerable expansion in year of drought, so that the tract has fair protection against famine. Masonry wells are very numerous, over 2,700 being in use in 1905, while unprotected wells can be constructed without difficulty in most parts and last longer than usual, especially in the more elevated tracts. The tank irrigation is not so stable as in Haswa, and the lakes which retain water in years of drought are few, those in the north-east adjoining Haswa alone coming under this description.

The *rabi* area generally exceeds the *kharif* by some ten per cent., though in exceptional years the position is reversed. The amount of land bearing a double-crop has increased considerably since the settlement, when it was nine per cent. of the cultivation, as compared with 16 per cent. at the present time. The chief *kharif* staples are rice, *juar, bajra,* and cotton, the last three being generally sown in combination with *arhar.* Rice cultivation comprises 38 per cent. of the whole, this proportion being exceeded in three other parganas alone; half the area is occupied by *jarhan* or transplanted rice. About 36 per cent. is taken up by *juar*, while the amount of *bajra* and cotton grown is small. In the *rabi* the principal crop is the mixture known as *birra*,

aggregating 47 per cent., while after this come wheat, with 20 per cent., and gram with 14 per cent. Of the other crops, mention may be made of poppy, which is grown to a considerable extent, and also of sugarcane, which covers no less than seven per cent. of the *kharif* area and is much more extensively grown here than in any other pargana.

The chief cultivating classes are, in numerical order, Rajputs, Brahmans, Ahirs, Kurmis, Lodhs, Musalmans and Muraos. Those which stand in the first rank as husbandmen, such as the Kurmis, Lodhs and Muraos, cultivate 25 per cent. of the total area—a high proportion for this district, and to this fact the superior cultivation and fertility of the pargana are largely due. Occupancy tenants hold 58 per cent., as compared with 73 per cent. at the time of settlement, while 13 per cent. is cultivated by proprietors, and 25·5 per cent. is in the hands of tenants-at-will. The average holding is 2·34 acres, which is about the usual proportion, and the present rent-rate is Rs. 5-1-9 per acre, occupancy tenants paying slightly less. There has been a marked advance since the settlement, when the general average was Rs. 4-10-11. The pargana contains 248 villages, now divided into 723 *mahals;* of these, 195 are owned by single proprietors, 420 are held in joint *zamindari*, 72 in perfect, 30 in imperfect *pattidari* tenure, and six are *bhaiyachara*. The chief proprietary castes are Musalmans, Rajputs, Kayasths and Brahmans. The assessment at successive settlements and the present revenue demand will be found in the appendix.* The present incidence is Rs. 2-14-5 per acre of cultivation, being considerably in excess of the district average, and only surpassed in Bindki and Kutia Gunir.

The population of pargana Fatehpur was 103,876 in 1872, and at the following census of 1881 rose to 112,960. During the ensuing ten years it remained stationary, the total in 1891 being 112,672, while at the last census a marked decline was observed, owing to the series of wet years at the beginning of the decade and the subsequent famine. In 1901 the pargana contained 108,355 inhabitants, giving a density of 420 to the square mile. Classified according to religions, there were 93,049 Hindus, 15,098 Musalmans, and 208 others, chiefly Christians and Aryas.

* Appendix, Tables IX and X.

Muhammadans thus amount to 16 per cent. of the total, and are more numerous than any single Hindu caste, the best represented of which are Brahmans, Chamars, Ahirs, Lodhs, and Kurmis. The only town of any size is Fatehpur itself, but there are several large villages, such as Husainganj, Asni, Bhitaura, Jamrawan, Sangaon, and Ramua Panthua.

The pargana is well provided with means of communication. Through the centre passes the grand trunk road, from which metalled branches lead to Banda, Ghazipur, and Rai Bareli from headquarters, while from Chakendi a metalled branch connects it with the old Mughal road to Bindki and Kora. Parallel to the grand trunk road runs the railway, with stations at Fatehpur and Kurasti Kalan. Unmetalled roads run from Fatehpur to Jafarganj, to Bhitaura, and to Adampur on the Ganges, the last being very indifferent, and from Husainganj to Hathgaon, Asni, Bhitaura, and Kutia.

The pargana was constituted at an early date, and in Akbar's days was known as Fatehpur Haswa, to distinguish it from other places of similar name. It remained unchanged till the cession, when it was included in the Allahabad district, being subsequently placed in charge of the joint magistrate stationed at Bhitaura, and from 1826 the chief town has given its name to the separate district of Fatehpur.

FATEHPUR *Tahsil.*

The headquarters tahsil occupies the north central portion of the district, being bounded on the west by Khajuha and on the east by Khaga, and extending from the Ganges on the north to the Ghazipur tahsil on the south, the dividing line being for the most part the Bari Nadi. It has a total area of 228,221 acres or 356·5 square miles, being third in point of size of the four tahsils of the district. The tract is made up of the two parganas of Fatehpur and Haswa, which are separately described in detail, with an account of their physical characteristics, revenue and agriculture. The tahsil contains two sharply-divided topographical divisions. The Ganges tract in the north has an area of 66 square miles and lies between the river and the watershed. It has a light and sandy soil on the high plateau

which lies 50 feet above the river, and below this is a narrow strip of *khadir*, separated from the former by shallow ravines. The other and southern portion forms part of the central plateau, and comprises a stretch of country in which well wooded strips of loam land alternate with clay depressions, suitable for rice cultivation and liable to saturation in the rains. The inhabitants of this tract suffer from fever in wet years, while the residents of the Ganges uplands have a superior physique. The streams of the central plain comprise the Bari Nadi, which at first is a mere concatenation of swamps, but develops into a river in Haswa; the Sasur Khaderi in the east, and the Chhoti Nadi, both of which rise in pargana Fatehpur and flows through Haswa to the north of the railway. These are separated by a low and hardly perceptible ridge, but like the Bari Nadi are mere strings of *jhils*, some of which are of large size, though the majority empty soon after the termination of the rains.

Fatehpur occupies one-fifth of the total area of the district, and for administrative purposes is usually linked with Ghazipur to form a subdivision in the charge of a full-powered deputy magistrate and collector. He is assisted by the tahsildar of Fatehpur, but there are no honorary magistrates resident in this tahsil, although the Raja of Asothar has third-class powers in *thana* Thariaon. The bench at Fatehpur has for several years ceased to exist. Civil jurisdiction is in the hands of the munsif of Fatehpur, who is subordinate to the judge of Cawnpore. There are three police-stations within the tahsil, at Fatehpur, Husainganj and Thariaon; but under the present arrangements 46 villages are included in the Malwa circle, one in Kalyanpur, and seven in that of Asothar, while portions of Husainganj and Thariaon extend into the Khaga tahsil. Under the new scheme these anomalies will be removed, and the whole area contained in three circles.

The population of the tahsil has exhibited considerable variations since 1872, when it contained 160,933 inhabitants. This rose to 177,596 in 1881, but at the following census dropped to 175,452. At the last enumeration of 1901 a further decline was observed, the total being 171,598, of whom 84,472 were females. The average density is 481 to the square mile, or considerably

more than the general average of the district. Classified according to religions, there were 149,204 Hindus, 22,138 Musalmans, 128 Aryas, 122 Christians, five Sikhs and one Parsi. The most numerous Hindu castes include Chamars, 18,045; Lodhs, 13,378; Ahirs, 13,312; Brahmans, 12,147, belonging mainly to the Kanaujia subdivision; and Rajputs, 10,457. The last include members of many different clans, the best represented being Bais, Chauhans, Gautams, Sengars, Dikhits, and Chandels. Other castes occurring in numbers exceeding 5,000 apiece are Pasis, Banias, Koris, Gadariyas and Kurmis, while there were nearly 4,000 Muraos. Among the Musalmans, Sheikhs largely preponderate with a total of 7,657, chiefly of the Siddiqi subdivision, while next to them come Pathans, 3,882; Faqirs, Saiyids, Julahas and Behnas also are found to the number of 1,000 or more. The tahsil, like the rest of the district, is mainly agricultural, and at the last census *zamindars*, together with tenants and agricultural labourers, amounted to over 68 per cent. of the whole. Occupancy tenants outnumber tenants-at-will by four to one. There were 1,791 herdsmen—a high figure, and 10,648 persons were engaged in general labour. The numbers employed in commerce and trade are comparatively small, weavers amounting to 2,331, or less than the number of mendicants, while 8,233 persons were engaged in the provision or manufacture of articles of food and drink.

Besides Fatehpur itself there is no town in the tahsil, although Haswa is a village of considerable size, and Husainganj was for a time administered under Act XX of 1856. The schools, markets, fairs and post-offices will be found in the appendix. Means of communication are excellent. Through the centre passes the main line of the East Indian Railway with stations at Bahrampur, Haswa, Fatehpur, and Kurasti Kalan, while parallel to it on the north runs the grand trunk road with metalled feeders to each station except the last. Metalled roads lead from Fatehpur to Rai Bareli on the north-east, to Ghazipur on the south and to Banda on the south-west, while a branch from the grand trunk road taking off at Chakendi on the western border connects it with the old Mughal highway. The latter, from the point of junction as far as Fatehpur, is unmetalled,

but it then follows the grand trunk up to Bilanda, where it turns eastwards to Hathgaon, this portion also being unmetalled. Other roads include those leading from Fatehpur to Jafarganj, Kutia, Adampur and Bhitaura, from Husainganj to Kutia, Bhitaura, Asni, and Hathgaon, from Thariaon to Hathgaon, and from Bahrampur station to Asothar and Naraini. There are ferries over the Ganges at Rajghat opposite Dalmau, Asni, Adampur and elsewhere, as will be seen from the list given in the appendix.

GARHA, *Pargana* EKDALA, *Tahsil* KHAGA.

This is the largest village in the district, both as regards population and the extent of the land contained within the boundary of the revenue *mauza*. It stands amid the ravines of the Jumna in 25° 35′ N. and 81° 2′ E., at a distance of about 12 miles south from Khaga and two miles from the pargana capital. The village consists of a main site in the north and no fewer than 35 scattered hamlets, one of the latter being Dhana, some four miles south of Garha itself, and here there is a ferry over the river leading to the Banda district. The total population at the last census was 5,295, of whom 332 were Musalmans, the prevailing Hindu castes being Brahmans and Kewats. The place possesses a lower primary school and a small bazar in which markets are held twice a week. The name is said to be derived from an old Bhar fort, which stood here in very early days and was destroyed by the Pathan founders of Kot. There is, however, nothing of any historical importance in the village. The lands of Garha cover no less than 11,585 acres or 18 square miles, but a large proportion of this consists of barren ravine country and the culturable area is small, the land revenue being Rs. 5,230. The village is divided at present into 18 *mahals* held in *pattidari* tenure, the principal proprietors being Brahmans.

GARHI JAR, *Pargana* TAPPA JAR, *Tahsil* KHAJUHA.

A village lying in 25° 57′ N. and 80° 31′ E., on the right bank of the Rind river, at a distance of eight miles south of Khajuha, with which it is connected by an indifferent unmetalled road. A short distance to the south runs the road from Junihan to Amauli as it emerges from the ravines of the Rind. The

main site stands amid the ravines at a distance of half a mile from the river, and contains a number of brick houses; to the south-west is the fort from which the place derives its name, the common appellation being merely Garhi. It was founded by a converted Gautam, named Bahadur Khan, whose mausoleum stands near the road to the south, and is a large square building with a central dome and four smaller domes at the corners, and is crowded with the tombs of his descendants. His son, Alam Khan, has a smaller monument with a single dome at the northern end of the village. In it the place of honour is occupied by what is locally said to be the grave of a favourite horse which was killed in battle. Both buildings are plain and undecorated, and apparently not earlier than the reign of Aurangzeb. Another tomb of the same family is to be seen at Dalelkhera, a hamlet of the village of Barhat on the opposite side of the river. There are several mosques in and around Garhi Jar, and one ruined building is known as the *Ulti Masjid*, having been at some time or other overthrown, so that the great blocks of horizontal masonry now stand perpendicular. The imposing remains of Bahadur Khan's ruined palace, with its surrounding wall and towers, are to be seen near his tomb, and within are traces of the gardens and fishponds that once adorned it. Close by are the large mansions occupied by Ahmad Zaman Khan, the son-in-law of the late Abd-ur-Rahman Khan, and Taashshuq Husain Khan, nephew of the latter. Another ruined fortress stands in the north, near Alam Khan's tomb; it is seemingly of an earlier date and may possibly be that of Bahal Rai, but most of the materials have been removed at various periods. The village is still held by the Musalman Gautams, some account of whom has been given in Chapter III, and the area of 1,593 acres is divided into three *zamindari mahals*, the revenue being Rs. 1,191. The place is now of little importance and at the last census contained 1,141 inhabitants, of whom 326 were Musalmans; there is a lower primary school here.

GAUNTI, *Pargana* HATHGAON, *Tahsil* KHAGA.

This village lies in the north-east corner of the pargana in 25° 48′ N. and 81° 20′ E., a mile to the north of the old

Mughal road, at a distance of 13 miles from Hathgaon and eight miles from Kara. The name of the revenue *mauza* is Muhammadpur Gaunti, and its derivation is ascribed to the victory won by Muhammad Ghori over Raja Jai Chand in 1194 A.D., while Gaunti is possibly a contraction for Gautamavati, the village of the Gautams, the reputed founders of the place. The population at the last census numbered 3,667 persons, including no fewer than 1,677 Musalmans. There is a large main site and 16 hamlets, the total area of the village being 3,300 acres, and the revenue Rs. 3,213; it is held in *pattidari* tenure by Sheikhs. Gaunti contains a police-station, which under the proposed scheme will be abolished, a post-office, a cattle-pound, a bazar in which markets are held twice a week, and a lower primary school. Adjoining Gaunti on the east and close to the Allahabad border is the village of Aphoi, which is mentioned by Al Biruni as being a stage on the old road from Kanauj to Prayag. There is nothing of any interest there, however, except an old brick-strewn mound and a few fragments of stone sculpture collected under a *nim* tree.

GHAZIPUR, *Pargana and Tahsil* GHAZIPUR.

The place which gives its name to the southern subdivision of the district lies in 25° 48′ N. and 80° 45′ E., at a distance of eight miles south from Fatehpur, with which it is connected by a metalled road. The latter is crossed here by the road from Bahua to Dhata, and continues southwards in an unmetalled state to the ferry at Lilra on the Jumna. The main site lies between the Bahua and Lilra roads, and to the north, at a distance of about half a mile, flows the Ghazipur distributary of the canal. Close to this is a canal inspection bungalow, to the east of which, standing in the village of Paina Kalan, are the extensive ruins of an ancient fortified town. The circuit of the wall with its gates and towers can be distinctly traced, and in the centre of the high broken ground which it encloses is an inner citadel, protected by a broad and deep moat. This town is said to have been originally the stronghold of the Chandels, and may possibly be of still greater antiquity, but nothing is known of its history. The citadel was built or restored by Raja Araru Singh of Asothar,

who presumably gave it the name of Fatehgarh, by which it is now known. In Ghazipur itself, to the north of the village, is the site of another fort, now *nazul* property and said to have been built by Araru Singh in 1691 as his chief stronghold, within which stand the tahsil buildings and the police-station, while further north is a canal telegraph office, the quarters of a *ziladar*, and a dilapidated thatched bungalow belonging to the district board. Near the fort also is a post-office and an upper primary school. To the south and west of the village are some extensive tanks through which the roads are carried along embankments.

At the last census the village contained a population of 2,121 persons, the chief castes being Rajputs and Brahmans. The village lands cover 2,594 acres, of which over 370 acres are under water, and the revenue is Rs. 3,335; there are two *zamindari mahals*, the principal proprietor being Chaudhri Basat Yar of Fatehpur.

GHAZIPUR *Pargana, Tahsil* GHAZIPUR.

This pargana forms the eastern portion of the tahsil, lying between Aya Sah and Muttaur on the west, and Ekdala and Haswa on the east; to the south the boundary is formed by the river Jumna, which separates it from the Banda district, while the adjoining parganas on the north are Fatehpur and Haswa, the dividing line for some distance being the Bari Nadi. It is a somewhat straggling and irregular tract, with a greatest length of 23 miles from east to west and extreme breadth of 13 miles. The total area is 97,898 acres or 153 square miles, the pargana including more than half the area of the whole tahsil.

Through the centre runs the Fatehpur branch canal from west to east, following the Jumna watershed, and between this and the river lies a tract of about 58 square miles. East of Asothar the canal leaves the watershed to cross the Bari Nadi, the high ridge continuing in its original direction between the two rivers. The whole of this Jumna tract is fairly well drained, but there are depressions in the villages of Indrau and Bisandi, while beyond Asothar there is a remarkable depression on the watershed itself, containing a large amount of *dhak* jungle, although elsewhere trees are comparatively scarce. In the

immediate neighbourhood of the Jumna there is a narrow strip of alluvial *kachhar*, and above this is the high cliff cut up by numerous ravines, with a poor soil classed as *rankar*. Beyond the ravines is a level tract of upland country, irrigated by the canal and now in a flourishing condition, though formerly it was very precarious, owing to the fact that the water level lies about 90 feet below the crest of the watershed, or ten feet above that of the river. The soils are those of Bundelkhand, the most prevalent being the variety known as *pandua*, which is very similar in appearance to the light loam classified as *sigon*; in the east of the pargana there is a certain amount of black soil on the high land near the Jumna. The tract north of the canal is of a very different description. It belongs to the central plateau, though the soil is generally more sandy than elsewhere, and is far more fertile, wooded, and prosperous than the southern tract. Irrigation is chiefly obtained from the canal, but in certain parts there are large *jhil* areas, and near them wells are frequently employed. This portion of the pargana contains two natural subdivisions, separated by the Ghazipur distributary of the canal. That to the south contains a depression which originates near Baragaon and continues throughout the length of the pargana eastwards to Pemmau. Though it consists merely of a chain of *jhils*, it is one of the most important of the Bari Nadi distributaries; the area contained in this valley is 78 square miles, and the largest swamps are those of Baragaon, Sarki and Budhramau. The remaining portion comprises only 17 square miles and lies along the south bank of the main stream of the Bari Nadi. In both these tracts rice is the prevailing crop along the drainage lines, and the country is bare of trees; but on the higher ground stretches of fair loam occur and groves are very numerous. Taking the pargana as a whole, the most prevalent soil is loam, which contributes 48 per cent. to the total culturable area, while next come clay with 13 per cent. *sigon* with 11 per cent., and the Bundelkhand soils, chiefly *pandua*, with 17 per cent.

In its general fertility and state of development, pargana Ghazipur is inferior to the rest of the Jumna tract, excepting Ekdala and Muttaur; it closely resembles Tappa Jar, but the latter contains a higher proportion of superior cultivators. A

great improvement has been effected by the introduction of the canal, which has brought the high land into an extremely flourishing condition; while more could doubtless be done by draining some of the useless depressions or regulating the height of water in them, so as to render a larger area fit for tillage. At the settlement of 1840 the recorded cultivation was 49,831 acres and at the following assessment this had dropped to 46,899 acres. Since that time the average has been 50,873 acres, but from 1879 to 1895 this figure was exceeded to a considerable extent. The pargana shared in the general depression which culminated in the famine of 1897, but has since recovered, although the old high level has not yet been regained, in spite of the advantages accruing from the canal. In 1905 the area under the plough was 51,448 acres or 52·5 per cent. of the whole. The remainder comprises 21 per cent. classed as barren, including 9·6 per cent. under water, as well as a large amount of *usar* in the depressions and a few patches of *dhak* jungle; 4·7 per cent. under groves—a high figure considering the absence of trees in the south; and 21·8 per cent. was returned as culturable waste. The last is above the general average, and is due in a measure to the fallow lands in the vicinity of the depressions, which are cultivated only in favourable seasons; the extent of fallow, too, is perhaps due to the comparative scarcity of the better cultivators. There is also a fair amount of grass land, mainly along the Bari Nadi. Irrigation is derived from the canal, tanks and wells. At the settlement it was estimated that 29 per cent. of the cultivated area was irrigable, but this is clearly in excess of the capabilities of the tract, as the average amount watered in subsequent years from wells and tanks has been no more than three and nine per cent. respectively. The tanks are generally shallow and dry up before affording a sufficient supply; the well area can be extended in years of drought, but lately it has decreased, owing to the influence of the canal. Unprotected wells can be made in most places, but the cost is considerable, as in the depressions the depth to the water level ranges from 40 to 50 feet and on the high lands from 60 to 90 feet below the surface. The area watered by the canal is increasing rapidly, and in 1905 was nearly 16 per cent. of the cultivation—a figure which will inevitably be exceeded in the

near future, as distributaries are being extended every year and almost the whole pargana is now within reach of canal water. A few villages along the Jumna, however, are inaccessible, and will always require watching in years of drought.

The *rabi* harvest exceeds the *kharif* by nearly 12 per cent. on an average, but occasionally the latter is in excess according to variations in the seasons. The principal *kharif* crop is *juar* in combination with *arhar*, amounting to 43 per cent. of the area sown; while next to this comes rice, which is grown in the depressed tracts and covers 18 per cent. followed by *bajra* and cotton mixed with *arhar*, with 14 and 12 per cent. respectively. Half the rice area is sown with the transplanted variety. There is but little sugarcane, the average being only ·6 per cent. In the *rabi*, as in the other Jumna parganas, gram sown alone and in combination is the chief staple, *birra* amounting to 46, and gram alone to 24 per cent. Wheat, by itself and mixed with gram, contributes 16 per cent., the areas being approximately equal. The other crops are unimportant, and in spite of the large area of the pargana only 235 acres of poppy were found in 1904.

The style of cultivation is generally inferior, as is evident from the nature of the crops grown. High caste tenants largely predominate, the chief cultivating classes being, in numerical order, Rajputs, Brahmans, Ahirs and Lodhs. The more skilled husbandmen of the Kurmi, Lodh and Murao castes hold but 10·7 per cent. of the total area, and in Muttaur alone is the proportion lower. Of the whole tenant area, occupancy tenants are in possession of 53·2 per cent. as compared with 61 per cent. at the time of settlement; 13·6 per cent. are cultivated by proprietors and the rest is mainly held by tenants-at-will. The average holding is four acres, and the general rent rate is Rs. 3-9-5 per acre; the latter is the lowest in the district, although it has risen to some extent since the settlement, when the light rents were ascribed to the prevalence of favoured Rajput tenants. The pargana contains 87 villages, at present divided into 262 *mahals*. Of these, 59 are owned by single proprietors, 131 in joint *zamindari*, 53 in perfect, and 15 in imperfect, *pattidari* tenure, and four are *bhaiyachara*. The chief proprietors are Rajputs, including the Khichar Raja of Asothar; the Rajputs of the

pargana are the most idle and turbulent in the district, especially in the villages along the Jumna, such as Sankha and Gamhri. After them come Brahmans, Kayasths and Musalmans. The assessment at successive settlements, as well as the demand in 1905, will be found in the appendix.* The revenue rate is Rs. 2-2-0 per acre of cultivation and Re. 1-1-1 per acre of the whole area; the latter is the lowest incidence in the district, though the former is slightly higher than in Muttaur.

In 1872 pargana Ghazipur contained 45,648 inhabitants, and this rose to 46,231 in 1881, the population increasing, in common with that of the other southern subdivisions, in wet seasons, and exhibiting a tendency to decline in dry periods. In 1891 it rose to 48,365, but owing to the subsequent deterioration the total at the last census was only 47,445, giving an average density of 303 persons to the square mile. Classified according to religions, there were 45,053 Hindus, 2,357 Musalmans, and 35 others, chiefly Aryas. Thus Musalmans number only four per cent. of the total population, the lowest figure for the district. There are no towns in the pargana, but a few villages are of considerable size, such as Asothar, Ghazipur, Baragaon, Gamhri and Sankha.

Means of communication are somewhat inferior. A metalled road connects Fatehpur with Ghazipur, where it crosses the unmetalled road from Bahua to Asothar and Dhata, and continues in an unmetalled state to Lilra on the Jumna. In the extreme west is the road from Sah to Muttaur and Auti ferry, and in the east a road runs from Asothar to Bahrampur station.

In former days the pargana was known as Aijhi, from the village of that name on the Jumna, once a Gautam stronghold. The name was retained till the cession of the district in 1801, but the transfer of the headquarters to Ghazipur probably dates from the defeat of Jan Nisar Khan by Bhagwant Rai, who built a fort there. After the cession, the whole tahsil was managed by Nawab Baqar Ali Khan till 1809, and up to 1814 it formed part of the Allahabad district. In that year it was included in the Bhitaura subdivision, which became a regular district under the name of Fatehpur in 1826.

* Appendix, Tables IX and X.

GHAZIPUR *Tahsil.*

This tahsil lies in the south portion of the district, and consists of a long straggling tract of country between the Fatehpur and Khajuha tahsils on the north and the Banda district on the south, from which it is separated by the Jumna, which forms the southern and western boundaries; to the east lie the parganas of Haswa and Ekdala. It has an extreme length of 32 miles from east to west and a greatest breadth of 14 miles: the area is 181,379 acres or 283·4 square miles. Ghazipur is thus the smallest tahsil in the district, amounting to nearly 17 per cent. of the total area.

The tract consists of the three parganas of Ghazipur, Aya Sah and Muttaur, each of which has been separately described, with a full account of their physical characteristics, agriculture and revenue. Generally speaking, the tahsil consists of two tracts divided by the Fatehpur canal, that on the north lying in the valley of the Bari Nadi, which for a considerable distance forms the boundary, while the southern portion is included in the valley of the Jumna, except for a small area east of Asothar, where the canal bends northwards from the watershed. The Jumna tract is about 146 square miles in extent, and comprises the alluvial land along the river, chiefly in pargana Muttaur; the high bank, cut up by numerous and extensive ravines; and the upland plateau, in which the water-level is extremely deep and the soils are all of a light and inferior description, resembling those found in Bundelkhand to the south of the river. This tract is well drained throughout, and possesses no *jhils* of any size. The northern half is of a very different character and consists of a stretch of level country drained by the Bari Nadi and its affluents, the chief of which is the series of swamps and depressions between the canal and the Ghazipur distributary, while three others of less importance flow through pargana Aya Sah. The country here is well wooded in the strips of loam soil, which alternate with the low-lying rice fields, and resembles the rest of the central tract in the Fatehpur and Khaga tahsils.

On account of its comparatively small area, Ghazipur is usually united with Fatehpur to form a single subdivision in the charge of a deputy collector and magistrate. He is assisted in the

criminal work by the tahsildar, and also by the Raja of Asothar, who has powers of the third class within the limits of the Asothar and Thariaon police circles. The civil jurisdiction is in the hands of the munsif of Fatehpur and his superior officers. Under the present arrangement the tahsil contains the three police-stations of Ghazipur, Lalauli and Asothar, but part of the Lalauli circle extends into the Khaga tahsil, and a portion of Asothar into Fatehpur, while Sah and some of the neighbouring villages lie within the limits of the Fatehpur circle. Under the proposed scheme of reallocation, the Asothar station will be abolished, and the entire tahsil divided between Lalauli and Ghazipur.

At the census of 1872 the population was 89,317, and the succeeding enumerations have exhibited considerable changes. In 1881 the total had risen to 90,170, and during the following ten years the rate of increase was well maintained, as in 1891 the tahsil had 92,389 inhabitants. At the last census of 1901 the tract was found to have declined in common with the rest of the district, though the decrease was less noticeable than in Khajuha and Fatehpur. The number of inhabitants was 91,222, of whom 44,991 were females, the average density being 322 persons to the square mile, the lowest rate in the district. Classified according to religions, there were 84,190 Hindus, 6,987 Musalmans, 19 Aryas, 13 Christians, seven Jains and six Sikhs. Among the Hindus, the most numerous castes were Brahmans, with 12,257 representatives; Rajputs, 10,585; Chamars, 8,686; and Ahirs, 6,387. In addition to these, Kewats, Pasis, Banias, Lodhs, Gadariyas, Koris, Nais and Telis occurred in numbers exceeding 2,000. The principal Rajput clans are the Bais, Dikhit, Chauhan, Gautam and Panwar. Among the Musalmans, the Pathans come first with 2,749 persons, the great majority being of the Ghori subdivision, while next to them come Sheikhs with 1,461 representatives, no other caste, except perhaps Behnas and Faqirs, occurring in any strength. The tahsil is almost wholly agricultural, and landholders, tenants, and field labourers amount to nearly 80 per cent. of the total population, while general labour contributes a further ten per cent. The industrial and commercial population is very small, the chief trades being connected

with the supply of food and drink, while barely 1,200 persons are supported by the cotton industry.

Means of communication are probably inferior in this tahsil to those of any other part of the district. Through the western portion runs the metalled road from Fatehpur to Banda, joined at Konrar by the no less important road from Bindki. A similar road of this class connects Ghazipur with the district headquarters, but apart from these the tract possesses only the unmetalled roads from Bahua to Ghazipur, Asothar and Dhata, from Sah to Muttaur and the Auti ferry, from Ghazipur to Lilra on the Jumna, and from Asothar to Bahrampur station. The last is of little use, owing to the difficulty experienced in crossing the Bari Nadi. It has been proposed to erect a bridge over the river, but the cost would be considerable, and possibly it would be more expedient to construct a new road from Asothar to Haswa. The Bari Nadi is bridged on the road from Bahua to Dhata, but the present structure may prove inadequate when the drainage of the valley is put in hand. There is a 60 feet girder bridge on the Ghazipur-Lilra road, crossing a *nala* close to the Jumna. The principal ferry over this river is that at Chilla on the provincial road, and here a bridge of boats is maintained during the dry season, while the sands of the Jumna are crossed by means of a temporary road laid on a foundation of straw. The other ferries will be found in a list given in the appendix, and in the same place there are further lists showing the schools, markets, fairs, and post-offices of the tahsil.

GUNIR, *Pargana* KUTIA GUNIR, *Tahsil* KHAJUHA.

This village, which with Kutia gives its name to a pargana, was at one time the headquarters of a separate subdivision. It stands on the high banks of the Ganges, about two miles from the stream, in 26° 5′ N. and 80° 39′ E., at a distance of two miles north of Kalyanpur, with which it is connected by a poor unmetalled road, and six miles from Bindki. The village covers a large area, amounting in all to 4,798 acres, of which 1,931 acres lie in the bed of the river and contains a large amount of grass jungle. This lowlying portion is separately assessed as an alluvial *mahal,* the present demand being Rs. 1,118, while the rest pays Rs. 4,100.

It is divided into seven *mahals*, held by a large community of Gautams. The village itself is a miserable place, being a mere collection of mud houses built among the ravines. At the last census it contained a population of 2,473 persons, of whom 64 were Musalmans, the prevailing caste being Gautam Rajputs, who at one time were proclaimed for infanticide. A small market is held here twice a week, and a lower primary school is maintained in the village. A somewhat important ferry across the Ganges leads to Baksar in the Unao district. Gunir appears to be an old village, but the only relics of antiquity are a few groups of small sculptures probably dating from the 10th century; they are for the most part collected on masonry terraces, which would seem to be the sites of the original temples. General Cunningham suggested that this might be the site of the Buddhist monastery of Vasubandhu mentioned by the Chinese pilgrims, but the conjecture was based on a calculation of distances only, and the topographical grounds seems very slight, as the mounds appear to be formed solely by the action of the ravines. *

HASWA, *Pargana* HASWA, *Tahsil* FATEHPUR.

The capital of the pargana is a decayed town situated in 25° 52′ N. and 80° 55′ E., at a distance of seven miles south-east from Fatehpur. It stands to the south of the grand trunk road, with which it is connected by a metalled feeder which continues from the town to the railway station. The latter is in the village of Jamalpur, but is known by the name of Faizullahpur, a neighbouring village, in order to avoid confusion with Fatehpur-Haswa, the name of the station at the district headquarters. It is proposed to construct a road from the station to Asothar, although an alternative project consists in metalling the existing road from Asothar to Bahrampur. The town is of little importance, though there is a well-attended market on Monday and Thursday in each week. It is a dilapidated, dirty place, and swarms with monkeys; it is divided into *muhallas* called after the caste of the residents, such as those of the Saiyids, Brahmans, and Kayasths. The market contains several rows of shops, and the principal bazar was improved some time ago and made

* A. S. N. I., XI, 57.

practicable for cart traffic. Haswa possesses a middle vernacular school located on the branch leading to the grand trunk road, and a post-office. A small fair takes place here on the occasion of the Ramlila festival. The lands of Haswa cover 814 acres, of which 72 acres are occupied by the town itself; they are assessed at Rs. 2,314, and are divided into 21 *mahals*, most of which are very small. The chief proprietors are Sarju Singh, a Sengar Rajput, and Ahmad Hasan Khan. The town is built on the lands of six *mauzas*, known as Srinampur, Jaitiapur, Muradpur, Kotwalipur, Salempur and Sarai Azam. The population in 1881 numbered 4,197 persons, and at the last census had risen to 4,361, of whom 2,056 were Musalmans. The principal Hindu castes are Khattris and Banias.

The town is old and the site is consequently raised, but the outskirts suffer from the overflow of the tanks which surround it on all sides. The Haswa *jhil* on the north is a broad and shallow sheet of water lying between the town and the grand trunk road, and usually dries up after the rains, the land on its banks being of some value for rice cultivation. The tanks to the south and east are continuations of this *jhil*, while to the south-west is the Qazi Talab, a *nazul* property, in the centre of which is an island measuring 165 feet square and faced on all four sides with flights of masonry steps. Its approach to the town is by a bridge 150 feet long, consisting of 15 arches, of which seven are open and eight are closed. Its construction is ascribed to Qazi Yaqub, who is said to have been put to death by the emperor Akbar. There is no historical authority for this tradition, but it is known that Yaqub was suspended by the emperor, whose displeasure he incurred by maintaining that it was illegal for a Musalman to marry more than four wives. A stone in the *jhil* is said to mark the entrance to a subterranean chamber, and the story goes that a former tahsildar removed it, but put it back again in consequence of a dream in which he was threatened with misfortune unless the stone were replaced. It has been proposed to remedy the waterlogging by leading a drain eastwards into the valley of Chhoti Nadi near the grand trunk road, but in that case the value of the rice land would disappear.

The early history of Haswa is purely traditional. The founder is said to have been one Raja Hansdhaj, whose two brothers, Mordhaj and Sankhdhaj, may possibly be commemorated by the names of the two neighbouring villages of Moraon and Sangaon, or Sankhaun. This Hansdhaj is mentioned in the Mahabharat, where he is described as the king of Champakapuri, but there is no reason for supposing the latter to have been the original name of Haswa. It is more probable that a later tradition has some historical basis. The story goes that after the defeat of Jai Chand of Kanauj near Kara, Qutb-ud-din Aibak with his two nephews, Qasim and Ala-ud-din, advanced against Haswa, then held by a Raja named Hans Raj. The latter came out to meet them, and joining in single combat with Ala-ud-din at the village of Chakhaindi, there lost his life. Ala-ud-din also lost his head, but, as happened in several such stories of that time, the headless body fought its way on to Haswa, a distance of 12 miles. His shrine stands in the old fort in the northern end of the town and is still held in much veneration. His brother's name is commemorated by the village of Qasimpur, which adjoins Haswa on the north. There is an old mosque near the *dargah*, built in the Pathan style and resembling that at Kalpi. It stands within a wall erected by one Saiyid Arif in 1138 H., as is recorded in a Persian inscription.

HASWA *Pargana, Tahsil* FATEHPUR.

This pargana comprises the south-east portion of the tahsil, and is a compact stretch of country bounded on the north and west by pargana Fatehpur, on the east by Hathgaon and on the south by Ghazipur, the dividing line for a considerable distance being the Bari Nadi. It is roughly rectangular in shape, with a greatest breadth of 21 miles from north to south and an extreme length of 16 miles: the total area is 89,792 acres or 140 square miles.

The pargana lies in the very centre of the Doab, at an equal distance from the two great rivers, save for a narrow strip running down from the south-east corner towards the Jumna; this block is not more than three miles in breadth and is almost cut off by Ghazipur and Hathgaon from the rest of the tract.

The drainage is effected by the Bari Nadi, Chhoti Nadi and the Sasur Khaderi. The first has here a well-defined bed, and the villages in its immediate vicinity, including Kusumbhi and six others to the south, are effectively drained. The central and northern portions, on the other hand, are less fortunate, the rivers being little more than chains of swamps, which overflow each other during the rains, the water escaping to the east and south in the general direction of the streams. In their neighbourhood the country has a very slight slope and the watershed between the Chhoti Nadi and Sasur Khaderi is barely perceptible. Treeless plains in the vicinity of the *jhils* alternate with strips of comparatively high ground covered with inhabited sites and groves. The chief *jhils* are those at Moraon, Makanpur, Katharwan, Sakhiaon and Chhitampur, all of which hold water throughout the year. In the neighbourhood of the swamps are extensive stretches of *usar*, but as a rule the *jhil* country is closely cultivated, the soil being loam interspersed with beds of clay. Towards the Bari Nadi the land is lighter and patches of *dhak* jungle occur, while in the south-eastern corner the soil is of an entirely different character and resembles the Jumna tract, being of a light sandy nature, often intermixed with *kankar* and in many places broken by ravines. On the whole, loam covers 60·9 per cent. of the culturable area, or slightly more than the district average, while after this comes clay with 7·31 per cent., and the alluvial *kachhar* along the Bari Nadi constitutes as much as 11 per cent.

In fertility the pargana ranks after Hathgaon and Kutila, being somewhat more precarious owing to the greater dependence on tank irrigation; although the *jhils* are more permanent than those of any other pargana. At the last settlement the cultivated area was 44,456 acres, and since that time there has been some increase, the average up to 1905 being 45,469 acres. The fluctuations from year to year are less remarkable than elsewhere, owing to the general abundant supply of water, which has enabled it to hold its own against drought more effectually than the tract beyond the Bari Nadi. In 1905 the area under the plough was 47,526 acres or nearly 53 per cent. The remainder includes 26 per cent. of barren land, for the most part covered with water or consisting of *usar;* 8·3 per cent. of groves and scattered trees, a

very high proportion; and about 12·7 per cent. of culturable waste, which is slightly lower than the average and includes a fair amount of grazing land, as in pargana Fatehpur. Irrigation is mainly derived from tanks and wells, the former averaging 28 and the latter 24 per cent. of the cultivation since the settlement. Even in the dry year of 1897 well irrigation extended to no less than 30 per cent. of the normal area—a proportion which was surpassed in Fatehpur, Hathgaon and Kutila alone. The most precarious tracts are those along the Bari Nadi, but here some protection is afforded by the canal, which in 1905 watered 586 acres. An extension of the Ghazipur distributary to the northern bank of the Bari Nadi has been suggested, involving the construction of an aqueduct near Simri. The valley of the river is also precarious, in that in wet years the crops, which cover most of the low land, are apt to be swept away. In the central and northern portions the water level is very near the surface, ranging from 12 to 25 feet; while in the south the distance increases to 40 or 50 feet. Masonry wells can be made in all parts, but those of the unprotected type are not so common as in Fatehpur and the western parganas. In the depressed areas the high water level renders the wells short-lived, while in the south difficulties are experienced on account of the sandy subsoil. For these reasons the number of wells fluctuates greatly, but they can be quickly constructed in years of drought, as was the case in 1897.

On an average the *rabi* harvest exceeds the *kharif* in area by 11 per cent, and in all years is the more extensive. The principal *kharif* crop is rice, amounting to 46 per cent. of the area sown in this harvest; four-fifths is occupied by the transplanted variety, and this unusual proportion is due to the ample supply of water in the tanks and *jhils*. Next come *juar* mixed with *arhar*, averaging 31 per cent., and *bajra* with *arhar*, two per cent.; there is little sugarcane, and as a rule no more than one per cent. of the land is sown with this crop. In the *rabi* the mixture known as *birra* takes the lead, with 46 per cent. of the harvest, followed by wheat and gram with 20 and 18 per cent. respectively. There is a fair amount of poppy cultivation, the pargana coming second to Hathgaon in this respect. The double-cropped area amounted to over 24 per cent. of the cultivation in

1905, and this figure was exceeded in no other part of the district.

The standard of cultivation is generally high, although there are practically no Kurmis in the pargana. Lodhs and Muraos, however, constitute 25 per cent. of the tenants, while after them come Brahmans, Rajputs, Ahirs, Chamars and Musalmans. The occupancy area has declined from 65 per cent. at the settlement to 60 per cent. at the present time, while tenants-at-will hold 24·6, and 13 per cent. is cultivated by the proprietors. The average holding is little over two acres, and the general rent-rate is Rs. 5-0-6 per acre, occupancy tenants paying slightly less than this. Rents have risen since the assessment, the increase averaging eight annas per acre. The pargana contains 147 villages, now divided into 469 *mahals;* of the latter, 93 are held by single proprietors, 322 in joint *zamindari*, 34 in perfect, 18 in imperfect, *pattidari* tenure, and two are *bhaiyachara.* The chief proprietors are Musalmans, followed by Rajputs, Kayasths, Khattris and Brahmans. The revenue as assessed at successive settlements, as well as the demand in 1905, will be found in the appendix.* The incidence is now Rs. 2-12-2 per acre of cultivation, this being distinctly above the average and higher than in the more developed parganas of Kutila and Hathgaon, though lower than in Fatehpur, in spite of the inferiority of the latter.

In 1872 the recorded population was 57,057, and during the ensuing dry period it rose to 64,634 in 1881. The following decade was characterized by general abundant rainfall and a consequent decline, the total being only 62,789 in 1891. Since that time there has been a slight recovery, but no permanent increase is probable until some improvement of the drainage system be effected. At the last census the pargana contained 63,243 inhabitants, giving an average density of 449 to the square mile. Classified according to religions, there were 56,155 Hindus, 7,040 Musalmans, and 48 others, the last being mainly Aryas and confined to the two villages of Haswa and Aurai. Musalmans number 11 per cent. of the total population, the proportion being about the general average of the district. The only town in the pargana is Haswa, which was for a time administered

* Appendix, Tables IX and X.

under Act XX of 1856; other large villages are Bahrampur, Naraini, Thariaon, Saton, and Kusumbhi.

The East Indian Railway and the grand trunk road run parallel to each other through the centre of the pargana and are connected by the metalled feeders leading to the stations at Haswa and Bahrampur. From the latter two unmetalled roads branch off southwards to Naraini and Asothar, while an indifferent tract leads from Thariaon to Hathgaon, and the old Mughal road runs to the same place from Bilanda. In the north communications are extremely difficult during the rains, owing to the large area under water and the overflowing of the *jhils*.

Haswa is an old fiscal division, and in the days of Akbar formed a portion of the Kara *sarkar*. When ceded to the British in 1801 it was united with Allahabad, and like the rest of the district was included in the farm of Nawab Baqar Ali Khan until 1808. The subsequent changes are identical with those that have taken place in other parganas.

HATHGAON, *Pargana* HATHGAON, *Tahsil* KHAGA.

The capital of the pargana is a small town situated in 25° 52′ N. and 81° 8′ E., on the old Mughal road leading from Fatehpur to Kara, at a distance of 18 miles from the district headquarters and six miles north of Khaga. Other roads connect it with the latter place and with Thariaon, but all are unmetalled and of an indifferent character. The Mughal road runs through the northern portion of the town, crossing the artificial mound on which the place is built by means of a dilapidated pavement. This may have been constructed during the time when Hathgaon was administered under Act XX of 1856, the provisions of which have long been withdrawn. At the north-west corner is a police-station, and to the west of it is a masonry tank built about 1780 by a Bania named Brindaban. To the south-west is another tank, and close by lies an open space where the Ramlila festival is celebrated annually. Hathgaon also contains a post-office, a middle vernacular school, and a bazar in which markets are held twice a week. The town stands on the land of seven villages, known as Hathgaon, Dighwara, Maupara, Gangarampur, Lakhmipur, Mirpara and Thihipara. These have a total area of 3,294

acres and are assessed at Rs. 3,947. Hathgaon itself is owned by Saiyids, and Thihipara by Lala Ishwar Sahai; the rest being held in *pattidari* tenure by Musalmans and Brahmans. The total population at the last census numbered 4,242 persons, of whom 3,539 were Hindus, 697 Musalmans, and six of other religions.

Hathgaon is a place of considerable antiquity, as is testified by the height of the main site, which has been raised by the gradual accumulations of old building materials. Among the ruins are those of a fort known as Hathi-khana or Jaichandi, and also of a large number of masonry houses. The principal of these is the old residence of the Kayasth Diwans, whose name of Moti Intwala is said to be derived from this building, the first in the neighbourhood to be constructed of large bricks. On the Hathi-khana is a dilapidated mosque apparently made up of the remains of four small Hindu temples. There are 24 pillars in all, arranged in four rows of six columns, with a masonry wall at the back and sides, while the old doorway, a handsome piece of sculpture, has been set up by itself at the entrance of the mosque enclosure. Of the columns, which are not later than the tenth century, eight are square and far more massive than the other; four are twelve-sided; four more are square pilasters, with a band running up the centre of each face; four are octagonal below, sixteen-sided in the middle, and round at the top; while the remainder are composed of various fragments. In every case the main shaft is crowned by two or three capitals or other blocks of a more or less incongruous character, in order to raise them to the required uniform height. It has been conjectured that they were set up by one of the Jaunpur kings, whose frequent practice it was to convert Hindu temples into places of Muhammadan worship.* The only basis for this supposition, however, is a slab lying in a small modern mosque close by, bearing a Persian inscription in five lines with the date of 854 H. This corresponds with 1450 A.D., when Mahmud was ruling at Jaunpur; but it was ascertained in 1886 that this slab had no connection with the Jaichandi, but was brought from a field at some little distance, and it appears to have belonged to the tomb of some person named Yusuf. In order to preserve these interesting remains,

* A. S. N. I., XVII, 98.

Mr. Growse obtained a grant of Rs. 300, which was expended in enclosing the site with a low masonry wall, in restoring one of the pillars by means of stone found on the spot, and in reconstructing four compartments of the roof that had collapsed. The place is very unsuitable for its present purpose, and probably it was never intended to be so used.

A mile from the town on the Husainganj road stands the stone elephant, mentioned in Chapter III in connection with the Raizada clan of Rajputs. It is worshipped every Tuesday by the residents. In the later days of native rule Hathgaon was the headquarters of an amil, and after the session a tahsildar was stationed here until the transfer to Khaga took place in 1852.

HATHGAON *Pargana, Tahsil* KHAGA.

This pargana forms the central portion of the eastern tahsil, and is a roughly rectangular tract, bounded on the south by Ekdala, on the west by Haswa, on the north by Kutila, on the north-east by the Ganges, which separates it from the Rai Bareli and Partabgarh districts of Oudh, and on the east by the Sirathu tahsil of Allahabad. Its greatest length from east to west is 20 miles and its extreme breadth 18 miles. The area is 146,453 acres or 228·8 square miles, the pargana being the largest in the district, with the single exception of Kora.

The entire tract lies to the north of the Bari Nadi, which skirts the extreme south-western corner for a short distance. A small portion, consisting of a strip 22 square miles in extent, lies to the north of the Ganges watershed, which here runs close to the river, the distance ranging from two to three miles; this area possesses a light soil, is well drained, and contains numerous groves and small hamlets, and sufficient irrigation from wells, the water level being about 40 feet from the surface. Except in the immediate vicinity of the river, where the subsoil is sandy, unprotected wells can be made without difficulty, as a good hard stratum underlies the light surface soil. The rest of the pargana lies in the central plain of the district and is divisible into two portions, one comprising the valley of the Chhoti Nadi in the south-west, and the other that of the Sasur Khaderi. The latter

is the larger, covering about 150 square miles. The Sasur Khaderi enters the pargana at the extreme north-western point, issuing as an overflow of the Ghuri *jhil* in Haswa, but for some distance its course is ill-defined, much of the rainfall being absorbed by the *jhils* above in normal years, while a considerable quantity is diverted for the use of the rice fields and retained by low embankments. It is only in unusually wet years that much water passes down the channel, but from the village of Kulharia the river assumes a definite bed, with banks of light sandy soil on either side; and from this point it acts as an effective drain for the land within two or three miles of its course, as there are no important *jhils* within these limits as far as the Allahabad border. Above Kulharia the country is chiefly rice land, and numerous small depressions are connected with the stream, including a small branch from Sithaura in pargana Kutila.

The Chhoti Nadi enters the pargana at Khasmau near the grand trunk road on the western border, and is in fact an extension of the Thariaon *jhil* in pargana Haswa. It crosses the road and the railway near Teni, thence flowing in a tortuous course towards Khaga, and in this portion floods are liable to occur owing to the faulty and irregular alignment of the stream, as has already been mentioned in Chapter I. At Khaga the river bends southwards and joins the Bari Nadi near Bijaipur, close to the southern border. The watershed between the Sasur Khaderi and Chhoti Nadi is very slight and barely perceptible in the northern reaches about Sawant, where the two valleys are practically connected by the *jhil*. It continues from Sawant to Khaga and thence to Daryamau in Ekdala, where it meets the canal. East of this place the course is marked by the canal, which separates the valleys of the Bari Nadi and the Kinahi in Allahabad. The latter rises in a low-lying tract of rice country to the east of Khaga known as the Haveli. In this portion there are several *jhils*, the chief being the swamps at Majhilgaon and Ukathu. There are several other *jhils* in the Chhoti Nadi valley, the most important of which are at Teni and Majhteni, but to the south of Khaga the slope increases and the country is better drained, the soil becoming generally lighter and less fertile as the Bari Nadi is approached.

On the whole, Hathgaon is the most fertile and prosperous pargana of the district, possessing good natural irrigation from wells and tanks, and also being fortunate in the composition of the tenantry, who comprise the most industrious and skilful cultivators to be found in Fatehpur. In the centre of the pargana, near the railway and grand trunk road, there are extensive *usar* plains, and in the extreme south-west by the Bari Nadi the soil is inferior, but these tracts are the only poor parts of the pargana. Generally speaking, loam covers 62 per cent. of the culturable area, the lighter variety known as *sigon* ten per cent., clay seven per cent., and the inferior soil described as *chanchar* and found in the vicinity of *usar* amounts to nearly eight per cent. The area of *kachhar* or alluvial soil is very insignificant, owing to the fact that the Ganges in most places runs close to the high banks.

At the last settlement the cultivated area was 63,328 acres; but since that time it has risen in every village, the average up to 1905 being 68,912 acres. From 1883 to 1886 this figure was largely exceeded, the maximum being 73,009 acres in 1890. In 1905 the area under the plough was even higher, amounting to 73,548 acres or 50·2 per cent. of the whole. This is a somewhat low proportion, but it must be remembered that the barren area is unusually high, comprising no less than 29·1 per cent.; much of this is under water, while the bulk of the remainder consists of *usar* and *dhak* jungle, especially in the vicinity of the grand trunk road and the Chhoti Nadi, in the villages of Teni, Majhteni, Silmi, and Khaga. Of the rest, 4·1 per cent. is under groves, the pargana being well wooded except in the rice tracts, and the remaining 16·6 per cent. is culturable waste, much of this being fallow. The irrigated area, with the exception of a few villages in the south-west corner watered from the canal and a small area along the Chhoti Nadi and Sasur Khaderi, is supplied from wells and tanks, the amount being on an average 36 and 9 per cent. of the cultivation respectively. At the last settlement it was estimated that 72 per cent. was irrigable; but even in 1897, when well irrigation was pushed to its further extent, the area watered from wells did not exceed 46 per cent. Unprotected wells can be sunk

in almost every village, but in the central tract they are not favoured owing to their instability; here the water level averages 25 feet from the surface in the depressions, and elsewhere it varies between 25 and 40 feet except in the extreme south-western corner, where it is as much as 50 feet. The number of masonry wells is large, amounting to over 3,300, and has almost been trebled since the settlement, while unprotected wells can be made quickly and cheaply when required. The rapid development of irrigation and cultivation betokens the comparative lenience of the last assessment, which has proved more successful here than in other parts.

In most year the *rabi* exceeds the *kharif* area in extent; but the excess is small, owing to the large proportion of rice land. As a matter of fact, the *kharif* is so much the more valuable in these tracts, that the loss of the whole *rabi* would be of little moment, provided the rice were secure. The double-cropped area has at all times been higher than in any other pargana, amounting to 19·4 per cent. of the cultivation at settlement, while in 1905 it was no less than 33 per cent. In the *kharif*, rice covers 46 per cent. of the area sown, and two-thirds of this consists of the transplanted variety, known as *jarhan.* Next come *juar* and *arhar* combined, with 24 per cent.; cotton and *bajra* mixed with *arhar*, with two and four per cent. respectively; and sugarcane with 1·2 per cent. In the *rabi*, the mixture known as *birra* amounts to 47 per cent. of the whole, followed by wheat with 23 per cent., gram with nine per cent., while wheat with barley or gram covers some five per cent. In this part of the district peas commonly take the place of gram, both alone and in combination with barley, the fact being ascribed to the milder climate. Mention should also be made of poppy, which is more extensively grown in Hathgaon than in any other part of the district; in 1904 no less than 3,800 acres were under this crop, and this was by no means an unusual figure.

The chief cultivating classes are Musalmans, Ahirs, Brahmans, and Rajputs; but in spite of the comparative scarcity of the superior husbandmen such as Lodhs, Muraos, and Kurmis, who hold only 13 per cent. of the area, the cultivation is of a remarkably high standard. Occupancy tenants are in possession of as much as 76·4 per cent. of the area, this figure representing

a distinct increase since the settlement and being largely in excess of the proportion attained elsewhere. Proprietors cultivate 10·4 per cent. and tenants-at-will 9·8 per cent., the remainder being rent-free. The average holding is 1·77 acres, and the general rent-rate Rs. 5-2-0 per acre, that of occupancy tenants being Rs. 5-0-5. Both have increased since the settlement, when the latter was Rs. 4-13-10.

Pargana Hathgaon contains 280 villages, at present divided into 639 *mahals*. Of these, 128 are owned by single proprietors, 408 are held in joint *zamindari*, 66 in perfect, and 28 in imperperfect, *pattidari* tenure, and nine are *bhaiyachara*. The chief proprietors are Musalmans, Rajputs, and Kayasths. The revenue assessed at successive settlements, as well as the demand in 1905, will be found in the appendix.* The present incidence is Rs. 2-9-6 per acre of cultivation, or slightly above the district average.

The population has increased considerably since 1872, when it numbered 97,860 persons. By 1881 it had risen to 111,880; but since that time the change has been small, the pargana following the general rule of the northern tract in having a tendency to decline in wet years on account of the saturation in the depressions, and to prosper with a succession of dry seasons. Steps could doubtless be taken to improve the drainage; but in the absence of canal irrigation the benefit would be doubtful, owing to the disappearance of the store of water contained in the tanks and subsoil. In 1891 the total was 112,784, showing a slight increase; but at the last census it had fallen to 112,215. This gives an average density of 502 persons to the square mile—a figure only exceeded in Kutila. Classified according to religions, there were 93,634 Hindus, 18,572 Musalmans, and nine others, chiefly members of the Arya Samaj. The proportion of Musalmans is thus 17 per cent. and is very high, Hathgaon having always been a Muhammadan centre since the days when Kara was the seat of local government. Among the Hindus, Ahirs, Lodhs, Pasis and Chamars predominate, the Pasi element being specially noteworthy by reason of their habitual tendency to petty crime. The chief places in the pargana are Hathgaon and

* Appendix, Tables IX and X.

Khaga, while there are several large villages, such as Qasimpur, the headquarters of the Saiyid family, Khasmau, Katoghan, Airawan, Mandwa, Budwan, Sawant, Teni and Gaunti.

The tract is fairly well supplied with means of communication. In addition to the grand trunk road passing through the south and the railway line parallel to it, there is a metalled road from Khaga to Kishanpur on the Jumna. A fair unmetalled road runs from Khaga to Naubasta and Salon in Rai Bareli, crossing the Sasur Khaderi by means of a girder bridge. Through the north runs the old Mughal road through Hathgaon and Gaunti, unbridged and generally in an indifferent condition. Similar roads lead from Hathgaon to Khaga, Thariaon, and Husainganj, and from Khaga to Daryamau. There are railway stations at Khaga and Teni within the pargana, and at Kanwar just beyond the Allahabad border.

The history of the pargana is similar to the rest of the district. It was one of the *mahals* of Kara in the days of Akbar, and after the cession in 1801 was included in the Allahabad district till the formation of the Bhitaura subdivision in 1814, afterwards constituted a separate district of Fatehpur in 1826. During the days of Oudh administration it was held in farm by the Saiyids of Qasimpur, but from 1801 to 1809 it formed part of the lease given to Nawab Baqar Ali Khan.

HUSAINGANJ, *Pargana and Tahsil* FATEHPUR.

A large agricultural village situated in 25° 59′ N. and 80° 58′ E., on the metalled road from Fatehpur to Rai Bareli, at a distance of eight miles from the former. The road is here joined by those leading from Hathgaon, Asni, Bhitaura and Kutia. The place was at one time of importance, but since the decline of the traffic on the road, owing to the extension of the railway system, its trade and population have decreased. For a time it was administered under Act XX of 1856, but the operations of the measure were withdrawn owing to its diminished importance and the agricultural status of most of the inhabitants. The name of the revenue *mauza* is Chhaunka, and according to tradition the place was originally held by Kurmis, the remains of whose fort existed to the north. The bazar was built by

some distance from the road. Kalyanpur also possesses a branch post-office, a cattle-pound and a small *sarai* opposite the *thana*. The name of the revenue mauza is Umraundi Kalyanpur; it contained at the last census a population of 1,026 persons, chiefly Kurmis and Brahmans, and has an area of 1,132 acres, of which a large proportion is under water. It is divided into five *mahals* and owned by Rajputs of the Gautam clan, who pay a revenue of Rs. 2,139.

KANSPUR GUGAULI, *Pargana* BINDKI, *Tahsil* FATEHPUR.

This village only deserves mention as possessing a crossing station on the East Indian Railway. It lies in 26° 4′ N. and 80° 38′ E., about half a mile from the Kalyanpur police-station on the grand trunk road and four miles north-east from Bindki. The road connecting these two places passes through the village lands, and when the proposed feeder road to the station is constructed the place will assume some importance as being the nearest point on the railway to the chief market of the district. As the name implies, there are two separate sites: Kanspur lying on the disused road running from the level crossing on the Bindki-Kalyanpur road to the old tahsil buildings at the latter place, while Gugauli is ten furlongs to the north-west on the grand trunk road. Kanspur is said to have been founded by one Kans Rai, a Gautam Rajput, and Gugauli by his four sons. The population of the two villages at the last census was 1,199, of whom 29 were Musalmans, the bulk of the inhabitants being Gautams, Brahmans and Chamars. There is a small aided school here. A little more than half the village is owned by a large community of Gautams, while the remainder is in the possession of four *zamindars* of other villages; there are five *zamindari* and five *pattidari mahals*.

KATOGHAN, *Pargana* HATHGAON, *Tahsil* KHAGA.

A large village in 25° 45′ N. and 81° 9′ E., on the south side of the grand trunk road, at a distance of four miles east of Khaga. The village lands, which cover 4,155 acres and are held in *pattidari* tenure at a revenue of Rs. 3,833 by Banias, Brahmans, Khattris and Saiyids, form a portion of the low-lying

tract between the Sasur Khaderi and Chhoti Nadi, known as the Haveli. There is a main site, slightly raised, as are all the villages of this tract, and 16 hamlets. The village lands contain numberless small tanks, and to nearly every field there is a pond attached, for the purpose of irrigating the *jarhan* rice. The so-called Katoghan *jhil* lies in the village of Majhilgaon, near the encamping-ground. At the last census the population numbered 2,747 souls, including 262 Musalmans and a large community of Singraurs. There is an upper primary school on a small eminence to the north-east of the village, and a bazar in which markets are held twice a week; by the road is a military encamping-ground, an inspection bungalow near the school, and a large *sarai* owned by the district board, but in a dilapidated condition. A small fair is held in honour of Durga in the month of Chait.

KHAGA, *Pargana* HATHGAON, *Tahsil* KHAGA.

The headquarters of the tahsil are located in a village lying in 25° 46′ N. and 81° 6′ E., on the grand trunk road at a distance of some 20 miles south-east from Fatehpur. A metalled feeder runs south to Khaga station on the railway, about three-quarters of a mile from the main site, and continues for some ten miles to Kishanpur on the Jumna. An unmetalled branch takes off from this and leads to Khakreru, and similar roads run from the north of the village to Hathgaon and Naubasta on the Ganges. The place was selected as the headquarters of the subdivision in 1852, in preference to Hathgaon, owing to its more convenient situation on the road and the railway. The village lies at the bend of the Chhoti Nadi, where it turns south from the table-land to the north to join the main stream of the Bari Nadi. The site has at times been liable to inundation, as has been already mentioned in Chapter I. The old tahsil and all the Government buildings which stood on the *usar* plain to the north-west of the cross roads were destroyed in 1894, and the new tahsil and inspection-house were erected on either side of the railway-station road, which runs along the watershed on the left bank of the Chhoti Nadi. The upper primary school, however, was built on higher ground and escaped injury, and to the present day remains in the same place. Measures have been taken to improve the drainage of the

place and obviate the danger of the floods, and a supplementary channel for the Chhoti Nadi from Teni to Lachhmanpur is also contemplated. It is further proposed to construct a small surface drain for the eastern part of the village. In addition to the institutions already mentioned, Khaga possesses a dispensary, a police-station, located on the grand trunk road to the east and constructed in 1896; a post-office, a cattle-pound, and a bazar in which markets are held twice a week and a flourishing trade in grain is carried on. The central market lies along the grand trunk road, close to its junction with that leading from the station. Near the entrance to the bazar is a fine masonry tank, 270 feet square, and adjoining it is a temple with a walled garden and a large well, all constructed in 1870, at a cost of Rs. 40,000, by Gopal Das and Manik Chand, Agarwal Banias of Mirzapur. The principal fair held at Khaga is the Ramlila in the month of Kartik.

The main site lies partly in the village of Bahadurpur Khaga to the north, and partly in Shahzadpur. At the last census the former contained 1,397 inhabitants, of whom 28 were Musalmans, Muraos being the chief caste. The village lands cover 1,890 acres, and are held in *zamindari* tenure at a revenue of Rs. 1,980 by Saiyids and Telis. Shahzadpur contained 1,847 inhabitants, including 425 Musalmans and a large number of Singraurs. It is 1,670 acres in area, assessed at Rs. 2,032, and is held in *zamindari* tenure by Musalmans.

KHAGA *Tahsil.*

This is the eastern subdivision of the district, and comprises a compact stretch of country extending from the Jumna on the south to the Ganges on the north, between the Allahabad district on the east and the Fatehpur and Ghazipur tahsils on the west. The extreme length from north to south is 28 miles and the greatest breadth 22 miles. The tahsil has an area of 311,470 acres, or 487 square miles, being slightly smaller than Khajuha and comprising about three-tenths of the whole district. It is made up of the four parganas of Hathgaon, Kutila, Ekdala, and Dhata, each of which has been separately described in detail. In the north, beyond the Ganges watershed, is a high-lying tract

with a light but fertile soil, well wooded and studded with numerous small villages, this being one of the most healthy and prosperous parts of the district. To the south of this lies the central plain, which contains the valleys of the Sasur Khaderi in the north, the Chhoti Nadi in the centre, and the Bari Nadi in the south. The two first in their upper reaches are mere series of swamps, but they ultimately assume well-defined beds and water-logging disappears. The Bari Nadi in this tahsil has a deep channel, and the country along its course is broken by ravines. Between the Bari Nadi and the Jumna is a narrow plateau, indented by extensive ravines, which have cut their way through the high bank and carry down the drainage to the Jumna, which flows at a level of about 100 feet below the uplands. North of the Bari Nadi runs the Fatehpur branch canal, which after crossing the Chhoti Nadi follows the line of the watershed between the former river and the Kinahi, a stream of Allahabad. Between the canal and the Sasur Khaderi is a level stretch of country, containing the valuable rice tract known as the Haveli.

The tahsil only assumed its present form in 1894, and prior to that date Khaga consisted merely of the Hathgaon and Kutila parganas, the headquarters being at Hathgaon up till 1852. Ekdala and Dhata formerly constituted a separate subdivision under the name of Khakreru. The tahsil is now in the charge of a full-powered deputy collector and magistrate, assisted by the tahsildar, while for civil purposes it forms part of the Fatehpur *munsifi*. Under the existing arrangements there are six police-stations, located at Khaga, Hathgaon, Gaunti, Kishanpur, Khakreru and Dhata, but small portions of the tahsil lie within the limits of the Husainganj and Thariaon *thanas*. According to the new scheme of reallocation there will be but three police-stations, at Khaga, Hathgaon, and Khakreru, and their circles will comprise the entire area. The lists of post-offices, schools, markets, and fairs of the tahsil will be found in the appendix.

At the census of 1872 the recorded population of the present subdivision was 205,787, and since that time has rapidly increased. In 1881 Khaga and Khakreru together contained 215,633 inhabitants, and at the following census the total rose to 224,605. In 1901 a decline was observed, as in every tahsil of the district;

but the decrease in Khaga was far less than elsewhere, the total population being 224,348, of whom 11,980 were females, the latter being in excess of the males in this subdivision alone. The average density is 460 persons to the square mile, this being considerably above the general average, though lower than the rate observed in tahsil Fatehpur. Classified according to religions, there were 190,447 Hindus, 33,862 Musalmans, 33 Aryas, three Jains and three Parsis. The proportion of Musalmans is high, especially in the northern parganas, and on an average amounts to over 15 per cent. The most important Hindu castes in point of numbers are Chamars, with 19,117 representatives, followed by Kurmis, 17,049; Ahirs, 16,509; Pasis, 15,379; Brahmans, 12,861; Kewats, 10,213; Koris, 10,150; Lodhs, 8,827, and Rajputs, 8,022. The last belonging to many different clans, but the Bais largely preponderate, followed by Sengars, Dikhits and Bisens. Other castes with more than 2,000 members apiece are Muraos, Gadariyas, Banias, Lohars, Telis, Dhobis, Kumhars, Nais, Bharbhunjas, Kahars, Kachhis, Bhangis and Malis. Among the Musalmans, Sheikhs take by far the most important place, numbering 14,290 souls. After them come Pathans, 4,255, and then Behnas, Faqirs, Saiyids, Julahas and Hajjams or Nais. Like the rest of the district, the tahsil is mainly agricultural, and according to the census returns, landholders, tenants and field labourers comprise over 71 per cent. of the total population. Occupancy tenants outnumber those without rights by seven to one, this being well above the district average. General labour accounts for 6·5 per cent., while the chief industries are those connected with the supply of food, drink, and clothing; cotton weaving and cognate crafts supporting some 6,500 persons.

The central portion of the tahsil is well supplied with means of communication, being traversed by the railway and the grand trunk road, from which a metalled branch takes off at Khaga and leads to Kishanpur on the Jumna. Apart from this, however, the roads are few and poor. Through Hathgaon runs the old Mughal highway from Fatehpur to Kara, while from the same place roads radiate to Husainganj, Thariaon and Khaga, the last-mentioned place being connected by similar roads with the Naubasta ferry on the Ganges and Khakreru in the south.

The Ekdala and Dhata parganas are traversed by the road from Bahua to Dhata, whence it continues to Manjhanpur in Allahabad, other branches leading to Sirathu and Mahewa on the Jumna. From Khakreru inferior roads lead to Kot and Salempur on the Jumna, and a small track runs from the Dhana ferry to Ekdala and Kishanpur. The Bahua-Dhata road is of considerable importance, but is imperfectly bridged and raised, and is almost impracticable in the rains; it was constructed as a famine work in 1868. The ferries over the Jumna and Ganges are shown in a list given in the appendix.

KHAJUHA, *Pargana* KORA, *Tahsil* KHAJUHA.

The present headquarters of the tahsil are located in a small town standing in 26° 3′ N. and 80° 32′ E., on the old Mughal road between Bindki and Kora, at a distance of four miles west from the former and 21 miles from Fatehpur. Unmetalled roads run north to Mauhar and the Bindki Road station, to Garhi Jar on the south, and to Amauli and Hamirpur on the south-west. The town is built on the sloping ground leading to the ravines of the Rind, and consists practically of one single street extending along the line of the road on either side of the great *sarai*. The name is said to be derived from the *khajur* palms that once abounded here; but there are no signs of them now, and the climate seems unsuited to their growth. A second suggested derivation is from *khaj*, signifying crooked, and indeed the usual pronunciation of the name is Khajwaha.

The date of the foundation of Khajuha is not known, but the place acquired importance as being the scene of the defeat of Shah Shuja by Aurangzeb in 1659. In order to commemorate his victory, the latter built the *sarai*, a large enclosure ten acres in extent, surrounded by an embattled wall and entered by two handsome double-storeyed gates surmounted by minarets. In the centre is a mosque, and round the interior of the wall are 130 sets of vaulted rooms, three of which are now employed for the town school. In 1895, when the tahsil was transferred from Kalyanpur, it was located in this *sarai*, but the arrangement is not satisfactory, and it is again proposed to shift the headquarters to Bindki. Outside the eastern gate of the *sarai*

is a double line of shops, forming a street leading to the main entrance of the garden, known as the Badshahi Bagh, which also owes its origin to Aurangzeb, as well as the now dilapidated tank to the east. The garden is enclosed by a wall with towers at the corners, and has an area of 18 acres. Within are three reservoirs of cut stone fitted to supply fountains. Along the whole length of one side runs a broad terrace, and on this stand two elegant *baradaris* or pavilions. One of these, formerly occupied by an indigo planter, has been converted into an inspection bungalow, while the other, which is much the more ornamental of the two, had for years been entirely neglected, but was restored in 1886 by Mr. Growse and furnished with handsome carved doors of Indian pattern. The old indigo vats still remain; the owner was a Mr. Fournier, who lived here up to the mutiny, when he was murdered. The tank on the east of the garden originally measured 800 feet square, but most of the masonry has fallen in and disappeared. The water escapes by a small drainage channel running from the north-west of the town and leading southwards to the Rind.

The town of Khajuha grew up around the *sarai* and now embraces an area of 1,747 acres in the revenue *mauzas* of Bagh Badshahi, Nandapur and Lakhnakhera. The two last are owned by Kurmis, Khattris and Brahmans, and are assessed at Rs. 1,078 and Rs. 2,114 respectively, while Bagh Badshahi is a *nazul* property, administered separately by the collector. The income, which amounts to about Rs. 300, is mainly derived from the rents of shops and houses which were confiscated after the mutiny. In the town there are some mosques built before the cession of the district, and a number of modern Hindu temples. Two of the latter are large and picturesque groups of buildings with fine tanks attached; they both were erected about 1835, that on the Kora road by the widow of a rich Bania, and that to the north of the town by Tula Ram of the same caste. In addition to the tahsil buildings already mentioned and the middle school in the *sarai*, Khajuha possesses a police-station, located on the main road, under the *baradari* in the Badshahi Bagh, to the east of the town; a post-office, and a cattle-pound. Markets are held twice a week, but the trade is of little importance, as the

bulk of it has been diverted to Bindki. In former days it was celebrated for the manufacture of bows, but the chief products at the present time are brass vessels and playing cards. Fairs take place in Lakhnakhera on the occasion of the Ramlila and Kanslila festivals.

For several years Khajuha has been declining in importance, and many of the old masonry houses are in ruins, though not to the same extent as in other Muhammadan *qasbas*, such as Amauli and Jahanabad. In 1872 the population was 4,094, but has since decreased steadily. By 1881 it had fallen to 3,492 and at the following census to 3,204. In 1901, Khajuha contained 2,944 inhabitants, of whom 1,408 were females. Classified according to religions, there were 2,428 Hindus and 516 Musalmans; the prevailing castes are Kachhis, Ahirs and Brahmans. The town itself, which is divided into 12 *muhallas*, was till 1906 administered under Act XX of 1856, and in 1905 the total income was Rs. 841, including Rs. 681 collected by means of the house tax, the incidence being Re. 1-10-1 per assessed house and Re. 0-3-9 per head of population. The expenditure was mainly devoted to conservancy and the upkeep of the town police force of five men.

KHAJUHA *Tahsil.*

This is the western subdivision of the district, extending from Fatehpur and Ghazipur on the east to the Cawnpore border on the west and north-west. Along the north-east flows the river Ganges, and on the south the Jumna ssparates it from the districts of Hamirpur and Banda. The tract has an extreme length of 34 miles from east to west and a greatest breadth of 29 miles, covering altogether 329,155 acres or 514 square miles; it is thus the largest in the district, and embraces three-tenths of the total area.

Khajuha consists of the four parganas of Kora, Bindki, Tappa Jar and Kutia Gunir, each of which has been separately described in detail. The tract is divided into two distinct portions by the Rind, which flows from north-west to south-east and unites with the Jumna near the Ghazipur boundary. The part south of the Rind constitutes about one-third of the whole, and

from this a small area is cut off by the Nun river in the south-west corner. These streams run in deep channels and in consequence their banks, as well as those of the Jumna, are fissured with numerous small watercourses and steep ravines, while above the latter the soils frequently resemble those of Bundelkhand to the south. North of the Rind the country comes within the influence of the Ganges, Pandu and Bari Nadi. The Ganges watershed follows the line of the canal as far as Jalala, and then continues in the same direction up to the borders of the tahsil, where it approaches to within two miles from the river. Near the Ganges and Pandu Nadi the soil is light and contains a large proportion of sand, but to the south of the watershed loam predominates in the Rind valley, while to the east of the canal is a tract of some 85 square miles in extent which forms part of the central depression. Here the Bari Nadi takes its rise in the Maharha and other *jhils* near Bindki, and owing to the slight slope the surface water finds considerable difficulty in escaping and saturation occurs in years of heavy rainfall, the Bari Nadi being nothing more than a succession of swamps.

The tahsil is usually administered as a subdivision in the charge of a full-powered deputy collector and magistrate on the district staff, assisted by the tahsildar. The civil jurisdiction is entrusted to the munsif of Fatehpur and his superior officers. Under the present arrangement there are police-stations at Malwa, Kalyanpur, Aung, Bindki, Jahanabad, Amauli and Jafarganj. The Malwa circle extends into the Fatehpur tahsil, while a few villages of pargana Tappa Jar belong to the Lalauli *thana*, and one village of Fatehpur is included in Kalyanpur. Under the new scheme of redistribution the number of police-stations will be reduced from seven to four, and will be located at Bindki and Aung or Mahewa in the tract north of the Rind, and at Jahanabad and Amauli or Chandpur in the portion south of that river.

The Khajuha tahsil is of comparatively recent date, having been first constituted in 1895, when the two tahsils of Kora and Kalyanpur were amalgamated. The headquarters of the latter were originally at Bindki, where they remained up to 1851. When the areas were united, Khajuha was chosen on account

of its more central position, and also because there was less expense in establishing the tahsil in the old Mughal *sarai* there. It is now proposed to revert to Bindki, which is altogether more suitable, being an important road junction and the most flourishing market of the district, while there is also urgent need for better supervision of the valuable *nazul* property and the sanitation of the town.

The tahsil is well provided with means of communication in the north and east, but beyond the Rind roads are few and inferior. The grand trunk road runs parallel to the Ganges through the north, throwing off branches at Mahewa, Kalyanpur and Malwa to Bakewar, Bindki and Kunwarpur on the old Mughal road. The latter is metalled for almost its entire length in this tahsil, and runs through Kunwarpur, Bindki, Bakewar and Jahanabad. Through Bindki and Mahewa passes the metalled road from Banda and Chilla ferry to Sheorajpur, this being the most important highway in the district and carrying a heavy traffic between Cawnpore, Bindki and Bundelkhand. The unmetalled roads to the north of the Rind comprise those from Jahanabad to Karbigwan station and to Sheorajpur, from Bakewar to Cawnpore, from Khajuha to Amauli, Jafarganj and Mahewa, and from Kutia to Malwa and Fatehpur. More important than the road is the main line of the East Indian Railway which runs parallel to and south of the grand trunk road, with stations at Malwa, Kanspur Gugauli and Mahewa at Bindki road. Beyond the Rind, in addition to the old Mughal road and those leading from Khajuha, already mentioned, the chief is an indifferent unmetalled road running from Jahanabad to Amauli, Jafarganj, Junihan and Fatehpur. Bridges exist on several of the *nalas* near Jafarganj, but the road loses a great deal of its value owing to the difficulty experienced in crossing the Rind. There are several ferries over the Ganges and Jumna, and a list of them, showing their positions and management, will be found in the appendix. Other lists are given of the schools, post-offices, markets and fairs of the tahsil.

The area comprised in the present tahsil of Khajuha possessed in 1872 a population of 207,598 inhabitants, and since that time the total has undergone considerable variations. At the census

of 1881 it had fallen to 200,346, but the ensuing decade saw a marked improvement, and in 1891 the recorded total was 206,711. This was followed by another sharp decline, owing to the famine of 1897 and the extensive migration that took place towards the Cawnpore district. At the last census the population numbered 199,223, of whom 96,359 were females. The decrease was greater than in any other tahsil, and was more felt on account of the low density, which averaged 388 to the square mile. It is probable, however, that the numbers are again rising, as the introduction of the canal has materially enhanced the prosperity of the tract. Classified according to religions, there were 182,747 Hindus, 16,385 Musalmans, 64 Jains, 13 Aryas, ten Christians, and four Sikhs. The number of Musalmans is below the district average, being only nine per cent. The best represented Hindu castes are Ahirs, of whom there were 20,779, closely followed by Brahmans with 20,113; after these come Chamars, 17,109; Kurmis, 15,573; Kewats, 12,846; and Rajputs, 12,841. The last belong to many different clans, but the Gautams largely predominate, followed by Chauhans, Bais, Parihars, and Rathors. Other castes occurring in numbers exceeding 3,000 are Koris, Kachhis, Banias, Nais, Khatiks, Lodhs, Pasis, Bhats and Telis. Among the Musalmans, the Pathans take the lead with 5,497 persons or one-third of the total, and after them come Sheikhs, Behnas, Faqirs and Saiyids. There are also considerable numbers of converted Rajputs, chiefly of the Gautam clan, whose adoption of Islam dates from the time of Akbar. The tahsil is mainly agricultural in character, and at the last census landholders, tenants, and field labourers aggregated nearly 72 per cent. of the whole population, while an additional five per cent. was engaged in general labour. The chief industries are those connected with the supply of food, drink and clothing, the preparation and manufacture of cotton affording employment to nearly 4,000 persons.

KHAKRERU, *Pargana* EKDALA, *Tahsil* KHAGA.

A small village standing in 25° 37′ N. and 81° 8′ E., on the west side of the unmetalled road leading from Khaga to the Salempur ferry over the Jumna at a distance of 11 miles from

the former. To the north of the village the road is crossed by that running between Bahua and Dhata, and an indifferent road runs from the south of the village to Kot. The place is now of little importance, and at the last census contained 1,295 inhabitants, of whom 689 were Musalmans, many of the latter being Pathans. Khakreru contains a police-station, a lower primary school, a post-office, a cattle-pound, and a small bazar in which markets are held twice a week; an insignificant fair, known by the name of Bhandhua, takes place at the end of Bhadon. In former days, however, the place was the headquarters of a subdivision containing the parganas of Ekdala and Dhata, but in 1894 the tahsil was abolished, and no trace of the old buildings remain; they were for a time utilized as an inspection-house, but collapsed in the heavy rains of 1898. The police-station is a fairly substantial structure and stands to the north of the road near the old tahsil site. The village lands cover 1,476 acres and are held in *pattidari* tenure at a revenue of Rs. 2,846, the chief proprietor being an Agarwal Bania.

Nothing is known of the early history of Khakreru, but there is a small mound by the side of the Khaga road which is said to have been at one time a fort, subsequently replaced by a temple. This was destroyed by the Musalmans, who used the materials to construct a mosque on the same site. This latter had fallen into ruin in 1852, and the bricks were then used, for the third time, in the construction of the tahsil buildings. All the carved stones were left on the spot, and consist chiefly of door-posts and architraves handsomely decorated in the style of the tenth century. The cause of their being left untouched is due to a local superstition. It is said that a former tahsildar, named Farhat Ali, took some of them for repairing his quarters, and was soon afterwards stricken with leprosy, from which he never recovered, though he lost no time in putting most of them back again. A few were overlooked, but his successor on hearing the story was so alarmed lest a similar fate should befall himself that he had them all carefully collected and replaced on the old spot, where no one will venture to disturb them.

KISHANPUR, *Pargana* EKDALA, *Tahsil* KHAGA.

A small town standing on the banks of the Jumna in 25° 38′ N. and 81° 1′ E., at a distance of 11 miles south from Khaga with which it is connected by a metalled road, crossing the Bari Nadi three miles to the north by means of high embankments and a girder bridge. Prior to the construction of the latter, the passage was effected by fording, and the alignment of the old road is still traceable. The Jumna is crossed by a ferry leading to Dando and Kamasin in the Banda district, and steps are now being taken to improve the difficult passage over the sands of the Jumna in order to encourage trade between this district and the stations on the railway from Banda to Manikpur. In former days there was a large traffic in the opposite direction, but this has declined by reason of the lower rates prevailing on the Indian Midland Railway. The principal article of commerce is grain, the trade which is carried on by Agarwal Banias. There are still several families of Chhipis or cotton printers; but the business has declined, and many of them have migrated, while others have betaken themselves to agriculture. Some have found employment in Bombay, but in earlier times they must have been prosperous, as is shown by their numerous graveyards and mosques.

Kishanpur was founded by Kishan Singh, one of the Singraur Lodhas of Ekdala, who still retain the title of Rawat bestowed on them, it is said, by the emperor Akbar. His brother, Ram Singh, founded the neighbouring village of Rampur. The town lies partly in Rampur and partly in the *mauza* of Mahabatpur Asahat. These have a combined area of 1,682 acres and are held in *pattidari* tenure by Brahmans and others at a revenue of Rs. 1,466. The population in 1872 numbered 1,245 persons, and since that time has greatly increased. The total in 1881 was 2,115, while ten years later it had risen to 2,259. At the last census of 1901 Kishanpur possessed 2,354 inhabitants, of whom 2,010 were Hindus, 342 Musalmans, and two of other religions. The prevailing castes are Banias, Brahmans and Rawats. In addition, Rampur and Mahabatpur contained rural populations of 939 and 468 persons respectively, the bulk of them being Kewats.

The town is well situated on the edge of the Jumna ravines and in consequence is admirably drained and healthy. The main

road winds through the centre, and on either side are numerous masonry houses, which give the place a prosperous appearance in spite of its declining trade. There is a police-station to the west of the town, but this will shortly be removed under the new scheme. Kishanpur also contains a post and telegraph office, a cattle-pound, and a middle vernacular school, located in the centre by the main road. The market days are Wednesday and Saturday in each week, and a large fair takes place on the occasion of the Ramlila festival. This is still attended by considerable numbers, although the figure has greatly declined of late years and with it the commercial importance of the gathering.

Kishanpur has been administered under Act XX of 1856 since 1860. In 1905 the income derived from the house tax, but including Rs. 225 as a balance from the preceding year, was Rs. 769, giving an incidence of Re. 1-5-4 per assessed house and Re. 0-3-8 per head of population. The expenditure is chiefly devoted to the maintenance of the town police force and to conservancy; while small sums are spent on local improvements.

KORA, *Pargana* KORA, *Tahsil* KHAJUHA.

This ancient town lies in 26° 7′ N. and 80° 22′ E., on the old Mughal road close to the Cawnpore border at a distance of 29 miles west from Fatehpur. The road is metalled as far as Jahanabad, an adjacent site to the west, but beyond that point it continues in its original unmetalled state to Ghatampur and Kalpi. Other roads run from Kora to Sheorajpur and to the Karbigwan station on the East Indian Railway in the Cawnpore district and from Jahanabad to Sarh in Cawnpore and to Amauli, eight miles to the south. The Sarh road crosses the tanks to the west of Jahanabad by a small dilapidated bridge of masonry arches.

The greater part of Kora lies to the north of the main road and west of the old bridge over the Rind. This is a low and massive structure with eight pointed arches, and was built by a Bania, named Fateh Chand, about 1770. Half the total length of the bridge on the water level is taken up by the piers, and the

other half by the waterway, so that the channel at this point is double its normal width. The stream has under-scoured the pavement below the bridge, and the banks on either side have been carried away by the swirl of the water as it emerges from the wide channel below. The remains of the old Mughal bridge are to be seen upstream near the Kora fort. It is very similar in design to the new structure, but less wide. The river has completely deserted its former course, and on either side of the bridge are cultivated fields, the earth having reached above the crown of the arches. The town of Kora commands a ravine that runs along the northern edge and carries off the escape water from the canal and the drainage from the siphon under the canal leading from Jahanabad. On the opposite side of the ravine is the old Gautam fort, which was rebuilt by Bijli Khan, to whom reference has been made in the account of the Argal family in Chapter III. In the early days of British rule it was occupied as a tahsil, but shortly before the mutiny it was partially dismantled and the materials used to build the new tahsil of Kora, which was abolished in 1895, when the Kora pargana was amalgamated with those included in tahsil Kalyanpur. The fort has since been converted into a slaughter-yard for cattle, large numbers of animals being slaughtered here daily and the meat exported to the neighbouring villages in the Fatehpur and Cawnpore districts. Although at some distance from the town, the arrangement is far from satisfactory, as there are no adequate means of sanitation. The late tahsil buildings stood on the south side of the Mughal road, to the east of the canal distributary, but little of them now remains, while the school-house in the same neighbourhood is in a ruinous condition. To the west of the tahsil site is a *baradari* standing in a large enclosed garden with a two-storeyed gateway 43 feet high and 70 feet broad. The *baradari* is 100 feet long and 50 feet high, but is in a bad condition owing to the insecure foundations. It was bestowed by Asaf-ud-daula on a Kayasth named Manna Lal or Ram Parshad, on his becoming a Musalman, and from him it passed to his Hindu brother, Munni Lal, the grandfather of the present owner, Rao Iqbal Bahadur. The latter lives in Jahanabad, and attached to the family residence are the mosque and *imambara*

of Manna Lal, kept in repair by the owner for public use. Opposite the *baradari*, to the north of the main road, is a masonry tank with a small pavilion attached, which also formed part of the gift of Asaf-ud-daula.

Jahanabad lies to the west along the Mughal road, and contains a large number of masonry houses, most of which are either in ruins or in a dilapidated condition. It is separated from Kora by the Ghatampur distributary, but practically the two sites form a single town. The place contains a first-class police-station, a post-office, a cattle-pound, a middle school, and a bazar in which markets are held twice weekly; but the trade has declined on account of the diversion of the traffic from the old Mughal road to the railway. Kora, too, is now a purely agricultural place, the old manufacture of copper vessels which once gave it a reputation having entirely disappeared. In 1872 Jahanabad contained 5,833 inhabitants; but the total has steadily decreased, falling to 5,244 in 1881 and to 4,953 at the following enumeration. In 1901 there were 4,397 inhabitants, of whom 3,149 were Hindus, 1,194 Musalmans, and 54 of other religions, chiefly Jains. Kora has similarly declined, the population in 1881 being 2,650 and at the last census 2,312, of whom 1,049 were Musalmans. Jahanabad has an area of 113 acres, and forms part of the villages of Kora, Shahjahanpur Aima, Shahjahanpur Khalsa, and Malakapur. The three last have a total area of 1,802 acres, assessed at Rs. 2,957 and held by Brahmans, Banias and Kayasths. The area of Kora is 1,177 acres, divided into two *mahals*, held at a revenue of Rs. 1,421 by Musalmans, Kayasths, Brahmans, and others.

Kora was at one time administered under Act XX of 1856, but owing to its declining state the operations of the Act were withdrawn in 1892, and now apply to the town of Jahanabad alone, excluding a small portion to the west of the canal in the *mauza* of Kora. In 1905 the total income was Rs. 1,226, including an opening balance of Rs. 292. The incidence of taxation was Re. 1-7-9 per assessed house, and Re. 0-3-4 per head of population. The expenditure in the same year, which amounted to Rs. 892, was chiefly devoted to conservancy and to the maintenance of the town police force of nine men.

KORA *Pargana, Tahsil* KHAJUHA.

This is the westernmost pargana of the tahsil and district, and consists of a large stretch of country extending from the Jumna on the south, which separates it from Hamirpur and Banda, to within five miles of the Ganges on the north. To the west and north lies the Cawnpore district, and on the east the parganas of Bindki and Tappa Jar. In shape it is roughly triangular, having a greatest breadth of 22 miles from north to south and an extreme length of 14 miles. The area is 147,513 acres or 230·5 square miles, the pargana being the largest in the district and comprising nearly half the tahsil.

In addition to the Jumna, the tract is traversed by the Nun and Rind rivers, while the Pandu skirts the northern extremity. The first three flow in deep beds from 60 to 90 feet below the general level of the plain and, as may be expected, they have considerably affected the topography of the pargana. Their course is marked by numerous and extensive ravines, and between them the land is generally more undulating and less productive than the rest of the district. The more level stretches are fertile and well wooded, but in the neighbourhood of the rivers the soil is poor and trees are scarce. Till recently, Kora suffered from the lack of irrigation, owing to the great depth of the subsoil water and the consequent expense involved in well construction. This drawback has been remedied on both sides of the Rind by the two canal systems that serve the district, and now the pargana possesses, on the whole, greater advantages than other parts of the southern tract except Aya Sah and Dhata, having a large proportion of canal irrigation, good loam soils, and an industrious peasantry.

The valley of the Pandu Nadi in the north measures 13 square miles and contains but a few villages. The soil is light and comparatively unfertile, and the surface is uneven; well irrigation is possible in this portion, the water level varying from 40 to 50 feet below the surface. A further supply is obtainable from the Fatehpur branch canal, which roughly follows the complicated watershed between the Pandu and Rind, and supplies the land on both sides. The Rind valley has an area of about 67 square miles, 42 lying on the left bank and 25 on the south. The

river itself flows in a deep bed flanked by ravines, while above these the land is sloping and contains few level expanses and hardly any *jhils*. Along the stream there are patches of alluvial land of a fair description, but inferior to that of the Jumna, while in the flatter portions of the uplands the soil is fertile and the country is well wooded. Beyond the Rind valley to the south is a tract of a varying nature, extending from the Sijauli distributary, which marks the watershed, to the high ground above the Nun. It is drained by three depressions or watercourses, which find their way into the Jumna and Nun, the principal being that to the west of the road from Kora to Amauli, while another lies between the Amauli and Bijauli distributaries, and a third between the latter and the Rind watershed. The central portion of this tract is level, and in places *jhils* are formed; the soil is a moderately firm loam of good quality and groves are comparatively numerous. Towards the rivers, however, the aspect of the country changes, the soil containing a greater proportion of sand and being of a less fertile character. There is but little clay, as may be expected from the general rapid drainage of the tract. Beyond the Nun lies an area of 29 square miles of a totally different description. Here we find the dark soils of Bundelkhand and irrigation is impossible, not only by reason of the porous nature of the ground, but also because the water lies too deep below the surface. Taking the pargana as a whole, loam amounts to half the total culturable area, followed by *sigon* with 15 per cent. The Bundelkhand soils between them account for 15·4 per cent., *pandua*, *kabar* and *rankar* being found in almost equal proportions. The *kachhar* area is small, contributing only 2·5 per cent. to the total.

At the time of the last settlement the cultivated area was 82,584 acres, but since that time it has been subject to great fluctuations, the average up to 1905 being 79,706 acres. The pargana suffered during the drought of 1880, and again deteriorated in the decade following 1891, but since the introduction of the canal progress has been steadily maintained. In 1905 the area under the plough was 82,685 acres or 56 per cent. of the whole—a fairly high proportion for this district. Of the remainder, 26·6 per cent. is classified as barren, consisting chiefly of ravines and broken ground, and about 17·4 per cent. as culturable,

including groves, the proportion of which is almost the lowest in the district and only exceeds that of Muttaur. Except the thorn jungle near the Rind, there is no land for grazing purposes, the waste being generally devoid of vegetation. Excluding the canal, the average of well and tank irrigation combined since the settlement is only 13 per cent. of the cultivation, but the canal now supplies 15 per cent., and the area so watered is steadily expanding. The number of masonry wells has increased since the settlement, but the area supplied in this manner shows a tendency to decline owing to the preference for the canal. It is worthy of note that at the time of assessment the irrigable area then within reach of tanks and wells alone was estimated as 32 per cent. of the cultivation, or considerably more than double the existing figure.

As elsewhere, the *rabi* harvest exceeds the *kharif* by about 11 per cent., but the proportion varies from year to year. The double-cropped area is small, but is on the increase, and is now five times as great as in 1870, amounting in 1905 to 8·2 per cent. of the cultivation. The principal crops in the *kharif* are *juar*, cotton and *bajra*, all mixed with *arhar*. There is a fair amount of sugarcane, averaging nearly two per cent., but very little rice, although it is possible that the canal will encourage the production of this paying crop. The main *rabi* staples are barley and gram, wheat and gram, gram sown alone, and wheat and barley. The general predominance of gram is an indication of difficulties experienced in the matter of irrigation, and though it is possible that the presence of the canal may induce the cultivation of superior crops, it must always remain the chief product of the dry tracts and the cotton soils. There are some 300 acres under poppy—a low figure as compared with the large areas in the northern parganas.

The chief cultivating classes are Brahmans, Kurmis, Rajputs, Ahirs and Musalmans. Occupancy tenants hold 63·4 per cent. of the assessable area, or somewhat less than the proportion observed at settlement. Proprietors cultivate eight per cent. and tenants-at-will 24·6 per cent. The average holding is 2·66 acres, and the present general rent-rate Rs. 4-6-7, as compared with Rs. 4-1-11 at the last assessment; occupancy tenants pay on an average Rs. 4-4-0. Since the introduction of the canal there has been a

marked increase in the rent-roll, but the rates are not high as compared with those in the other parganas along the Jumna. There are 193 villages, divided into 572 *mahals*. Of the latter, 170 are held in single, and 328 in joint, *zamindari* tenure, while 63 are in perfect, and seven in imperfect, *pattidari*. Three are revenue-free, and one is *nazul* property. The chief proprietary castes are Rajputs, Brahmans, Musalmans and Kayasths. Tables given in the appendix show the revenue at successive settlements and the demand in 1905.* The present incidence per acre of cultivation was Rs. 2-10-6, or slightly above the district average, Aya Sah and all the Jumna parganas showing a higher rate.

At the census of 1872 the pargana contained 91,207 inhabitants, but this was followed by a rapid decline, chiefly owing to migration into the neighbouring canal-irrigated parganas of Cawnpore, and in 1881 the total had fallen to 81,164. During the following decade the population rose again, and in 1891 Kora possessed 87,925 inhabitants, but the next ten years once more showed a decrease on account of the general depression which lasted till 1898; migration again occurred, but now that Kora is well supplied with canals it is probable that a marked rise will take place. In 1901 the population numbered 84,539, giving an average density of 368 to the square mile. Classified according to religions, there were 78,531 Hindus, 5,942 Musalmans and 66 others, chiefly Jains, living at Jahanabad. The principal town is Kora Jahanabad, a decaying Muhammadan *qasba*. Khajuha, the tahsil headquarters, is little better than a large village, while next in importance comes Amauli, also in a declining state. Other large villages are Chandpur, Gohrari, Sijauli, and Musafa. Bakewar is a village of no great size, but is increasing in commercial importance.

Means of communication in this large pargana are of a somewhat defective character. The railway lies beyond its limits, although the stations at Bindki road and Karbigwan in Cawnpore are within reach of the northern portion. The former is approached by a metalled road from Jahanabad, with a branch taking off at Bakewar and running through Khajuha to Bindki along the line of the old Mughal road. The continuation of the latter westwards

* Appendix, Tables IX and X.

from Kora is unmetalled. Other roads run from Kora to Sarh in Cawnpore, to Karbigwan, to Sheorajpur, and to Amauli. From the last-mentioned place roads lead to Ghatampur on the west, to Hamirpur on the south-west, to Khajuha and Bindki on the east, and to Chandpur, Jafarganj and Fatehpur on the south-east. There is also an unmetalled road from Bakewar to Musafa and Cawnpore, and another runs from Khajuha to Garhi Jar. These roads are in many cases of a fair description, but a great difficulty is caused by the absence of bridges, the only one being the old Mughal structure over the Rind at Kora.

The pargana is an old fiscal division and in the days of Akbar constituted a *mahal* in the *sarkar* of the same name. It was then, however, considerably larger in extent, as up till 1772 it included Tappa Jar. Before the cession it was held in farm by Almas Ali Khan, and from 1801 to 1809 was leased to Nawab Baqar Ali Khan. From that date to the present day the administrative history has been identical with that of the rest of the district.

KOT, *Pargana* EKDALA, *Tahsil* KHAGA.

A village in the south of the pargana, standing on the banks of the Jumna in 25° 31′ N. and 81° 6′ E., about a mile above the confluence with the Bari Nadi, seven miles south of Khakreru, and 18 miles from the tahsil headquarters. It contained at the last census a population of 2,314 persons, of whom 1,315 were Musalmans, the great majority being Pathans. There is an upper primary school here and a small aided school for girls, but nothing else of any interest or importance, except the small mosque to the north-west of the main site. The village lands cover 3,867 acres and are assessed at Rs. 3,185; the proprietors are Pathans, who cultivate most of the land themselves, and the holdings are minutely subdivided.

Kot is a place of great antiquity, and, like Garha, its name denotes a fort, the story going that it was held by a Bhar Raja till the advent of four brothers of the Khokar tribe of Pathans, who ejected the Bhars during the reign of Ala-ud-din. An inscription to this effect is to be found in the village mosque, giving the date 590 H. If this is correct, the Pathans must have come

here long before the reign of Ala-ud-din, but in old tradition this name is very frequently confused with that of Shahab-ud-din Ghori, otherwise known as Muhammad *bin* Sam, who conquered Dehli in 589 H. The mosque is known as Sadin, possibly a corruption of Sultan Ala-ud-din, but the original building was destroyed by the river and a second was erected on another site by Hasan Khan, the great-grandson of the founder of the settlement. This, too, was washed away by the river, and the third and present building was located at some distance from the stream, the stone tablets from its predecessors being inserted in the wall. That of the first mosque is in the south wall, but the stone is broken and the letters are obliterated; the inscription from the second mosque on the north wall consists of four lines in bold Arabic characters, stating that Hasan *bin* Umar *bin* Bhal *bin* Bahbal built it in 698 H., or two years after the accession of Ala-ud-din Khilji, and from this fact the story of the first occupation may be derived. Some account has already been given in Chapter III of the Pathan family of Kot and their possessions. For centuries they appear to have held their *jagir* free of revenue, but it was resumed in the days of Shuja-ud-daula, and since that time their lands have been regularly assessed.

KUNDA KANAK, *Pargana* MUTTAUR, *Tahsil* GHAZIPUR.

This village, variously known as Kuria, Koria, Kura or Kunra Kanak stands on the bank of the Jumna in 25° 46′ N. and 80° 35′ E., at a distance of 18 miles south-west from Fatehpur and ten miles from the tahsil headquarters. The place is built on the high ground above the river, which here flows close below the bank, but to the west is a wide expanse of low-lying alluvial soil, from which the place derives its name of Kunda, signifying a platter and so called from its shape. The village is of considerable antiquity and as early as the time of Akbar gave its name to the pargana, the transfer of the headquarters to Muttaur having taken place in the reign of Aurangzeb. Like the adjoining village of Lalauli, Kunda Kanak is held in *bhaiyachara* tenure by a large body of Dikhit Rajputs, whose forefathers were converted to Muhammadanism in the 15th century. The lands are very extensive, covering 7,890 acres, and are divided into 14 *mahals*

assessed at Rs. 6,040. The population, including that of the 18 hamlets, at the last census numbered 3,604 persons, of whom 91 were Musalmans, the prevailing Hindu castes being Rajputs of the Bais and Dikhit clans. There is a lower primary school here, but nothing else of any interest or importance; the place lies off the road, but a small ferry gives access to the Banda district.

KURASTI KALAN, *Pargana and Tahsil* FATEHPUR.

This is a small agricultural village lying in 25° 57′ N. and 80° 45′ E., at a distance of five miles west from Fatehpur, near the road leading to Jafarganj and Amauli. It is only of importance as giving its name to a station on the East Indian Railway, which actually lies in the village of Kurain, adjoining Kurasti Kalan on the north. The station is off the road and stands in the midst of fields, an approach road having been considered unnecessary on account of the proximity of Fatehpur. The village, which at the last census contained 583 inhabitants, chiefly Parihar Rajputs, Brahmans and Gadariyas, possesses a small bazar in which markets are held twice a week. Kurain is a larger place, having a population of 1,879, but is otherwise quite unimportant.

KUTIA, *Pargana* KUTIA GUNIR, *Tahsil* KHAJUHA.

The capital of the pargana is a large village situated in 26° 2′ N. and 80° 45′ E., on the high bank of the Ganges at a distance of three miles to the north-west of Malwa and 11 miles from Fatehpur. It is connected with both places by unmetalled tracks, which here unite and continue northwards to the Rawatpur ferry over the Ganges. The most valuable lands lie in the *khadir* along the river, which consists of 2,448 acres out of a total area of 6,542 acres; the upland portion is dry and precarious. The village consists of a main site and five hamlets, the total population at the last census being 2,501, of whom 59 were Musalmans; the prevailing castes are Ahirs and Rajputs of the Dikhit clan. The latter are the owners of the village, which is divided into two *mahals*, one permanent and one alluvial, assessed at Rs. 2,923 and Rs. 653 respectively. The village contains several fine

masonry houses belonging to the *zamindars*, but there is neither school nor market. The place appears to be of considerable antiquity, and it was conjectured by General Cunningham that this might possibly be the O-yu-to mentioned by the Chinese pilgrims.* To the west of the village is a high cliff known as Kot, which possibly represents the site of an ancient fort, and many large bricks and occasionally coins are to be found here. The present site is said to have been adopted at the end of the 18th century in place of the old village which stood on another cliff to the east, which is still called Baragaon, and here under a *nim* tree a few fragments of sculpture are collected. One piece appears to have been subsequently converted to Muhammadan use, for it is engraved on the back with the endings of four lines of a Persian inscription in bold raised characters.

KUTIA GUNIR *Pargana, Tahsil* KHAJUHA.

This pargana forms the eastern portion of the tahsil, and comprises a somewhat irregular tract, lying between the pargana of Fatehpur on the east and Bindki and Tappa Jar on the west Along the north and north-eastern borders flows the river Ganges, which separates it from Rai Bareli. Its greatest breadth from east to west is 11 miles and its extreme length 13 miles. The total area is 56,790 acres or 88·5 square miles.

The pargana is divided into two well-defined tracts by the Ganges watershed, which enters the centre of the western boundary near Kalyanpur and runs eastwards as far as the village of Renan. To the north of the watershed lies a stretch of country about 42 square miles in extent, with a light, sandy, and well-drained soil; there are no perceptible watercourses, though the high land along the river is cut up by small shallow ravines. Below this the Ganges flows at a depth of 50 feet, and in its immediate vicinity is a large expanse of *kachhar* greater than in any other pargana, and containing extensive grass jungles on the uncul-turable islands left by the river as it has receded northwards. These islands are separated from the main land by small chan-nels, for the most part dry, and are the haunt of wild cattle, pig and other animals. They afford excellent pasture-ground, and

* A. S. N. I., XI, 56; see also Gunir.

this fact accounts for the large proportion of Ahirs, and is of great advantage in a country where bullocks are required for well irrigation.

The tract south of the watershed forms part of the central depressed area, containing numerous swamps and being subject to saturation in the rains, though in dry years the harvest is very precarious. This portion resembles the contiguous parts of Fatehpur, consisting of wide and treeless plains with a clay soil and well suited to rice cultivation, interspersed with stretches of higher ground, in which loam predominates, containing the village sites and abundant groves. The general slope here ranges from one in 10,000 feet along the centre of the depression to a gradient of two feet to the mile across it. The drainage lines are extremely complicated. The only stream is the Bari Nadi, which consists of a series of shallow swamps, generally dry in the cold weather, and enters the pargana at a short distance from the town of Bindki. It then receives the overflow from the Maharha *jhils*, while close to this point it is connected with the swamps at Dig and Kurwan in the south. The latter appears to have another outlet in the direction of Thithaura in pargana Fatehpur. The main stream crosses the pargana at its narrowest point, then turning southwards to form the eastern boundary for a short distance. Another branch of the stream consists of the Malwa *jhil* series, lying to the north of the railway station of that name, and connected with the centre of the system at Chakendi in Fatehpur, close to the village of Chaki in this pargana. As a whole, Kutia Gunir is more fertile than Bindki, but inferior to the other parts of the northern tract. The rice area is of considerable value, but it suffers from the shallowness of the *jhils* and in the matter of well irrigation Kutia Gunir is inferior to both Haswa and Fatehpur, while lastly the proportion of industrious tenants is lower than in any of the northern parganas except Bindki. Of the various soils, loam or *dumat* constitutes 52·8 per cent. of the whole culturable area, while as much as 13 per cent. consists of *matiar* or clay, 11 per cent. of *sigon*, and eight per cent. of *kachhar*—an unusually high proportion.

The grove area is comparatively large, as is the case in all parts of the district where the soil is chiefly loam, and

amounts to six per cent. The land described as barren contributes a further 25 per cent. of the total, which is about the district average, but much of this is under water. The culturable waste comprises about 20 per cent., excluding groves, and contains a large amount of fallow, owing to the precarious nature of certain fields within the rice-growing central tract; these can be sown in exceptional years, but otherwise lie uncultivated. At the last settlement the area under the plough was 22,651 acres, and has since increased considerably, the average from that time to 1905 being 26,760 acres. The fluctuations have been unimporttant, except in the famine year of 1897, and cultivation is much more stable than in Bindki. In 1905 the net area tilled was 27,861 acres or 49 per cent., which is somewhat below the general figure for the district. Means of irrigation are fairly abundant, wells supplying on an average 24, and tanks 12 per cent. of the cultivated area. A small amount is watered by the Digh distributary of the canal, and this area might possibly be extended by remodelling the drainage lines. In Digh and the neighbouring villages of Tappa Jar there is a good deal of waterlogging, in no way due to the canal, and here also there is room for further drainage measures. The only cut at present in existence is that leading from the village of Umargahna southwards to Panni Inayatpur in pargana Fatehpur, designed to supplement to Sangaon drain, the object of these works being to protect the town of Fatehpur from floods. The proportion of well irrigation is small as compared with the other northern parganas, and even in 1897 it amounted to no more than 28 per cent. of the total area watered. In the valley of the Bari Nadi and in the Malwa depression the depth of subsoil water is 25 feet from the surface on an average, and appears to have sunk since the settlement. On each side of the valley the level drops considerably, more especially to the south in the direction of Digh and Zafarabad, where it exceeds 60 feet; along the high land near the watershed it averages about 45 feet from the surface. Masonry wells can be constructed everywhere and are preferred to the unprotected type, owing to the instability of the latter in the central area, and also because of the sandy nature of the subsoil near the Ganges.

The *rabi* harvest exceeds that of the *kharif* by 11 per cent., and alterations in their comparative positions are rare. The double-cropped land amounts to about 17 per cent. of the cultivation and shows a marked increase over the ten per cent. recorded at settlement. The principal *kharif* crops are *juar* in combination with *arhar*, 39 per cent; rice, half of which is transplanted, 35 per cent.; *bajra* with *arhar*, and cotton with *arhar* constituting five per cent. apiece; and sugarcane with one per cent., approximating to the general average. The rice area is distinctly large, and the valuable nature of the crop must be considered in reckoning up the fertility of the tract. In the *rabi*, the chief staple is the mixture known as *birra* or *bejhar*, amounting to 53 per cent., while after this come gram with 12 per cent., wheat with 14 per cent., and wheat with barley, seven per cent. The area under poppy is small, seldom exceeding 100 acres.

A very large proportion of the cultivated area is in the hands of Rajputs and Brahmans, while after them come Kurmis, Ahirs and Musalmans, the more industrious tenants, such as Kurmis, Lodhs and Muraos, holding nearly one-fifth of the total. At the present time 50·4 per cent. is in the hands of occupancy tenants, the proportion having greatly decreased since the settlement, and 15·9 per cent. is cultivated by the proprietors as *sir* or *khudkasht*. The holdings are small, averaging no more than 1·18 acres, and the rent-rates are the highest in the district, working out at Rs. 5-4-0 per acre for all classes of tenants. This phenomenon was ascribed by the settlement officer to the fertility of the soil, but with the exception of rice the area under valuable crops is comparatively low, and though loam soil prevails and there are fair facilities for irrigation, the number of superior cultivators is not unusual. The pargana contains 69 villages, at present divided into 235 *mahals*. Of the latter, 38 are owned by single proprietors, and 132 are held in joint *zamindari*, 54 in perfect, and 11 in imperfect, *pattidari* tenure. The chief proprietary castes are Rajputs, Brahmans and Musalmans. The revenue as assessed at successive settlements, as well as the demand in 1905, will be found in the appendix.* The average incidence of revenue and cesses per acre of cultivation is Rs. 3-0-3, the

* Appendix, Tables IX and X.

rate being much above the district average and exceeded only in Bindki, though the latter is in almost every way inferior.

The population of Kutia Gunir at the census of 1872 numbered 36,101 souls. This rose in 1881 to 37,489, but ten years later it had dropped to 36,070. At the last census of 1901 a further decline was observed, the pargana following the general rule in regard to fluctuation in population, exhibiting a tendency to decrease in wet years, and to expand in a dry period. The number of inhabitants was 34,109, of whom 2,243 or seven per cent. were Musalmans. The principal Hindu castes, in numerical order, are Chamars, Brahmans, Rajputs, Ahirs and Kurmis. There are no towns, and only a few villages are of any importance, such as Digh, Malwa, Gunir, Zafarabad and Kutia.

The pargana is on the whole well provided with means of communication. The central portion is traversed by the railway, on which there is a station at Malwa, while just beyond the western border is that of Kanspur Gugauli. To the north of the railway runs the grand trunk road and to the south the old Mughal road, here metalled, the two being joined by metalled branches fom Malwa and Daulatpur near Kalyanpur. Through the extreme western corner runs the metalled road from Bindki to Banda, while small unmetalled roads lead from Kutia to Malwa and Fatehpur, from Gunir to Daulatpur, and from Kalyanpur to Kanspur Gugauli.

From very early days there were two separate parganas of Kutia and Gunir, included in the days of Akbar in the *sarkar* of Kora. During the latter days of Oudh rule they were held in farm by Almas Ali Khan and after the cession were leased to Nawab Baqar Ali Khan up to 1809. Until 1814 the parganas were included in the Cawnpore district, but were then added to the Bhitaura subdivision, converted into the separate district of Fatehpur in 1826. They remained separate till the settlement of 1840, when they were amalgamated for the purpose of administrative convenience.

KUTILA, *Pargana* KUTILA, *Tahsil* KHAGA.

The capital of the pargana is a small village standing on the bank of the Ganges in 25° 58′ N. and 81° 6′ E., at a distance of

14 miles north of the tahsil headquarters. It is off the road, and only accessible by rough cart-tracks, the nearest road being that from Hathgaon to Husainganj, which passes through Chheolaha, some four miles to the south-west. Kutila, or Kotila, is a place of some antiquity, as it gave its name to a *mahal* in the days of Akbar, but nothing is known of its history; it contains the ruins of two forts, one of which is said to have been built in the reign of Jai Chand of Kanauj, while another is ascribed to an Afghan whose name has not been preserved. The village possesses a lower primary school, and fairs are held here on the first days of Bhadon, Kartik and Magh, but the attendance is very small. At the last census the place contained a population of 487 souls, of whom 171 were Musalmans. The lands of Kutila cover 213 acres, and are held in *pattidari* tenure at a revenue of Rs. 60 by Sheikhs.

KUTILA *Pargana, Tahsil* Khaga.

This small pargana is situated in the north-western corner of Hathgaon, of which it is topographically a continuation. To the west lies Fatehpur, and on the north the Ganges separates it from the Dalmau and Salon tahsils of Rai Bareli. It has an extreme length of 12 miles from east to west and a greatest breadth of six miles, the total area being 27,667 acres or 43·2 square miles.

Kutila is contained almost entirely in the Ganges tract, with the exception of a narrow strip along the southern slopes of the watershed. It is highly cultivated and thickly populated throughout, containing a large number of small villages and hamlets, and being in this respect quite distinctive from the rest of Fatehpur. It ranks next to Hathgaon in point of fertility, but is more highly irrigated, and the standard of cultivation is surpassed in no pargana of the district. Near the Ganges the ground is undulating and cut up by shallow ravines, the drainage finding its way into the rivers by means of numerous small *nalas*. The remainder is flat and raised some 50 feet above the river, comprising a stretch of light loam soil, with few *jhils* or depressions of any importance, the most noticeable being the shallow stretch of water at Sithaura, connected with

those of Kasraon and Chheolaha. These are largely used for rice cultivation, but in the cold weather they seldom hold sufficient water. In their neighbourhood the soil inclines to clay, and the drainage is carried off by the Sasur Khaderi, which passes at a short distance from the southern border. Altogether loam constitutes 47 per cent. of the culturable area, while next to this comes the lighter variety known as *sigon*, with 29 per cent.; this is a very high proportion, equivalent to that of pargana Fatehpur, and includes the sloping lands between the *dumat* and *bhur* tracts. The latter amounts to six per cent., while five per cent. consists of the inferior soil known as *chanchar*, and three per cent. of clay. The Ganges has very little *khadir* in this part of its course, and the *kachhar* land is scarcely appreciable.

Groves cover five per cent. of the total area, and are found mostly along the watershed and in other portions of the *dumat* tract. The barren waste amounts to 25·7 per cent., half of this being under water, and the rest consisting chiefly of the Ganges ravine country; there is practically no grass land or jungle in the whole pargana. The culturable waste, excluding groves, amounts to 12·4 per cent.—a figure below the general average. The cultivated area at settlement amounted to 13,701 acres, and has since increased, the average up to 1905 being 15,022 acres. This was exceeded from 1883 to the commencement of the period of depression which culminated in the famine of 1897; but the pargana recovered quickly, and there can be no doubt that this small tract has prospered more than any other part of the district; one of the chief causes is its healthiness, as it is removed from the evil effects of the swamps in the central parganas. In 1905 the area under the plough was 15,746 acres or 56·9 per cent.—a proportion which is only exceeded in Dhata, Ekdala, and Muttaur, though all are in every way inferior. In the matter of irrigation Kutila stands far ahead of all other parganas, the area supplied from wells since the settlement having averaged no less than 43 per cent. of the cultivation, while an additional eight per cent. is watered from tanks. Masonry wells have increased in numbers, and so, too, have those of the unprotected type; the latter can be readily constructed, owing to the firm nature of the subsoil, and in 1896-97 nearly 100 wells of this description were made. The

water-level averages about 50 feet near the watershed, and drops to 35 feet or thereabouts on the southern border.

The *rabi* harvest exceeds the *kharif* in point of area by more than five per cent., but the difference is less than usual, as the soil is suitable for rice cultivation in the south, and for cotton and *bajra* on the high ground above the Ganges. The double-cropped area in 1905 amounted to over 23 per cent. of the cultivation, showing a rapid increase of late years and contrasting remarkably with the nine per cent. recorded at the last settlement. In the *kharif* the main crops are *juar*, contributing 34 per cent. of the whole harvest; cotton with *arhar*, 22 per cent.; rice, of which two-thirds are of the transplanted variety, 21 per cent.; *bajra* with *arhar*, 12 per cent; aud sugarcane, one per cent. In the *rabi*, *birra*, as usual, takes the lead, followed by wheat, which is largely grown by the higher grades of cultivators; after these come gram and wheat mixed with barley, while poppy is extensively produced by Muraos and others and now covers over 1,000 acres.

The pargana contains no fewer than 144 villages, at present divided into 416 *mahals*. Of the latter 122 are held by single proprietors and 231 in joint *zamindari*; in 56 the perfect *pattidari* tenure is found, and in the remaining seven that known as imperfect *pattidari*. Musalmans are the chief proprietors, the most important family being that of the Yohan Sheikhs. The chief cultivating classes are Lodhs, Musalmans, Rajputs, Ahirs, and Brahmans. The percentage of tenant-held land in the possession of the more industrious castes such as Lodhs, Kurmis, and Muraos, is the highest in the district, amounting to 31·2 per cent., and this fact accounts for the high standard of cultivation. Occupancy tenants hold 70·3 per cent. of the area, as compared with 58 per cent. of the settlement, the former figure being exceeded in Hathgaon alone; while 17·7 per cent. is cultivated by the proprietors, and 9·7 per cent. by tenants-at-will. The average holding is 1·4 acres, a very small figure, and the general rent-rate is Rs. 5-2-0 per acre, which is exceeded in Bindki and Kutia Gunir only, occupancy tenants paying somewhat more. In each case the rates have increased since settlement by small amounts. The revenue at successive assessments, as well as the demand in

1905, will be found in the appendix.* The incidence, including cesses, falls at the rate of Rs. 2-8-6 per acre of cultivation, which is slightly above the general average and comparatively low in consideration of the general excellence of the pargana, the tract having doubtless benefited by the light assessment.

Means of communication are very deficient, as Kutila lies far from the railway and is practically devoid of roads. That from Khaga to Naubasta and Salon passes through the south-eastern corner, and that leading from Hathgaon to Husainganj just touches the south-western extremity. There are ferries over the Ganges at Kutila, Samopur and Gukana.

The population recorded in 1872 was 20,774, and in 1881 it rose to 25,067. Since that time it has remained practically stationary, for in 1891 it had risen to 25,296, while at the last census a slight decline was observed, the total being 25,050 which gives an average of 175 to each village and the unusually high density of 686 to the square mile. There were 5,031 Musalmans, who thus amount to 19 per cent. of the population, the highest proportion in the district. There are no towns, and the only villages of any size are Kasraon, Sithaura and Patti Shah.

The history of the pargana is identical with that of Hathgaon. It was known as a separate fiscal division from a very early date, and in the time of Akbar was a *mahal* in the *sarkar* of Kara, and at the cession in 1801 was incorporated in the Allahabad district. This arrangement was continued till the formation of the Bhitaura subdivision in 1814, the area comprised in the latter being constituted as a separate district under the name of Fatehpur in 1826.

LALAULI, *Pargana* MUTTAUR, *Tahsil* GHAZIPUR.

A large and important village situated in 25° 48′ N. and 80° 33′ E., on the west side of the provincial road from Fatehpur to Banda, at a distance of 21 miles from the former and two miles from Chilla ferry over the Jumna. A short distance to the north-east the main road is joined by the still more frequented route through Lalauli. The place stands on the edge of the high bank, overlooking a wide expanse of low alluvial soil which extends on

* Appendix, Tables IX and X.

three sides to the river. On the road below to the south is the post-office and the *sarai*, a large quadrilateral enclosure surrounded by vaulted chambers with a high gateway. It was built by the Nawab of Banda early in the 19th century, but owing to the decline in the traffic since the construction of the line between Jhansi and Manikpur, it no longer serves its original purpose, but affords a temporary location for the lower primary school. Lalauli also possesses a police-station, which stands on the raised site, a cattle-pound, and a bazar in which markets are held twice a week. The population at the last census numbered 4,202 persons, of whom no fewer than 2,435 were Musalmans, the majority being Dikhit Rajputs whose ancestors were converted to Islam about 1425. They are the owners of the village, which covers 4,864 acres and is divided into two *bhaiyachara mahals* assessed at Rs. 8,300.

MALWA, *Pargana* KUTIA GUNIR, *Tahsil* KHAJUHA.

This village, properly spelled Malwan, lies to the north of and close to the grand trunk road, in 26° 1′ N. and 80° 44′ E., at a distance of 12 miles west from Fatehpur, being the first stage on the route to Cawnpore. The encamping-ground lies to the south of the road and east of the village, and is crossed by the metalled branch road connecting Malwa with the railway station and Kunwarpur on the old Mughal road. Opposite the encamping-ground is an old police-station of the third class, which, like those of Thariaon and Aung, dates from the time when the police were responsible for supplies for troops and travellers; it will, however, be abolished under the new scheme, the circle being divided between those of Fatehpur, Husainganj and Malwa. Adjoining the encamping-ground, which is the largest in the district, is the usual *bardasht-khana* or storehouse, and a *sarai* belonging to Bhatiaras. Malwa also possesses a post-office and a lower primary school. By the side of the road leading to the railway station is a large masonry tank, now in a dilapidated state, constructed about the beginning of the 18th century by some Shukul Brahmans. In 1850 or thereabouts, a Faqir, named Sheikh Kallu, erected a somewhat remarkable group of Musalman buildings, comprising a mosque, an *imambara*, a range of rest-

houses, and a *karbala*. The last is a massive square structure with round minarets, and consists of a domed chamber enclosed by a vaulted corridor. These buildings were endowed by the Raja of Charkhari, who has, however, resumed the grant. At the corner of the village lane may be seen an old red sandstone pillar of a Hindu pattern, which doubtless dates from the time of the Gautam founder, and is traditionally supposed to have been brought from the site of the *karbala*. The railway station actually lies in the village of Ukhra, of which Kunwarpur is the most important *abadi*. It appears at one time to have been of considerable size and contains the ruins of many brick houses. Tradition ascribes its origin to Ganga Deva, one of the Gautam Rajas of Argal. There is a small bazar here, in which markets are held twice a week, and a primary school.

A short distance from Kunwarpur, near the 10th milestone, is a small enclosure in a mango grove containing several European graves. One of these is of masonry and bears a black marble tablet with the following inscription :—

"Sacred to the memory of Thomas Sidney Powell, Colonel, 53rd Regiment, who fell gloriously in the moment of Victory, commanding Her Majesty's Forces at the action of Khujooa near Fatehpore, 1st November, 1857. Erected by the officers of the regiment."

Behind the tomb, on a tree in the corner of the enclosure is an inverted tin *degchi*-cover, on which these words have been scratched :—"To the Memory of Private Thomas Richards, Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers, died 12th July, 1858."

At the last census Malwa had a population of 1,832 persons, of whom 131 were Musalmans, the principal inhabitants being Dikhit Rajputs, who are the owners of the village. The area is 1,707 acres and the revenue Rs. 2,720 ; it is divided into three *mahals*. Ukhra contained 1,209 persons.

MANDWA, *Pargana* HATHGAON, *Tahsil* KHAGA.

A large village in the north of the pargana, standing on the high bank of the Ganges, in 25° 50′ N. and 81° 19′ E., at a distance of nine miles north-east from the tahsil headquarters. It lies off the road, being over two miles from the old Mughal

highway running from Hathgaon to Kara. It is only remarkable for its size, having at the last census a population of 2,710 persons, of whom 1,085 were Musalmans, many of these being Saiyids, who are the proprietors of the village. The area is 2,723 acres and the tenure *bhaiyachara;* the revenue, which amounts to Rs. 2,130, is paid by many sharers, and great difficulty is generally experienced in its collection. Mandwa possesses an upper primary school and a bazar in which markets are held twice a week.

MAUHAR, *Pargana* BINDKI, *Tahsil* KHAJUHA.

A large and straggling village situated in 26° 5′ N. and 80° 38′ E., between the grand trunk road and the railway, at a distance of 20 miles from Fatehpur, six miles from Bindki, and a mile to the east of the station known as Bindki Road, which lies within the village of Harsinghpur. The northern extremity of the village touches the road, which divides the Chamars' quarter from the rest. The place contains a lower primary school close to the road, a district board *sarai* near the railway station, and a post-office. To the south of the station two metalled roads, from Bakewar and Kora and from Banda and Bindki, unite, and for this reason the station is more important than any other in the district, immense quantities of grain from Bindki and elsewhere being exported, while a considerable proportion of merchandise follows the road to Cawnpore in carts. Owing to its more convenient situation it is proposed to move the police-station of Aung to this spot. At the last census Mauhar contained 3,130 inhabitants, of whom 112 were Musalmans, a large proportion of the population being Gautam Rajputs, who at one time were proclaimed for infanticide. The village covers 2,723 acres, of which a large proportion is under water, and is divided into 28 *mahals* and held at a revenue of Rs. 5,317 by the Gautams.

MUTTAUR, *Pargana* MUTTAUR, *Tahsil* GHAZIPUR.

The capital of the pargana is an inconsiderable village lying in 25° 47′ N. and 80° 38′ E., at a distance of eight miles west-south-west from Ghazipur and three and a half miles south from Bahua. To the east of the village runs the road from Sah to

Auti ferry over the Jumna, and two miles to the north-east is the Fatehpur branch canal. Muttaur stands on the upland plateau above the ravines which lead down to the low alluvial tract, and is commanded by the canal, being watered on the west by the Karahia, and on the east by the Muttaur minor. There are two sites, and at the last census they contained a population of 1,205 persons, of whom 106 were Musalmans. Brahmans are the prevailing Hindu caste and hold the village in *pattidari* and *zamindari* tenure, the area, which covers 1,268 acres and is assessed at Rs. 1,718, being divided into six *mahals*. There is a lower primary school here, but nothing else of any importance save the old ruined fort to the north-west of the village, erected by Nazim Abdus Samad Khan, who transferred the head-quarters from Kunda Kanak to Muttaur in the reign of Aurangzeb. He also constructed the tank adjoining the fort, within which stands his tomb. Half a mile to the east of the village is Deogaon or Musaipur, in which there is a pillar of the Great Trigonometrical Survey; it stands on a mound and presents a curious appearance, as it is plastered over with mud.

MUTTAUR *Pargana, Tahsil* GHAZIPUR.

This pargana forms the western portion of the tahsil, being bounded on the east by Aya Sah and Ghazipur, and on the north by Tappa Jar. Along the west and south flows the river Jumna, which separates it from the Banda district. In shape it is an irregular straggling tract, with a greatest length of 18 miles from north-west to south-east, and an extreme breadth of seven miles. The area is 57,516 acres or 89·9 square miles.

Generally speaking, the pargana is the poorest in the district. Owing to the depth of the Jumna below the upland plateau, the surface of the tract is more uneven than usual, the fall from the crest of the watershed to the river being no less than 100 feet. Along the Jumna is an alluvial strip from two to three miles in width in the west, but beyond Kunda Kanak it is more raised and undulating, and gradually diminishes till at Lamehta near the eastern border the high bank approaches close to the stream. The alluvial lands are more extensive here than in any other part of the district, and the accumulation of silt is probably due to

the confluence of the Jumna with the Ken, to the south of Lalauli. They occupy between one-fourth and one-third of the whole pargana, and beyond this is a belt of deep and extensive ravines, crowned by a light and very inferior soil. These ravines drain the upland plateau, which runs from east to west with a width varying from three to six miles. This tract resembles the rest of the central plain, but owing to the rapid drainage the soil is poor, and there are no *jhils* of any appreciable size. This fact, in addition to the great depth of the water-level, renders the pargana almost wholly devoid of natural means of irrigation, but the alluvial land contains numerous plots near the river's edge in which good crops can be grown without artificial watering. The principal soil is *kachhar* of different descriptions and varying quality, amounting to 26·7 per cent. of the total culturable area. This is confined to the lowlying tract, while in the uplands near the watershed *dumat* and *sigon* are found, comprising 16 and 22 per cent. respectively; in the ravine tracts and the high ground near the Jumna the Bundelkhand soils occur, the commonest being *pandua,* which includes 19·5 per cent. followed by *rankar* with 4·7, and *kabar* with 3·9 per cent.

Groves are scarce, and are only found in the upland portion; they cover 2·2 per cent. of the total area, the proportion being the lowest in the whole district. There are practically no grass lands, but thorn and scrub jungles are to be found in the ravines, where they afford shelter to pig and other wild animals. The total barren area amounts to 26·1 per cent. and is composed mainly of ravines, *usar* being unknown in this pargana. The land classified as culturable waste comprises 13·1 per cent., excluding groves—a figure slightly below the district average, but most of this is of a very poor description. At the last settlement the area under cultivation was 29,839 acres, and since that time there has been a marked increase, the subsequent average up 1905 being 32,868 acres, while from 1883 to 1885 it exceeded to 33,000 acres. During the famine of 1897 the pargana suffered in common with the south of the district, but made a more rapid recovery than the rest of the tahsil, owing to the absence of water-logging and the comparative fertility of the *kachhar*. In subsequent years the presence of the canal has made itself felt in the

uplands and has materially improved the general prosperity. In 1905 the area under the plough was 33,734 acres or 58·6 per cent. and this proportion is only exceeded in Ekdala and Dhata. Apart from the canal there is very little irrigation, the average amount derived from other sources being no more than 1·5 per cent. of the cultivated area, although the settlement officer estimated seven per cent. as irrigable. The canal has replaced most of the unprotected wells, and in 1905 supplied over 1,700 acres, while this figure still admits of considerable expansion. The construction of wells is difficult and expensive, owing to the great depth at which water is found.

The *rabi* area exceeds that of the *kharif*, the difference amounting to six per cent., or less than the average, owing to the deficient means of irrigation, and the occasions on which the autumn harvest predominates are more likely to recur in this pargana than elsewhere. The double-cropped area is distinctly small, but has increased from two per cent. at settlement to 4·6 per cent. at the present time. The principal crops are *juar*, *bajra* and cotton in the *kharif*, all in combination with *arhar*, the proportions being 41, 34 and 10 per cent. respectively. More *bajra* is grown in Muttaur than in any other pargana, this being almost the sole produce of the sloping *kachhar* and ravine lands. Sugarcane is seldom to be seen, and rice covers only five per cent. of the area, although with the introduction of the canal this valuable crop will doubtless receive more attention. In the *rabi*, gram largely predominates: sown alone it occupies 37 per cent. of the area and when mixed with barley and wheat 37 and 17 per cent. respectively; next follow wheat with five, and barley with three per cent. The cultivation of poppy is quite insignificant.

The chief cultivating classes are Rajputs, Brahmans, and Kewats, while the more industrious tenants, such as Kurmis and Muraos, are practically non-existent. The proportion held by occupancy tenants is 43 per cent. and is the lowest figure in the district. Proprietors cultivate no less than 32 per cent. as *sir* and *khudkasht*, this unusual amount being due to the large number of cultivating co-sharers in the *bhaiyachara* villages; and tenants-at-will are in possession of 23 per cent. The average holding is four acres, and the general rent-rate Rs. 4-0-10

per acre, occupancy tenants paying Rs. 3-14-9. The latter rate has declined since the settlement, but the general average has risen from Rs. 3-12-3 to the current figure. The pargana contains 38 villages, at present divided into 164 *mahals;* of the latter, 22 are owned by single proprietors, and 28 are *bhaiyachara,* while 83 are held in joint *zamindari,* 24 in perfect, and seven in imperfect, *pattidari.* The exceptional proportion of *bhaiyachara* estates is accounted for by the large number of old Rajput communities, the chief proprietors being Rajputs, Brahmans and Musalmans. The revenue assessed at successive settlements and the present demand will be found in the appendix.* In 1905 the incidence, including cesses, fell at the rate of Rs. 2-1-2 per acre of cultivation, this being the lowest in the district, though closely approximating to that of Ghazipur. The population of the pargana in 1872 was 26,466, and in 1881 it had risen to 26,784. At the following census a further increase was observed, the total being 28,350, but in the ensuing decade the tract declined, and at the last census the tract contained but 27,728 inhabitants, giving a density of 308 to the square mile, the lowest rate in the whole district. Classified according to religions, there were 24,144 Hindus, 3,582 Musalmans, and two Aryas. The Muhammadans comprise 12 per cent. of the population, and include a large number of converted Rajputs, whose adoption of Islam dates from the 16th century. There are no towns in the pargana, the principal villages being Kunda Kanak, Lalauli and Muttaur.

The whole of this tract lies at a considerable distance from railway, but the western portion is traversed by the provincial road from Fatehpur to Banda, joined near Konrar by the metalled road from Bindki. The only other road is that leading from Sah to Muttaur and the Auti ferry over the Jumna. Other ferries are those at Kunda Kanak, Urauli, Datauli, and that at Chilla in Banda on the metalled road. At the last the passage is effected by a bridge of boats, replaced during the rains by a ferry.

The pargana is an old fiscal division, but in early days it was known by the name of Kunda and was one of the *mahals* of *Sarkar* Kara. Its name was changed to Muttaur in the time of Aurangzeb by Abdus Samad Khan, who transferred the head-

* Appendix, Tables IX and X.

quarters to the present capital. Its subsequent history has been identical with that of the rest of the district.

NARAINI, *Pargana* HASWA, *Tahsil* FATEHPUR.

A large village in the south-east corner of the pargana, situated in 25° 44′ N. and 81° 0′ E., on the north side of the unmetalled road from Bahua to Dhata, at a distance of 24 miles from the former and six miles south from Bahrampur station, with which it is connected by a second road leading through Saton. To the north of the village flows the Fatehpur branch canal, which here gives off the Naraini and Baraulia minors, irrigating the village lands. The place is said to have been founded by one Narain Singh, a Bais Rajput and one of the seven brothers who traditionally settled in Saton. In former days Naraini was an important market, but it has lost much of its trade. It contained at the last census a population of 1,963 persons, of whom 282 were Musalmans; the prevailing Hindu castes are Rajputs of the Bais and Gautam clans, Brahmans and Banias. It contains a lower primary school and a bazar in which markets are held twice a week. The area of the village is 1,581 acres and the revenue Rs. 2,476; three-fourths belong to the Qasimpur estate, and most of the remainder to Gur Parshad of Saton.

NAUBASTA, *Pargana* HATHGAON, *Tahsil* KHAGA.

This is a hamlet of the village of Baigaon, and stands on the bank of the Ganges in 25° 53′ N. and 81° 15′ E., at a distance of ten miles from Khaga, with which it is connected by an unmetalled road, crossing the old Mughal road from Hathgaon to Kara at Bahera, three miles to the south, where there is a police outpost. A ferry gives access to the Rai Bareli district, and from the opposite bank a road leads to Salon, while two miles up stream on the northern side is the residence of the manager of the Palmerland estate. The road is well raised and bridged, but the traffic is now small, as the construction of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway has altered the course of trade. On the river bank there are several small temples, apparently dating from the end of the eighteenth century, and the place is well

known as the scene of bathing fairs, especially in Magh, Jeth and Bhadon. As its name implies, Naubasta is of comparatively recent origin, the old site, which lies higher up the stream, being now almost entirely deserted, for the old Bais and Chandel *zamindars* have been sold up, and the cultivators and boatmen are now dispersed through the 17 hamlets. The site is marked by a series of brick-strewn mounds, on which are collected groups of stone sculptures, all of an early character. A miniature temple cut out of a single block and 14 other characteristic pieces have been removed to Fatehpur and placed in the garden of the town hall. There is also a stone elephant about 4½ feet long, half buried in the ground and so mutilated as to retain but little of its original shape.

Baigaon possesses a small aided school, and the population at the last census numbered 1,463 persons, chiefly Brahmans, Rajputs, Mallahs and Gangaputras. The village lands, which cover 2,328 acres, are divided into seven *mahals*, assessed at Rs. 1,551; the sole proprietor is a Teli.

RARI, *Pargana* EKDALA, *Tahsil* KHAGA.

A village situated in 25° 37′ N. and 81° 4′ E., at a distance of some two miles east of Ekdala and four miles west from Khakreru, between the Jumna and the Bari Nadi. It is now of little importance, but in former days was the headquarters of the local revenue official and gave its name to the pargana. In the days of Shuja-ud-daula the *zamindars* of the place are said to have been most refractory and to have resisted the authorities, and it was on this account that the headquarters were moved to Ekdala. In 1901 Rari contained 1,648 inhabitants, of whom 21 were Musalmans, the prevailing Hindu castes being Brahmans and Singraurs. The village, which is chiefly composed of mud houses, contains an aided school, but nothing else of any interest. The area is 3,362 acres and is divided into six *pattidari mahals*, held by Brahmans and Musalmans at a revenue of Rs. 3,712.

REN, *Pargana* MUTTAUR, *Tahsil* GHAZIPUR.

This village stands on the banks of the Jumna in 25° 52′ N. and 80° 34′ E., at a distance of 14 miles from Ghazipur and 18

miles from the district headquarters. The main site consists of a cluster of houses under the steep cliff of the river, which rises to a height of about 100 feet and is cut up by numerous ravines; but a mile and a half to the east is the more important hamlet of Kirtikhera by the side of the metalled road from Bindki to Chilla ferry and Banda. The place is undoubtedly of great antiquity, but nothing is known of its history. Ruins of an ancient town extend from Ren to Kirtikhera, and it is possible that a considerable portion has been washed away by the river, which here takes a deep bend to the east. On the Banda side there are many traces of former habitations, and one of the main gates of the town is said to have stood there. The *debris* consist mainly of bricks and mounds, but many pieces of stone sculpture have been collected. A few represent Jain figures, but the majority are those of Hindu deities, and there are also many fragments of architectural decoration; they are of different dates, some showing good execution, and are possibly older than other remains in the district. In 1887 Mr. Growse selected 12 characteristic specimens and placed them in the garden of the town hall at Fatehpur. Some carved stone panels from a tenth century temple are to be seen at Kirtikhera, while other fragments are preserved in the modern temple at Thawai, on the opposite side of the road, where a fair takes place in Phagun in honour of Mahadeo. No traditions survive to tell the story of Ren, save that it was held by Jains, and that a rival Raja had his fort at Benun, five miles to the east. The Jains were replaced by Bais, who obtained possession of the village in the beginning of the 17th century. In later times they gave way to the Dikhits, who still hold it.

At the last census Ren contained 910 inhabitants, including 15 Musalmans and a large number of Rajputs of various clans, chiefly Dikhits and Chauhans. The village has an area of 1,252 acres, divided into 17 *mahals* and held in joint *zamindari* tenure at a revenue of Rs. 1,700.

SAH, *Pargana* AYA SAH, *Tahsil* GHAZIPUR.

This village, which with Aya gives its name to the pargana, stands near the northern border in 25° 53′ N. and 80° 32′ E.,

near the Banda road at a distance of seven miles from Fatehpur. An unmetalled road takes off here, and leads to Aya, Muttaur and the Auti ferry over the Jumna. In addition to the main site there are four subordinate hamlets, as well as various *chaks*, which are now separate *mauzas*. The population at the last census numbered 3,289 persons, of whom 268 were Musalmans, the prevailing Hindu castes being Bais, Rajputs, Ahirs and Chamars. The Bais formerly owned the entire village, and the remains of their fort are to be seen to the west. Ṣah possesses a branch post-office, a bazar in which markets are held twice a week, and a middle vernacular school with a boarding-house attached. The last was located here in preference to the tahsil headquarters, owing to the greater demand for education in this large village as compared with Ghazipur. The school-house stands by the roadside, and was at one time used as a police outpost. The Sah canal bungalow stands in the village of Zindpur, two miles away. The area of the village is 3,668 acres, assessed at Rs. 5,514 and is divided into nine *zamindari* and *pattidari mahals*, held partly by Kayasths of Fatehpur and partly by Bais Rajputs.

SARAULI, *Pargana* EKDALA, *Tahsil* KHAGA.

A large and scattered village situated in 25° 38′ N. and 81° 3′ E., at a distance of ten miles south from Khaga and a mile east from Kishanpur and the metalled road. Through the bridge runs an inferior track leading from Sonemau on the Bari Nadi to the Dhana ferry in the south of the village of Garha. The place stands between the Jumna and the Bari Nadi, on the high ridge separating the two rivers. It is chiefly remarkable for its size and population, the latter amounting to 3,558 persons at the last census, including 103 Musalmans and a large community of Singraurs. The village lands are 4,506 acres in extent and are divided into 12 *mahals*, assessed at Rs. 2,650 and owned by Singraurs and Brahmans. There is a lower primary school here. A prominent feature of the village is formed by two large trees locally called *gujarati imli*, but really a species of *Adansonia*.

SARKANDI, *Pargana and Tahsil* GHAZIPUR.

A large village in the south-east corner of the pargana, situated in 25° 42′ N. and 80° 56′ E., at a distance of some five miles south-east of Asothar, 15 miles from Fatehpur and 13 miles from the tahsil headquarters. It covers a very wide area, amounting to 9,015 acres, and in addition to the main site on the bank of the Jumna, there are numerous hamlets and homesteads in different parts of the village lands. These are divided into 28 *mahals*, held mainly in *pattidari* tenure and assessed at Rs. 3,633. In the north-east are large stretches of *usar*, and in the south the country is broken up by numerous ravines. At the last census the village contained 2,847 inhabitants, including 38 Musalmans and six Aryas; the prevailing Hindu castes are Brahmans, Rajputs and Kewats. Save for its size, the village has no claim to mention, possessing neither school nor market. The proprietors are Brahmans and Rajputs of the Panwar and Raghubansi clans.

SATON, *Pargana* HASWA, *Tahsil* FATEHPUR.

This large village lies in the south-east corner of the tahsil, in 25° 46′ N. and 80° 59′ E., on the road from Bahrampur station to Naraini, at a distance of 15 miles from the district headquarters. The village consists of a large collection of houses forming the main *abadi* of the four *mauzas* of Dharampur Saton, Sultanpur Saton, Saton Pit and Saton Joga. The combined population at the last census was 4,601 persons, of whom 113 were Musalmans, the prevailing castes being Brahmans, Chamars, and Rajputs, chiefly of the Chandel and Bais clans. There is a large upper primary school here on the northern outskirts, and a bazar in which markets are held twice a week; a small fair is held in Saton Joga on the occasion of the Jal-bihar festival in Bhadon. In Dharampur Saton, which extends westwards as far as the road from Bahrampur to Asothar, there is an extensive *dhak* jungle, part of which has been reclaimed. In various parts of the village waterlogging is apt to occur, and could be easily remedied by excavating a drain into the Bari Nadi. The chief proprietors are Rajputs and Kayasths.

Saton stands on a large mound, and from this fact its antiquity may be inferred. To the south of the village by a cart

track leading to Pur, which lies two miles off on the left bank of the Bari Nadi and close to the Bahua-Dhata road, are the remains of a small temple, known as the Jakh Baba. An inscribed door lintel was recently discovered here bearing in Sanskrit characters of the modern northern type the undated legend "The glory of Durgaditya, the son of Jayaditya." The carvings on the fragments resemble those at Asothar, and similar remains are to be found at Aurai and Pur. The latter is a very old site and covered a large area. The principal mound lies close to the Bari Nadi and is covered with broken bricks, while on the top is a modern temple. The door-sill is a stone bas-relief with figures of dancing-girls and animals of Buddhist or Jain design. Other old statuary is disposed in front of the temple, and another group is to be found a short distance to the east. Between this mound and the village of Pur is an old ruined fort belonging to the Asothar family and known as the Khichar Garhi.

SAWANT, *Pargana* HATHGAON, *Tahsil* KHAGA.

A large village on the western borders of the pargana in 25° 51′ N. and 81° 3′ E. at a distance of seven miles north-west from Khaga and two miles east of Thariaon. The village lies to the south of the *jhil* or depression, which forms a link between the valleys of the Sasur Khaderi and the Chhoti Nadi. Sawant itself is a large straggling place with no features of importance. It contains a lower primary school and a bazar in which markets are held twice a week; a small fair takes place in Baisakh in honour of Mahabir. At the census of 1901 the population numbered 3,353 souls, of whom 131 were Musalmans, the prevailing castes being Chamars, Brahmans and Rajputs. The last are mainly of the Bais clan, and are proprietors of the village, which has a total area of 4,730 acres and is assessed at Rs. 4,020, the tenure being *pattidari.*

SHEORAJPUR, *Pargana* BINDKI, *Tahsil* KHAJUHA.

An old village lying on the sloping shore of the Ganges, in 26° 10′ N. and 80° 37′ E., three miles and a half to the north of Mauhar and about 10 miles north from Bindki, with both of which it is connected by the metalled road running to Chilla ferry and Banda. This is crossed at Mauhar by the grand trunk

road, the distance to Fatehpur being 23 miles. An unmetalled road also runs south-west towards Aung, Deomai and Kora. The inhabited site is spread along the banks of the river in the villages of Sheorajpur, Shagunapur, and Damautikhera, and for nearly a mile there is a succession of temples and bathing ghats, none of special architectural importance or more than 200 years old, and all in a more or less ruinous condition. The last and by far the largest of the series has a picturesque group of towers and spires, but the details are in a most debased style and show traces of European influence. It was begun by Lala Janki Parshad, and completed by his son, Lala Radha Kishan, at a cost of about a lakh of rupees. Adjoining it is a large three-storeyed house in a state of disrepair, and a second lofty mansion is the residence of Lala Har Piria Saran, the wealthiest *zamindar* of the district. The temples are all of brick and plaster, with one noteworthy exception, this being of carved red sandstone. Immediately above it is an arcaded hall, now dedicated to Jagannath, and said to have been built by Raja Himmat Bahadur Goshain about the year 1800. The place is well known as a resort for pilgrims, but its popularity has declined of late years owing to the superior attractions of more famous spots which have been rendered accessible by railway to the inhabitants of Oudh and Bundelkhand. The chief bathing fair takes place at the full moon of Kartik.

At the last census Sheorajpur contained 1,003 inhabitants, the majority of whom are Gangaputra Brahmans. The two other villages had a combined population of 177 persons. There is a lower primary school here, located in a small house belonging to the Kalwar family, and markets are held twice a week in the bazar. A ferry managed by the district board gives access to Unao beyond the river. The village lands of Sheorajpur cover 438 acres and are assessed at Rs. 702; they are divided into three *zamindari mahals* owned by Lala Har Piria Saran and the Gangaputras.

SIJAULI, *Pargana* KORA, *Tahsil* KHAJUHA.

A large village standing on the high ground above the west bank of the Rind, in 25° 59′ N. and 80° 29′ E., at a distance of

eight miles to the south-south-east from Jahanabad and 21 miles to the west of Fatehpur. The eastern portion is broken by ravines, but the rest is of good quality, and the total area of 4,555 acres pays a revenue of Rs. 5,011. Sījauli gives its name to a distributary of the Ghatampur extension canal, which waters the village lands. There is a main site and several detached hamlets, the total population at the last census being 3,085 persons, of whom 89 were Musalmans. The prevailing Hindu castes are Gautam Rajputs and Brahmans. The former are the proprietors, holding on a *pattidari* tenure. There is a lower primary school here and two small fairs take place in Chait and Baisakh, but neither are of any importance.

TAPPA JAR *Pargana, Tahsil* KHAJUHA.

This pargana forms the south-eastern portion of the tahsil, being bounded on the west by Kora, on the north by Bindki, and on the north-east by Kutia Gunir; to the east lie Fatehpur and Aya Sah, while the southern boundary is formed partly by the Jumna, which separates it from the Banda district, and for a few miles marches with pargana Muttaur. Although the outline is somewhat irregular, the tract is a compact area, with a greatest length of 14 miles from east to west and an extreme breadth of 12 miles, covering altogether 68,421 acres or 107 square miles.

Practically the whole pargána lies within the valley of the Rind, from its entry near Gobha on the western border to its confluence with the Jumna below the village of Seori. In the south about 19 square miles lie beyond the watershed of the Jumna, this portion having an undulating surface, cut up in places by ravines. In the neighbourhood of the river, and particularly at Bindaur near Jafarganj, there are stretches of *kachhar* land, which produce excellent crops of wheat without irrigation; but above this we find the soils resembling those of Bundelkhand. This tract rises to a height varying from 60 to 80 feet above the Jumna and the Rind, and here irrigation from wells is impossible; the extension of the canal into this pargana was found to be impracticable, owing to the reduction of the original levels of the plateau by the action of water draining off into the deep river beds. From the crest of the Jumna watershed northwards

extends the Rind valley, measuring about 60 square miles. Along this river also there is a certain amount of *kachhar* land, but of very limited extent, owing to the narrowness of the bed. Above this are ravines on either side, but the slope on the right bank is more gradual than on the left, owing to the fact that the watershed between the Rind and Bari Nadi runs immediately above the ravines on the east for most of its length in this pargana. The general direction of this watershed is indicated by the course of the Fatehpur branch canal, which is carried at a height of 90 feet above the Rind. The ravine area is very extensive, but beyond this the sloping and level lands are of fair fertility, and on the left bank thay have the benefit of canal irrigation. The third subdivision of the pargana comprises the valley of the Bari Nadi, lying to the east of the canal and measuring about 28 square miles. This resembles the other tracts lying along the upper reaches of the river, and in several places waterlogging occurs, notibly at Kurwan and Amina. An attempt was made to remedy this evil on the part of the villagers by cutting a drain across the watershed into the Rind valley, but the alignment was imperfectly designed and the channel soon silted up. The present policy is to drain the Bari Nadi depressions along the natural outflow afforded by the stream, thereby saving the expense of constructing siphons under the canal, as well as masonry falls for the escape water, which would encounter a drop of 90 feet into the Rind. A further difficulty would be caused by the floods on the latter river, which at all seasons contains water from the overflow of the canal and at times has a considerable depth. The Bari Nadi valley is extremely flat, and in several places *jhils* occur, as at Kurwan, Amina and Bilauna. Taken as a whole, the pargana differs greatly from other portions of the district, owing to the presence of the Rind, and contains almost the largest barren area, on account of the ravines. The surface of the ground is more undulating than the rest of the district, while groves and trees are comparatively scarce, being mainly confined to the Bari Nadi valley and the western slope of the watershed. In the early settlements Tappa Jar suffered from high assessments, based on cursory estimates of the alluvial land, which is no doubt the richest in the district, but covers a very

limited area, amounting to only 4·7 per cent. of the culturable land. Of the other soils, loam contributes 39 per cent.—a high proportion in view of the fact that it is mainly found north and east of the Rind; and the Bundelkhand soils amount to 24·5 per cent., the chief being *pandua* with 11, *kabar* with 7·5, and *rankar* with six per cent.

Groves altogether occupy 3·11 per cent. of the area, and though the proportion is the lowest in the district, it must be remembered that they are practically confined to a single tract. The barren area aggregates 29·2 per cent. and this high proportion is mainly due to the ravines, for though there is certain amount of *usar* its extent is comparatively small and it is only found in the Bari Nadi valley. The ravine land contains numerous patches of thorn scrub of some value for grazing purposes, but apart from this there are no jungles in the pargana. The culturable waste, excluding groves, covers 12·4 per cent., this being a fairly low figure, owing chiefly to the absence of poor land in the neighbourhood of *jhils*, while the high proportion of industrious cultivators accounts in some measures for the small extent of fallow. At the last settlement the cultivated area was 36,066 acres, and has since expanded considerably, as the subsequent average up to 1905 was 37,177 acres, and between 1884 and 1895 was little short of 39,000 acres. The tract does not appear to have suffered so much in the famine of 1897 as the other parts along the Jumna, for the contraction of the cropped area was not excessive, although the decline in rental points to an inferior outturn. This must of necessity be the case, by reason of the precarious nature of the irrigation, as the canal had not then been introduced. Since the famine the area under the plough has regained the normal figure, amounting in 1905 to 37,807 acres or 55·3 per cent. of the whole, which closely approximates to the district average. Before the extension of the canal only 13 per cent. of the cultivation was irrigated, nine per cent. of the supply being derived from wells. These proportions are calculated from the averages of the annual returns since the settlement and contrast remarkably with the settlement officer's estimate of an irrigable area of 45 per cent. The subsoil water lies extremely low, and wells with a depth of 70 feet are difficult

to construct, and they are only found in any numbers in the depressed area, where the water level ranges from 40 to 50 feet. It is in this portion, too, that tank irrigation is available. The extension of the canal has altered matters, at least so far as the northern bank of the Rind is concerned, the whole of this area now obtaining water from the canal, except the depression near Kurwan and Amina. In some cases, as in the neighbourhood of Junihan, even the ravine tract is watered from this source, this being rendered possible by the construction of terraces at the heads of the ravines. In 1905 the canal supplied 3,790 acres or 63 per cent. of the total irrigated area, which altogether amounted to 16 per cent. of the cultivation.

The *rabi* harvest exceeds the *kharif* on an average to the extent of 12·8 per cent. and only in abnormal seasons are the relative positions changed. The double-cropped area is small, but has increased considerably of late years, and in 1905 was more than 11 per cent. of the net cultivation. In the *kharif* the principal crops are *juar*, cotton, and *bajra*, all mixed with *arhar*, and amounting to 44, 13 and 8 per cent. of the harvest respectively. The proportion of cotton is high, this staple being grown to a large extent in the Bundelkhand soils, while there, too, *bajra* replaces *juar*. Rice contributes a further 12 per cent., and is mainly confined to the canal-irrigated tract where it will probably extend in the near future; most of the crop is sown broadcast, the *jarhan* or transplanted variety constituting but one-seventh of the whole. In the *rabi*, gram largely preponderates, whether sown by itself or mixed with barley or wheat, and alone and in combination occupies 86 per cent. of the harvest, while an additional ten per cent. consists of wheat and barley mixed. Of other crops, sugarcane is the most important, amounting to two per cent. of the *kharif* area, and this high proportion is due not so much to the fertility of the soil as to the enterprise of the tenants.

The chief cultivating classes are Rajputs, Brahmans, Kurmis, and Ahirs; but the Kurmis, together with Muraos and Lodhs, hold no less than 25 per cent. of the cultivated area. Occupancy tenants are at present in possession of 54·7 per cent. as compared with 71 per cent. at the time of settlement; proprietors cultivate six per cent. as *sir* or *khudkasht*, and 26 per cent. is in

the hands of tenants-at-will. The average holding is 2·5 acres, and the general rent-rate Rs. 4-10-10 per acre, occupancy tenants paying Rs. 4-9-1. The rate is unusually high for the Jumna tract, and this has always been the case; its payment is perhaps rendered possible by the large amount of grazing land, the produce of which, in the shape of *ghi* and manure, constitute a valuable asset to the cultivator. The pargana contains 88 villages, at present divided into 325 *mahals*. Of the latter, 125 are owned by single proprietors, 183 are held in joint *zamindari*, and 17 in perfect *pattidari* tenure. The chief proprietors are Musalmans and Rajputs. The land revenue, as assessed at successive settlements, and the demand in 1905, will be found in the appendix.* The incidence in 1905, including cesses, was Rs. 2-13-1 per acre, or considerably more than the district average.

At the census of 1872 Tappa Jar had a population of 39,642 persons, but in 1881 it had fallen to 37,342, the pargana, in common with the rest of the Jumna tract, showing a tendency to decline in dry seasons on account of migration and other causes. In 1891 the total rose to 38,941, but again fell during the ensuing decade, owing to the famine and the general deterioration. At the last census there were 37,098 inhabitants, giving an average density of 347 to the square mile. Musalmans numbered 5,037, or no less than 15 per cent. of the total, this high proportion being due to the presence of many converted Rajputs of the Gautam clan. There is no town in the pargana, for although Jafarganj was at one time administered under Act XX of 1856, it is in reality no more than a large agricultural village. Mandraon, Shahbazpur, Silawan, Khunta, and Garhi Jar contain over a thousand inhabitants, while mention may also be made of Junihan, a well-known road junction.

The principal means of communication is the metalled road from Bindki to Lalauli and Banda running through the eastern half of the pargana, while that from Bindki to Kora traverses the northern extremity. Unmetalled roads run from Khajuha to Garhi Jar, and from Amauli in Kora to Jafarganj, Junihan and Fatehpur. The last is, however, unbridged at the Rind, which frequently proves a serious obstacle, and although proposals have

* Appendix, Tables IX and X.

been made to remedy this defect, it is probable that the cost involved will militate against its completion. There are ferries over the Jumna at Bara and Bindaur.

Tappa Jar is a comparatively modern pargana, having been detached from Kora in 1772. Before that date it was apparently recognised as a distinct *tappa* or subdivision, and it is said to have been a separate estate since the days of Akbar, when one of the Gautams of Argal became a convert to Islam and obtained a *jagir*, which received the name of Tappa Jar from the village of Jar, where he built a strong fort, which became the seat of the family. This jagir was known as a *chaurasi* or tract of 84 villages, a number which closely approximates to the present total, and though the Musalman Gautams have lost much of their property they are still the most important landholders. In spite of their religion, they are on good terms with their Hindu clansmen, and have many ideas and customs in common. Before the cession the pargana was held in farm by Almas Ali Khan, who sublet it to Zain-ul-Abdin Khan. The latter managed to obtain for himself the *taluqa* of Bindaur, a portion of which is still held by his descendant, Nawab Ali Husain of Fatehpur. In 1801 Nawab Baqar Ali Khan, the son of Zain-ul-Abdin Khan, obtained the lease of the pargana as well as of the rest of the district, and held it till 1809. Up to 1814 Tappa Jar was included in Cawnpore, but was then assigned to the Bhitaura subdivision, which became the Fatehpur district in 1826.

TENI, *Pargana* HATHGAON, *Tahsil* KHAGA.

A village of considerable size, situated in the west of the pargana in 25° 47′ N. and 81° 2′ E., at a distance of four miles west from Khaga and a mile and a half south of the grand trunk road. The village gives its name to a crossing station on the East Indian Railway, which passes between the main site and the road, at a distance of seven furlongs from the latter. The station, which is only opened to passenger traffic, at present lies in the midst of fields; but a short metalled feeder will eventually be constructed. At the last census Teni had a population of 1,654 persons, of whom 43 were Musalmans, the chief Hindu castes being Brahmans, Rajputs and Kayasths. The place contains a

lower primary school and a small bazar in which markets are held twice a week. The village lands cover a large area, and through the north-east corner runs the depression that forms the bed, if it can be so called, of the Chhoti Nadi. This tract is liable to inundation, and it has been proposed to excavate a drainage out from the southern extremity of the *jhil* to Lachhmanpur to the south-east, and in this way the stream will avoid Khaga. Teni forms a single *zamindari mahal* and is part of a religious bequest, known as the *Nazar Imam* and managed by Pathan trustees who reside in Allahabad. Adjoining Teni on the west is the small village of Majhteni, in which there is another large *jhil*.

THARIAON, *Pargana* HASWA, *Tahsil* FATEHPUR.

This large village, officially known as Rampur Thariaon, lies in 25° 52′ N. and 81° 1′ E., half a mile to the north of the grand trunk road, and 13 miles from Fatehpur. To the south-west of the village, and by the side of the road, is a military encamping-ground, a *sarai*, police-station, and opposite the latter is an inspection bungalow. From this point an unmetalled feeder road runs to the Bahrampur station, which it is proposed to call Thariaon, whence two roads lead to Asothar and Naraini. Thariaon also possesses a post-office, cattle-pound. and a lower primary school, while markets are held twice a week in Bahrampur. At the last census the village contained a population of 3,646 persons, of whom 149 were Musalmans, the prevailing Hindu castes being Lodhs, Rajputs and Brahmans. The village lands cover 4,809 acres, of which no less than 623 acres are under water. There is a large tank adjoining the main site, and in the north, towards the village of Moraon, is an artificial lake excavated in the bed of the Chhoti Nadi and known by the name of Sagar. Thariaon is assessed at Rs. 5,530 and is held in single *zamindari* by a Bisen family. This has been established here for many generations, one Madari Singh having inherited the village from his mother, who was the last of the old Bais stock, the original proprietors. His descendant, Alam Singh, about the beginning of the last century built the lofty temple, which forms a picturesque feature of the place. There is also a shrine of Sitla Debi, recently

rebuilt in brick and of considerable local repute; it contains a small head of Buddha, with short curling hair and long pendent earrings. A fair is held here annually in the month of Asarh. In a grove near the village is the ruined hermitage of a Goshain named Phalgun Gir, who lived in the 18th century. The main site of Thariaon contains two large brick houses, one being the residence of the Bisens, and the other a comparatively modern edifice erected by the widow of Kanhaiya Singh, a Chauhan, whose father, Sheo Ram, amassed a large fortune as a banker.

THITHAURA, *Pargana and Tahsil* FATEHPUR.

A village in the south-west corner of the pargana, situated in 25° 54′ N. and 80° 39′ E., at a distance of 11 miles from the district headquarters and two miles south of the road running thence to Shahbazpur and Amauli. The large village of Dugrai adjoins it on the south, while on the east and west it extends to the pargana boundaries. A short distance to the north-east flows the Bari Nadi, through a long tank or depression which according to tradition was excavated by a Faqir, who intended to join the streams of the Ganges and Jumna. The place is only noticeable for its antiquities. On the banks of the Bari Nadi is a comparatively modern temple, into which a stone column of some old structure has been worked. Further to the south and south-east of the village site, is a small temple tower of brick, similar to that of Tinduli and probably as old as the tenth century. The bricks on the outer face are chiselled as well as engraved into patterns and it appears that the recessed portions were filled with plaster, which must have produced a very striking effect. The building, which is in a dilapidated state, stands on a small plinth, at the corners of which are the remains of four miniature temples in the same style, but only one of these is still intact. Within the shrine is a large and elaborate stone carving with a central figure crowned with a tiara and resembling the statues found in the other temples of the period. The building is very similar to that at Kurari, four miles to the south, described in the article on Tinduli.

Thithaura contained at the last census a population of 376 persons, chiefly Rajputs, Ahirs and Chamars. The village

lands cover 840 acres and are divided into 11 *mahals* held by proprietors of various castes at a total revenue of Rs. 1,014.

TINDULI, *Pargana* BINDKI, *Tahsil* KHAJUHA.

A small village situated a mile and a half to the north of old Bindki on the road to Mauhar, in 26° 3′ N. and 80° 35′ E. It is only of importance as containing the best specimen of the series of antique temples which are found along the course of the Rind river. Others occur at Thithaura, 12 miles to the south, at Kurari, four miles beyond, and at Bahua. The village is obviously of great antiquity, but only the temple remains to attest this fact. It is a lofty structure in the same style as those at Banda and Khajurahu, standing in a small depression to the west of the main road and north to the village. It is built on a small plinth, which appears to have been renewed from time to time, while the porch was repaired by a Brahman at the beginning of the 19th century and other restoration was undertaken by Mr. Growse in 1887. The material employed is brick chiselled and engraved on the outside with scroll patterns, which were possibly decorated with plaster like that at Thithaura. The shrine itself is of stone, as also is the porch, though little of the original erection remains. The sculptures within resembles those at Thithaura, which have been described in the preceding article. At Kurari, on the other hand, there are four such temples, situated to the east of the village site and a mile to the north of the 13th milestone on the Banda road. Only one of this set is in good order, the others being more or less ruined, while the statues have disappeared, though probably the remarkable carvings inserted in the wall of a well close by were taken from the shrines. The Tinduli temple is far the finest and largest of the series, though this also is greatly in need of repair.

The village is otherwise insignificant. At the last census it contained 305 inhabitants, mainly Brahmans. The lands cover 1,257 acres, and are held partly in *zamindari* and partly in *pattidari* tenure at a revenue of Rs. 1,705, the chief proprietor being a Bania.

ZAFARABAD, *Pargana* KUTIA GUNIR, *Tahsil* KHAJUHA.

A village lying in 25° 59′ N. and 80° 37′ E., at a distance of two miles south-east from Bindki, 15 miles from Fatehpur, and a mile east of the metalled road from Banda to Sheorajpur. On the east of the village is a *jhil* flowing into the upper reaches of the Bari Nadi, while to the south and west it unites with the Kurwan depression, causing damage in years of heavy rainfall. The place is of some antiquity, and contains the ruins of an old fort, but nothing is known of its history. It is chiefly of importance on account of the Great Trigonometrical Survey pillar, placed on a round tower at one corner of the fort. The population at the last census numbered 1,988 persons, including 57 Musalmans, while the most numerous castes are Kurmis, Brahmans and Rajputs. The village lands, which are chiefly held by Brahmans and Kayasths, are divided into ten *mahals*, paying a revenue of Rs. 6,786. It is said that Zafarabad was at one time a large mart, but that it lapsed into insignificance with the rise of Bindki.

GAZETTEER

OF

FATEHPUR.

APPENDIX.

GAZETTEER

OF

FATEHPUR.

APPENDIX.

CONTENTS.

TABLE I.—*Population by Tahsíls*, 1901.

Tahsíl.	Total.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Fatehpur	171,598	87,126	84,472	149,204	76,155	73,049	22,138	10,838	11,300	256	133	123
Khajuha	199,223	102,864	96,359	182,747	94,579	88,168	16,385	8,239	8,146	91	46	45
Gházipur	91,222	47,023	44,199	84,190	43,401	40,789	6,987	3,587	3,400	45	35	10
Khaga	224,348	112,368	111,980	190,447	95,993	94,454	33,862	16,352	17,510	39	23	16
Total ...	686,391	349,381	337,010	606,588	310,128	296,460	79,372	39,016	40,356	431	237	194

TABLE II.—*Population by Thanas*, 1901.

Thana.	Total.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Fatehpur	67,401	34,631	32,770	53,317	27,700	25,617	13,900	6,839	7,061	184	92	92
Husainganj	50,597	25,277	25,320	47,630	23,824	23,806	2,946	1,442	1,504	21	11	10
Thariaon	54,488	27,608	26,880	48,189	24,525	23,664	6,251	3,052	3,199	48	31	17
Khajuha	19,262	9,849	9,413	18,395	9,397	8,998	867	452	415	...	...	...
Jahánabad	32,512	16,622	15,890	28,753	14,762	13,991	3,702	1,834	1,868	57	26	31
Amauli	28,217	14,503	13,714	26,950	13,876	13,074	1,258	622	636	9	5	4
Bindki	35,442	18,569	16,873	30,991	16,297	14,694	4,427	2,258	2,169	24	14	10
Aung	22,296	11,487	10,809	21,584	11,130	10,454	712	357	355	...	...	...
Kalyanpur	22,925	11,679	11,246	21,606	11,026	10,580	1,319	653	666	...	...	...
Malwa	29,896	15,490	14,406	28,160	14,592	13,568	1,728	894	834	8	4	4
Jafarganj	21,817	11,406	10,411	18,994	10,005	8,989	2,823	1,401	1,422	...	...	...
Ghazipur	38,516	19,928	18,588	36,564	18,863	17,701	1,932	1,048	884	20	17	3
Asothar	20,903	10,848	10,055	20,159	10,390	9,769	725	446	279	19	12	7
Lalauli	30,632	15,598	15,034	26,303	13,535	12,768	4,327	2,061	2,266	2	2	...
Khaga	41,193	20,936	20,257	38,384	19,479	18,905	2,807	1,455	1,352	2	2	...
Hathgaon	56,402	28,000	28,402	43,700	21,933	21,767	12,693	6,062	6,631	9	5	4
Gaunti	25,544	12,704	12,840	19,488	9,782	9,706	6,055	2,922	3,133	1	...	1
Dhata	19,334	9,786	9,548	18,521	9,383	9,138	811	401	410	2	2	...
Kishanpur	27,269	13,707	13,562	26,088	13,116	12,972	1,173	587	586	8	4	4
Khakreru	41,745	20,753	20,992	32,812	16,513	16,299	8,916	4,230	4,686	17	10	7
Total ...	686,391	349,381	337,010	606,588	310,128	296,460	79,372	39,016	40,356	431	237	194

TABLE III.—*Vital Statistics.*

Year.	Births.				Deaths.			
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate per 1,000.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate per 1,000.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1891 ...	21,786	11,390	10,396	31·16	29,273	15,438	13,835	41·87
1892 ...	26,311	13,969	12,342	37·63	25,680	13,451	12,229	36·73
1893 ...	28,883	15,016	13,867	41·31	18,078	9,551	8,527	25·86
1894 ...	29,321	15,045	14,276	41·94	30,467	15,709	14,758	43·58
1895 ...	25,517	13,212	12,305	36·50	17,274	9,219	8,055	24·71
1896 ...	27,866	14,375	13,491	39·86	20,197	11,028	9,169	28·89
1897 ...	15,927	8,335	7,592	22·78	38,518	21,833	16,685	55·09
1898 ...	24,596	12,874	11,722	35·18	20,265	10,178	10,087	28·98
1899 ...	32,019	16,526	15,493	45·80	24,392	12,286	12,106	34·89
1900 ...	26,130	13,593	12,537	37·37*	17,894	9,076	8,818	25·59*
1901 ...	30,792	16,069	14,723	44·86	23,142	11,791	11,351	33·71
1902 ...	32,404	16,478	15,926	47·21	26,969	13,622	13,347	39·29
1903 ...	31,025	15,906	15,119	45·20	29,385	14,792	14,593	42·81
1904 ...	33,512	17,151	16,361	48·82	24,376	12,100	12,276	35·51
1905 ...	28,507	14,760	13,747	41·53	32,775	16,097	16,678	47·75
1906 ...								
1907 ...								
1908 ...								
1909 ...								
1910 ...								
1911 ...								
1912 ...								
1913 ...								
1914 ...								

*The rates from 1891 to 1900 are calculated from the returns of the 1891 Census.

TABLE IV.—*Deaths according to cause.*

Year.	Total deaths from—					
	All causes.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel com-plaints.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1891	29,273	...	3,029	55	21,989	705
1892	25,680	...	1,269	9	20,371	433
1893	18,078	.	18	4	13,926	184
1894	30,467	...	2,191	14	22,208	417
1895	17,274	..	222	5	13,241	250
1896	20,197	...	162	238	15,359	304
1897	38,518	...	904	154	26,297	3,068
1898	20,265	...	4	2	14,486	725
1899	24,392	...	2	7	17,078	494
1900	17,894	...	33	6	12,628	279
1901	23,142	...	1,723	6	14,745	310
1902	26,969	344	419	94	16,694	691
1903	29,385	972	42	165	16,479	760
1904	24,376	2,177	29	3	14,536	371
1905	32,775	8,370	308	3	16,894	339
1906						
1907						
1908						
1909						
1910						
1911						
1912						
1913						
1914						

TABLE V.—*Statistics of Cultivation and Irrigation*, 1312 *Fasli.*

Pargana and tahsil.	Total area.	Waste.	Culturable.	Cultivated.							Double cropped.
				Irrigated.					Dry.	Total.	
				Total.	Canal.	Wells.	Tanks.	Other sources.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Fatehpur ...	138,429	39,665	30,098	25,988	300	14,091	10,781	816	42,678	68,666	14,486
Haswa ...	89,792	23,366	18,900	21,128	586	7,332	12,708	502	26,398	47,526	11,569
Tahsil Fatehpur ...	228,221	63,031	48,998	47,116	886	21,423	23,489	1,318	69,076	116,192	26,055
Bindki ...	56,431	11,475	15,001	4,171	1,451	2,141	577	2	25,784	29,955	3,167
Tappa Jar ...	68,421	19,991	10,623	6,025	3,790	907	1,328	...	31,782	37,807	4,297
Kutia Gunir ...	56,790	14,295	14,634	7,051	370	3,804	2,877	...	20,810	27,861	4,715
Kora ...	147,513	39,243	25,585	7,492	4,725	2,132	608	27	75,193	82,685	6,801
Tahsil Khajuha ...	329,155	85,004	65,843	24,739	10,336	8,984	5,390	29	153,569	178,308	18,980
Ghazipur ...	97,898	20,606	25,844	8,088	3,174	465	4,399	50	43,360	51,448	6,052
Aya Sah ...	25,965	3,580	6,040	5,176	2,618	207	2,312	39	11,169	16,345	3,212
Muttaur ...	57,516	15,004	8,778	2,021	1,737	42	236	6	31,713	33,734	1,550
Tahsil Ghazipur ...	181,379	39,190	40,662	15,285	7,529	714	6,947	95	86,242	101,527	10,814
Hathgaon ...	146,453	42,633	30,272	37,614	6	18,969	17,944	695	35,934	73,548	24,432
Kutila ...	27,667	7,117	4,804	7,818	...	5,821	1,976	21	7,928	15,746	3,715
Ekdala ...	116,292	25,724	20,154	8,768	2,072	1,241	5,375	80	61,646	70,414	10,731
Dhata ...	21,058	3,481	2,471	1,933	1,032	21	873	7	13,173	15,106	3,281
Tahsil Khaga ...	311,470	78,955	57,701	56,133	3,110	26,052	26,168	803	118,681	174,814	42,159
District Total ...	1,050,225	2,66,180	213,204	143,273	21,861	57,173	61,994	2,245	427,568	570,841	98,008

TABLE VI.—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Fatehpur.*

Year.	Rabi.						Kharif.					
	Total.	Wheat alone.	Wheat mixed.	Barley alone and mixed.	Gram and peas.	Opium.	Total.	Rice.	Juar alone and mixed.	Bajra alone and mixed.	Maize.	Sugar-cane.
Fasli.												
1305	61,948	12,097	6,627	33,859	6,426	2,072	60,738	21,216	21,362	2,679	45	926
1306	66,574	11,880	5,483	35,167	11,054	2,433	64,633	26,836	22,643	1,424	46	995
1307	66,436	11,818	5,084	33,956	12,169	2,858	62,196	31,403	16,984	3,352	23	1,341
1308	*...	...	...	...	...	...	60,703	20,724	24,146	3,295	20	1,529
1309	69,500	11,544	5,080	32,764	16,982	2,599	67,800	29,442	22,698	1,558	36	1,849
1310	71,025	14,158	6,491	33,621	13,616	2,395	68,232	31,435	21,458	1,541	50	1,419
1311	74,135	15,627	8,197	37,128	9,758	2,615	59,756	22,298	23,467	2,423	37	923
1312	70,586	14,821	7,262	38,225	9,949	2,248	67,405	31,008	22,392	1,000	47	1,152
1313												
1314												
1315												
1316												
1317												
1318												
1319												
1320												
1321												
1322												
1323												
1324												
1325												
1326												

* No returns available on account of census operations.

TABLE VI—(continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Khajuha.*

Year.	Rabi.						Kharif.					
	Total.	Wheat alone.	Wheat mixed.	Barley alone and mixed.	Gram and peas.	Opium.	Total.	Rice.	Juár alone and mixed.	Bájra alone and mixed.	Maize.	Sugar-cane.
Fasli.												
1305	81,433	4,098	18,022	47,747	10,428	468	95,236	10,380	44,804	6,917	482	1,862
1306	92,295	3,972	20,042	51,124	16,108	512	91,127	13,702	41,563	5,287	580	1,689
1307	92,739	3,571	19,984	48,878	19,807	707	81,957	16,303	35,065	10,227	401	2,267
1308	*...	...	...	...	...	...	87,800	8,240	48,972	6,542	489	2,297
1309	97,028	3,729	22,628	44,491	25,159	540	92,892	14,346	45,214	4,917	435	2,500
1310	96,801	4,816	26,095	51,306	13,441	549	95,220	13,489	45,130	4,359	610	2,149
1311	103,696	6,312	30,675	56,713	8,529	577	86,407	3,349	45,952	8,007	296	1,687
1312	112,485	5,998	32,739	61,081	11,640	500	82,895	12,985	26,140	4,526	513	2,295
1313												
1314												
1315												
1316												
1317												
1318												
1319												
1320												
1321												
1322												
1323												
1324												
1325												
1326												

* No returns available on account of census operations.

TABLE VI—(continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Ghazipur.*

Year.	Rabi.						Kharif.					
	Total.	Wheat alone.	Wheat mixed.	Barley alone and mixed.	Gram and peas.	Opium.	Total.	Rice.	Juar alone and mixed.	Bajra alone and mixed.	Maize.	Sugarcane.
Fasli.												
1305 ...	43,713	2,531	5,039	23,040	12,362	321	52,776	6,013	21,440	11,858	35	174
1306 ...	50,138	2,670	6,002	22,020	18,769	362	52,658	8,066	23,107	9,101	15	127
1307 ...	53,581	2,654	6,423	23,170	20,343	476	49,903	11,240	17,442	11,763	4	159
1308 ...	*...	...	...	...	...	...	49,405	7,590	22,896	9,858	1	158
1309 ...	57,507	2,756	7,466	22,281	24,288	287	51,515	10,297	21,737	8,730	13	303
1310 ...	56,454	4,523	8,225	22,971	19,682	309	54,666	11,250	21,482	9,575	10	586
1311 ...	58,156	6,022	10,306	27,912	12,998	329	47,947	3,813	22,936	12,354	5	515
1312 ...	62,215	5,985	10,441	28,255	17,461	250	48,606	10,359	20,540	7,022	13	640
1313 ...												
1314 ...												
1315 ...												
1316 ...												
1317 ...												
1318 ...												
1319 ...												
1320 ...												
1321 ...												
1322 ...												
1323 ...												
1324 ...												
1325 ...												
1326 ...												

* No returns available on account of census operations.

TABLE VI—(concluded.)—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Khaga.*

Year.	Rabi.						Kharif.					
	Total.	Wheat alone.	Wheat mixed.	Barley alone and mixed.	Gram and peas.	Opium.	Total.	Rice.	Juar alone and mixed.	Bajra alone and mixed.	Maize.	Sugarcane.
Fasli.												
1305 ...	88,539	16,560	7,063	42,348	17,187	4,262	102,105	28,715	28,863	11,087	15	185
1306 ...	97,760	17,769	6,885	43,047	24,117	4,865	103,426	35,230	30,717	6,612	10	233
1307 ...	101,338	17,234	7,114	46,636	23,445	5,593	99,858	43,680	22,226	10,504	2	388
1308 ...	*...	...	...	...	...	...	97,004	26,157	31,306	10,977	8	522
1309 ...	102,106	16,223	6,281	45,325	27,996	5,144	103,820	36,809	28,750	7,145	22	708
1310 ...	103,061	20,037	6,935	45,917	23,642	4,816	107,364	42,655	27,748	7,194	12	458
1311 ...	105,805	22,304	8,379	50,741	17,764	5,074	95,231	26,948	31,860	11,950	13	282
1312 ...	101,550	21,389	9,720	49,705	20,250	4,495	106,106	40,378	31,764	5,110	15	420
1313 ...												
1314 ...												
1315 ...												
1316 ...												
1317 ...												
1318 ...												
1319 ...												
1320 ...												
1321 ...												
1322 ...												
1323 ...												
1324 ...												
1325 ...												
1326 ...												

* No returns available on account of census operations.

Table VII.—*Criminal Justice.*

Year.	Number of persons convicted or bound over in respect of—												Cases under—	
	Offences against public tranquillity (Chapter VIII).	Offences affecting life.	Grievous hurt.	Rape.	Cattle theft.	Criminal force and assault.	Theft.	Robbery and dakaiti.	Receiving stolen property.	Criminal trespass.	Bad livelihood.	Keeping the peace.	Opium Act.	Excise Act.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1897 ...	23	124	368	...	32	45	89	18	377	121	44	41	9	3
1898 ...	22	13	67	...	35	33	73	15	95	109	42	15	14	33
1899 ...	47	18	68	...	37	39	158	7	58	135	37	13	20	52
1900 ...	15	14	18	...	32	36	8	7	78	130	40	2	6	18
1901 ...	23	9	18	...	5	32	126	7	62	139	60	21	4	43
1902 ...	68	15	44	4	14	31	122	13	32	162	74	44	13	38
1903 ...	44	69	35	1	20	41	98	9	48	103	44	39	22	34
1904 ...	81	12	21	...	6	24	88	2	23	84	45	24	9	32
1905 ...	59	23	70	...	12	1	137	2	50	154	51	25	6	24
1906 ...														
1907 ...														
1908 ...														
1909 ...														
1910 ...														
1911 ...														
1912 ...														
1913 ...														
1914														

TABLE VIII.—*Cognizable Crime.*

Year.	Number of cases investigated by police.			Number of persons.		
	Suo motu.	By orders of Magistrate.	Sent up for trial.	Tried.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1892	1,179	11	678	1,076	249	801
1893	1,497	44	928	1,377	291	1,020
1894	1,483	32	937	1,449	296	1,093
1895	1,546	80	1,086	1,750	291	1,394
1896	1,754	37	1,149	1,816	249	1,394
1897	2,175	29	1,548	2,413	305	2,104
1898	1,081	5	775	1,162	153	992
1899	1,006	22	682	935	128	797
1900	1,166	38	752	953	178	767
1901	1,153	46	763	998	213	777
1902	1,528	32	851	1,201	177	1,012
1903	1,315	22	745	1,379	338	1,022
1904	1,007	16	516	728	162	535
1905	1,145	...	635	954	273	681
1906						
1907						
1908						
1909						
1910						
1911						
1912						
1913						
1914						
1915						

TABLE IX.—*Revenue demand at successive settlements.*

Pargana.	Year of Settlement.							Remarks.
	1801.	1804.	1809.	1812.	1840.	1843, revision.	1877.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Fatehpur ...	2,05,437	1,61,591	1,62,366	1,70,389	1,84,187	1,82,515	1,72,620	
Haswa ...	1,18,819	93,854	1,04,475	1,08,372	1,17,971	1,16,528	1,13,890	
Tahsil Fatehpur,	3,24,256	2,55,445	2,66,841	2,78,761	3,02,158	2,99,043	2,86,510	
Bindki ...	1,07,104	93,215	94,512	95,743	95,184	94,507	86,630	
Kutia Gunir ...	97,235	74,773	75,497	79,281	81,465	80,922	73,781	
Tappa Jar ...	66,402	66,169	79,600	1,09,099	1,15,219	1,12,891	94,270	
Kora ...	2,16,182	2,10,476	2,01,612	2,04,377	2,09,114	2,03,234	1,92,310	
Tahsil Khajuha,	4,86,923	4,44,633	4,51,221	4,88,500	5,00,982	4,91,554	4,46,991	
Ghazipur ...	1,04,995	92,105	1,03,620	1,07,193	1,14,141	1,12,838	96,450	
Aya Sah ...	40,986	33,588	37,015	40,136	42,079	41,675	40,068	
Muttaur ...	69,561	66,294	69,709	72,158	73,074	71,615	59,680	
Tahsil Ghazipur,	2,15,542	1,91,987	2,10,344	2,19,487	2,29,294	2,26,128	1,96,198	
Ekdala ...	1,66,228	1,46,493	1,55,172	1,54,196	1,69,615	1,66,120	1,44,944	
Dhata ...	28,969	27,457	30,168	30,665	34,802	34,802	33,400	
Hathgaon ...	1,85,124	1,61,190	1,46,617	1,56,662	1,77,279	1,72,824	1,64,795	
Kutila ...	37,442	31,897	31,991	34,465	37,617	37,287	34,459	
Tahsil Khaga...	4,17,763	3,67,037	3,63,948	3,75,988	4,19,313	4,11,033	3,77,598	
Total District,	14,44,484	12,59,102	12,92,354	13,62,736	14,51,747	14,27,758	13,07,297	

TABLE X.—*Present demand for revenue and cesses for the year* 1312 *Fasli.*

Pargana and tahsil.	Where included in *Ain-i-Akbari.*	Revenue.	Cesses.	Total.	Incidence per acre. Cultivated.			Incidence per acre. Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6			7		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p	Rs.	a.	p.
Fatehpur ...	Fatehpur-Haswa	1,73,280	26,064	1,99,344	2	14	5	1	7	0
Haswa ...	Haswa ...	1,14,156	17,139	1,31,295	2	12	2	1	7	5
Tahsil Fatehpur	...	2,87,436	43,203	3,30,639	2	13	6	1	7	2
Bindki ...	Kiratpur Kunanda.	84,319	12,594	96,913	3	3	5	1	11	6
Tappa Jar ...	Kora ...	92,638	13,859	1,06,497	2	13	1	1	8	11
Kutia Gunir ...	Gunir, Kutia ...	73,144	10,897	84,041	3	0	3	1	7	8
Kora ...	Kora ...	1,91,501	28,317	2,19,818	2	10	6	1	3	1
Tahsil Khajuha	...	4,41,602	65,667	5,07,269	2	13	6	1	8	8
Ghazipur ...	Aijhi ...	95,109	14,127	1,09,236	2	2	0	1	1	1
Aya Sah ...	Aya Sah ...	39,239	5,824	45,063	2	12	1	1	11	9
Muttaur ...	Kunda ...	60,848	9,047	69,895	2	1	2	1	3	5
Tahsil Ghazipur	...	1,95,196	28,998	2,24,194	2	3	4	1	3	9
Hathgaon ...	Hathgaon ...	1,65,952	24,904	1,90,856	2	9	6	1	4	10
Kutila ...	Kutila ...	34,672	5,180	39,852	2	8	6	1	7	1
Ekdala ...	Rari ...	1,45,926	21,798	1,67,724	2	6	1	1	7	1
Dhata ...	Rari ...	33,416	4,971	38,387	2	8	8	1	13	2
Tahsil Khaga...	...	3,79,966	56,853	4,36,819	2	8	0	1	6	5
Total District ...	...	13,04,200	1,94,721	14,98,921	2	10	0	1	6	10

TABLE XI.—*Excise.*

Year.	Receipts from foreign liquors.	Country spirit.		Receipts from *tári* and *sendhi*.	Drugs.			Opium.		Total receipts.	Total charges.	Incidence of receipts per 10,000 of population from—			Number of shops for sale of—		
		Receipts.	Consumption in gallons.		Total receipts.	Consumption in maunds of— *Gánja.*	Consumption in maunds of— *Charas.*	Total receipts.	Consumption.			Liquor, including *tári.*	Drugs.	Opium.	Country spirit.	Drugs.	Opium.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Rs.	Mds. s.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1890-91 ...	480	30,686	18,645	38	9,750	Not available.		13,161	29 20	54,173	2,379	439	139	188	142	76	21
1891-92 ...	464	38,295	18,546	34	16,708	Ditto.		14,638	33 10	70,220	4,169	548	239	209	145	76	21
1892-93 ...	320	41,077	19,768	52	14,500	229 6	13 1	16,472	37 8	72,433	8,090	592	207	235	151	77	23
1893-94 ...	192	45,417	20,410	53	14,800	231 7	31 12	14,606	31 21	75,082	3,894	655	212	209	145	70	21
1894-95 ...	192	33,251	13,579	56	16,670	0 30	38 26	13,360	29 8	63,536	3,016	487	239	191	142	70	22
1895-96 ...	192	9,666	10,468	62	15,163	104 5	16 24	10,288	24 15	35,376	142	361	217	147	146	70	22
1896-97 ...	145	7,367	6,404	56	8,187	65 38	9 24	8,673	20 10	24,431	28	245	117	124	139	70	22
1897-98 ...	60	16,542	11,936	34	10,662	0 4	24 38	9,042	21 11	36,338	1,473	394	152	129	119	70	19
1898-99 ...	120	20,303	16,267	50	13,522	5 32	29 9	9,589	22 38	43,585	1,094	501	194	139	131	70	20
1899-1900 ...	120	27,304	19,125	75	16,437	4 31	45 9	10,032	24 29	53,972	489	591	267	145	144	71	22
1900-1901 ...	120	45,003	22,120	82	20,952	0 20	52 2	10,822	24 35	76,999	745	659	305	158	145	71	22
1901-1902 ...	120	60,802	23,337	90	19,182	0 15	40 14	11,854	28 25	92,060	702	897	279	173	147	71	23
1902-1903 ...	130	64,467	23,565	120	19,257	...	41 8	12,937	30 33	96,926	962	952	283	190	147	71	27
1903-1904 ...	195	63,364	22,756	90	33,533	0 2	34 32	12,713	29 22	1,09,905	5,674	936	493	187	152	73	29
1904-1905 ...	186	64,094	22,590	78	32,366	0 2	29 38	13,414	31 16	1,10,150	5,731	946	476	197	152	73	30
1905-1906 ...																	
1906-1907 ...																	
1907-1908 ...																	
1908-1909 ...																	
1909-1910 ...																	
1910-1911 ...																	
1911-1912 ...																	
1912-1913 ...																	

TABLE XII.—*Stamps.*

Year.	Receipts from—			Total charges.
	Non-Judicial.	Court fee including copies.	All sources.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	14,691	45,395	60,206	1,043
1891-92	15,689	42,606	58,374	1,136
1892-93	15,776	44,474	60,453	1,084
1893-94	15,181	40,188	55,570	1,199
1894-95	15,561	37,791	53,383	991
1895-96	15,164	39,750	54,951	665
1896-97	14,118	35,860	50,106	718
1897-98	13,263	41,257	54,981	964
1898-99	12,544	46,796	60,318	653
1899-1900	13,251	49,460	63,697	757
1900-1901	14,530	49,279	64,629	*681
1901-1902	16,386	53,562	70,833	1,331
1902-1903	14,360	49,782	64,968	1,164
1903-1904	14,152	48,199	63,144	1,341
1904-1905	13,598	48,641	63,072	1,379
1905-1906				
1906-1907				
1907-1908				
1908-1909				
1909-10				
1910-11				
1911-12				
1912-13				

* Discount only.

TABLE XIII.—*Income-tax.*

Year.	Total receipts.	Collected by companies. Assessees.	Collected by companies. Tax.	Profits of companies. Assessees.	Profits of companies. Tax.	Other sources, Part IV. Under Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Other sources, Part IV. Under Rs. 2,000. Tax.	Other sources, Part IV. Over Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Other sources, Part IV. Over Rs. 2,000. Tax.	Total charges.	Objections under Part IV. Number filed.	Objections under Part IV. Wholly or partly successful.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
1890-91	24,233	...	...	...	...	1,155	17,008	50	4,478	400	384	88
1891-92	24,748	...	...	...	...	1,135	16,663	64	5,253	727	357	150
1892-93	23,955	...	...	...	...	1,068	15,568	62	5,346	507	358	143
1893-94	24,543	...		...	...	1,087	16,256	57	5,190	862	357	145
1894-95	23,563	...	...	...	...	1,023	15,429	69	5,239	222	192	53
1895-96	23,746	...	...	...	...	1,046	15,976	63	4,979	183	237	43
1896-97	22,390	...	...	...	...	949	14,555	65	5,494	92	368	54
1897-98	22,518	...	...	...	...	980	15,291	54	4,853	35	422	94
1898-99	22,469	...	...	...	...	993	14,920	54	4,864	45	274	37
1899-1900	22,719	...	...	...	...	994	15,033	54	4,864	138	290	36
1900-1901	22,565	...	...	...	...	980	14,997	54	4,816	15	285	40
1901-1902	22,529	...	...	...	...	964	14,809	57	5,007	35	214	37
1902-1903	22,532	...	...	...	...	961	14,649	66	5,143	...	213	28
1903-1904	13,935	...	...	...	...	249	6,548	67	5,162	42	102	21
1904-1905	13,632	...	...	...	...	236	6,272	62	5,210	8	77	18
1905-1906												
1906-1907												
1907-1908												
1908-1909												
1909-1910												
1910-11												
1911-12												
1912-13												

TABLE XIV.—*Income-tax by Tahsils (Part IV only).*

Year.	Tahsil Fatehpur.				Year.	Tahsil Khajuha.			
	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.			Under Rs. 2,000		Over Rs. 2,000.	
	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.		Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.
1897-98 ...	212	3,488	9	820	1897-98 ...	396	6,159	29	2,421
1898-99 ...	227	3,531	10	889	1898-99 ..	380	5,783	29	2,397
1899-1900 ...	223	3,560	10	847	1899-1900 ...	377	5,862	27	2,295
1900-1901 ...	224	3,610	11	854	1900-1901 ..	362	5,686	27	2,271
1901-1902 ...	218	3,518	12	903	1901-1902	356	5,551	29	2,404
1902-1903 ..	220	3,566	12	862	1902 1903 ...	341	5,303	31	2,417
1903-1904 ...	67	1,772	13	914	1903-1904	97	2,520	32	2,431
1904-1905 .	62	1,612	13	1,110	1904-1905 ...	90	2,381	31	2,477
1905-1906 ...					1905-1906 ...				
1906-1907 ...					1906-1907 ...				
1907-1908 ...					1907-1908 ...				
1908-1909 ...					1908-1909 ..				
1909-10 ...					1909-1910 ..				
1910-11 ...					1910-1911 ...				
1911-12 ...					1911-1212 ...				
1912-13 ..					1912-1913 ...				
1913-14 ...					1913-14 ...				
1914-15 ...					1914-15 ...				
1915-16 ...					1915-16 ...				
1916-17 ...					1916-17 ...				
1917-18 ...					1917-18 ...				
1918-19 ...					1918-19 ..				
1919-20 ...					1919-20 ...				

TABLE XIV.—*Income-tax by Tahsils (Part IV only).*

Year.	Tahsil Ghazipur.				Year.	Tahsil Khaga.			
	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.			Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.	
	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.		Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.
1897-98 ...	85	1,240	7	1,014	1897-98 ...	291	4,387	10	755
1898-99 ...	77	1,115	6	882	1898-99 ...	306	4,479	9	696
1899-1900 ...	94	1,273	6	866	1899-1900 ...	298	4,325	11	856
1900-1901 ...	102	1,353	5	814	1900-1901 ...	292	4,348	11	877
1901-1902 ...	95	1,258	6	852	1901-1902 ...	295	4,482	10	848
1902-1903 ...	97	1,271	9	852	1902-1903 ...	303	4,509	14	1,012
1903-1904 ...	14	342	9	857	1903-1904 ...	71	1,914	13	960
1904-1905 ...	13	351	7	750	1904-1905 ...	71	1,928	11	874
1905-1906 ...					1905-1906 ...				
1906-1907 ...					1906-1907 ...				
1907-1908 ...					1907-1908 ...				
1908-1909 ...					1908-1909 ...				
1909-10 ...					1909-1910 ...				
1910-11 ...					1910-1911 ...				
1911-12 ...					1911-1912 ...				
1912-13 ...					1912-1913 ...				
1913-14 ...					1913-1914 ...				
1914-15 ...					1914-1915 ...				
1915-16 ...					1915-1916 ...				
1916-17 ...					1916-1917 ...				
1917-18 ...					1917-1918 ...				
1918-19 ...					1918-1919 ...				
1919-20 ...					1919-1920 ...				

Table XV.—*District Board.*

Year.	Receipts.							Expenditure.									
	Education.	Medical.	Scientific, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Civil works.	Pounds.	Ferries.	Total expenditure.	Contributions to Provincial funds.	General administration.	Education.	Medical.	Scientific, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Civil works.	Pounds.	Debt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	4,229	742	...	377	417	2,027	...	71,444	...	930	25,261	5,771	...	1,640	37,842	...	...
1891-92 ...	4,507	825	...	326	20	3,251	...	72,291	...	923	24,621	5,516	...	1,552	39,679	...	...
1892-93 ...	4,515	6,083	...	448	75	3,041	...	72,303	...	922	24,538	10,172	...	1,654	35,017	...	...
1893-94 ...	4,748	3,342	...	194	6	3,382	...	67,392	...	874	24,778	5,644	37	1,569	34,490	...	...
1894-95 ...	4,758	1,123	85	263	...	2,545	...	76,186	...	781	24,804	8,354	215	1,564	40,468	...	...
1895-96 ...	4,843	1,649	80	273	1,568	3,164	...	71,565	...	992	25,207	6,233	189	141	38,803	...	...
1896-97 ...	5,014	997	65	333	569	3,694	...	63,451	...	949	25,359	7,413	209	179	29,342	...	...
1897-98 ...	4,461	872	38	947	1,151	3,331	†13,813	79,379	...	1,031	25,726	8,934	227	...	43,461	...	...
1898-99 ...	5,361	2,822	113	1,892	1,953	2,483	14,860	76,774	...	1,461	26,141	7,733	461	...	40,213	...	...
1899-1900 ...	5,598	1,393	63	946	2,431	*6,128	13,237	89,936	5,641	1,570	26,231	7,192	483	30	46,328	...	765
1900-1901 ...	7,124	1,932	2	946	2,129	7,533	16,604	88,202	4,000	1,692	27,525	7,780	406	47	42,668	2,341	120
1901-1902 ...	8,408	1,979	4	1,516	3,543	6,123	19,053	90,254	500	1,673	28,247	8,180	437	88	47,858	2,489	1,595
1902-1903 ...	7,127	2,830	...	193	2,272	7,338	18,962	103,017	...	1,861	33,181	9,719	501	105	54,321	2,371	900
1903-1904 ...	6,804	1,768	...	294	2,908	7,531	16,385	104,281	...	1,777	34,461	8,669	484	74	54,962	2,429	900
1904-1905 ...	7,580	1,829	...	405	2,741	7,746	14,815	106,186	...	2,014	36,447	9,130	578	54	55,031	2,749	1,105
1905-1906 ...																1,864	1,068
1906-1907 ...																	
1907-1908 ...																	
1908-1909 ...																	
1909-10 ...																	
1910-11 ...																	
1911-12 ...																	
1912-13 ...																	
1913-14 ...																	

* Formerly net receipts only were shown. From this year receipts and also expenditure are given.
† From this year the gross receipts from ferries were for the first time credited to the District Board.

TABLE XVI.—*Municipality of Fatehpur.*

Year.	Income.							Expenditure.									
	Octroi.	Tax on houses and lands.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Loans.	Other sources.	Total.	Administration and collection of taxes.	Public safety.	Water-supply and drainage. Capital.	Water-supply and drainage. Maintenance.	Conservancy.	Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Public works.	Public instruction.	Other heads.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91...	9,685	...	343	453	...	1,292	11,773	2,701	2,755	...	100	3,198	486	571	600	1,203	11,614
1891-92...	10,725	...	64	124	...	2,211	13,124	2,554	2,812	...	154	3,494	250	1,141	600	1,584	12,589
1892-93...	11,168	...	58	124	...	2,084	13,434	2,510	2,871	...	201	3,566	250	921	600	1,739	12,658
1893-94...	11,066	...	424	130	...	1,544	13,164	2,714	3,206	...	65	3,426	250	781	620	1,635	12,697
1894-95...	10,691	...	388	125	...	1,561	12,765	2,613	3,148	...	166	4,386	250	1,300	600	2,229	14,692
1895-96...	10,470	...	369	132	...	1,781	12,752	2,757	2,910	...	225	3,785	250	451	600	1,702	12,680
1896-97...	9,495	...	258	122	...	1,323	11,198	2,480	2,918	...	203	3,182	500	806	600	646	11,335
1897-98...	9,995	...	318	125	...	1,753	12,191	2,255	2,834	26	8	3,832	...	1,550	...	1,620	12,125
1898-99...	11,818	...	312	117	...	1,913	14,160	2,326	2,912	...	101	3,970	500	691	600	2,448	13,548
1899-1900	10,992	...	401	118	...	1,558	13,069	2,596	3,001	...	91	4,123	250	643	186	1,493	12,383
1900-1901	11,531	...	46	123	...	2,096	13,796	2,567	3,108	411	67	4,148	377	659	1,065	833	13,235
1901-1902	13,098	...	43	134	...	2,699	15,974	2,408	2,971	825	35	4,688	427	1,880	1,453	1,561	16,248
1902-1903	13,370	...	51	289	...	2,876	16,586	2,664	3,669	736	96	4,529	527	1,223	1,449	1,807	16,700
1903-1904	12,748	...	57	234	...	6,523	19,562	2,710	3,286	1,937	176	4,699	437	1,334	1,474	2,167	18,220
1904-1905	13,472	...	50	242	...	4,283	18,047	2,761	4,634	1,463	100	4 256	627	2,551	1,478	1,842	19,712
1905-1906	14,079	...	51	244	...	3,139	17,513	4,732	3,390	...	315	4,213	427	1,498	1,433	1,881	17,889
1906-1907																	
1907-1908																	
1908-1909																	
1909-10...																	
1910-11...																	
1911-12...																	
1912-13...																	
1913-14...																	

TABLE XVII.—*Distribution of Police*, 1905.

Thana.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Municipal Police.	Town Police.	Rural Police.	Road Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Fatehpur ...	2	1	14	33	...	153	14
Husainganj ...	1	1	9	...	...	154	4
Thariaon ...	1	1	11	...	...	135	6
Khajuha ...	1	1	6	...	5	56	2
Jahanabad ...	1	1	11	...	9	83	2
Amauli	1	2	9	...	...	83	...
Bindki ...	2	2	14	...	22	88	10
Aung ...	1	1	9	...	...	65	6
Kalyanpur ...	1	1	6	...	...	68	6
Malwa	1	1	6	...	.	84	6
Jafarganj ...	1	1	6	...	...	65	...
Ghazipur ...	1	1	11	...		101	...
Asothar... ...	1	1	6	...	...	44	...
Lalauli	1	1	9	...	...	68	6
Khaga	1	1	11	...	...	89	8
Hathgaon ...	1	1	11	...	...	169	2
Gaunti	1	1	6	...	...	65	...
Dhata	1	1	6	...	..	54	2
Kishanpur ...	1	1	6	...	4	62	...
Khakreru ...	1	1	11	...	...	118	2
Civil Reserve ...	4	12	55	...	...	...	...
Armed Police ...	1	16	90	...	...	...	...
Total ...	27	50	323	33	40	1,804	76

TABLE XVIII.—*Education.*

Year.	Total.			Secondary education.			Primary education.		
	Schools and Colleges.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.	
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1896-97 ...	99	3,115	44	9	753	...	89	2,325	44
1897-98 ...	96	3,282	57	9	774	1	87	2,508	56
1898-99 ...	96	3,529	56	8	786	2	87	2,705	54
1899-1900 ...	108	5,200	57	8	871	...	99	4,261	57
1900-1901 ...	102	4,354	69	8	985	4	93	3,317	65
1901-1902 ...	126	4,992	87	8	1,018	...	117	3,932	87
1902-1903 ...	159	5,901	120	8	855	...	151	5,046	120
1903-1904 ...	177	7,382	200	8	930	...	169	6,452	200
1904-1905 ...	153	5,726	134	8	916	8	145	4,810	126
1905-1906 ...									
1906-1907 ...									
1907-1908 ...									
1908-1909 ...									
1909-10 ...									
1910-11 ...									
1911-12 ...									
1912-13 ...									
1913-14 ...									
1914-15 ...									
1915-16 ...									
1916-17 ...									
1917-18 ...									

List of Schools, 1905.

A.—Secondary.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of School.	Average attendance.
Fatehpur.	Fatehpur ...	Fatehpur ...	High School ..	121
	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular Middle	71
	Haswa ...	Haswa ...	Ditto ...	87
Khaga.	Hathgaon ...	Hathgaon ...	Ditto ...	72
	Ekdala ...	Kishanpur ...	Ditto ...	134
Khajuha.	Bindki ...	Bindki ...	Ditto ...	50
	Kora ...	Jahanabad ...	Ditto ...	60
Ghazipur.	Sah ...	Sah ...	Ditto ...	58

B.—Primary.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of School.	Average attendance.
Fatehpur.	Fatehpur ...	Jamrawan ...	Upper Primary...	69
		Husainganj ...	Ditto ...	75
		Asni ...	Ditto ...	71
		Fatehpur ...	Model Girls' School	30
		Gopalpur ...	Upper Primary...	57
		Bhitaura ...	Lower Primary...	22
		Mawai ...	Ditto ...	41
		Tarapur ...	Ditto ...	39
		Ramua Panthua...	Ditto ...	31
		Senipur ...	Ditto ...	30
		Bera Garhiwa ...	Ditto ...	24
		Hajipurganj ...	Ditto ...	22
		Bhadar ...	Ditto ...	38
		Gaura Kalan ...	Upper Primary Aided	38
		Chitisapur ...	Ditto ...	42
		Kurain ...	Lower Primary Aided	24
		Naugaon ...	Ditto ...	27
		Rawatpur ...	Ditto ...	16
		Sangaon ...	Ditto ...	15
	Haswa ...	Saton ...	Upper Primary	73
		Bilanda ...	Lower Primary...	54
		Aurai ...	Ditto ...	47
		Naraini ...	Ditto ...	31
		Misramau ...	Ditto ...	25
		Kusumbhi ...	Ditto ...	26
		Kurra Sadat ...	Ditto ...	27
		Sakhiaon ...	Ditto ...	35
		Thariaon ...	Ditto ...	28
		Makanpur ...	Ditto ...	24
		Tisi ...	Upper Primary Aided	21
		Chhichhni ...	Lower Primary Aided	21
		Mallaon ..	Ditto ...	20
		Itraura ...	Ditto ...	23

List of Schools, 1905—(continued).

B.—PRIMARY—(*continued*).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of School.	Average attendance.
Khajuha.	Tappa Jar ...	Jafarganj ...	Upper Primary...	50
		Shahbazpur ...	Lower Primary...	14
		Garhi Jar ...	Ditto ...	28
		Mandraon ...	Ditto ...	28
		Bara ...	Ditto ...	26
		Rawatpur ...	Ditto ...	39
	Kora ...	Amauli ...	Upper Primary...	72
		Deomai ...	Ditto ...	63
		Ditto ...	Lower Primary, Girls'	21
		Digharwa ...	Ditto ...	60
		Khajuha ...	Ditto ...	85
		Bargawan ...	Lower Primary ...	37
		Musapur ...	Ditto ...	34
		Kora ...	Ditto ...	17
		Chandpur ...	Ditto ...	62
		Kaunh ...	Ditto ...	30
		Bhainsauli ...	Ditto ...	26
		Sultangarh ...	Ditto ...	24
		Sijauli ...	Ditto ...	23
		Deori ...	Ditto ...	37
		Ghurari ...	Ditto ...	20
		Budhwan ...	Ditto ...	36
		Naraicha ...	Ditto ...	23
		Rampur ...	Ditto ...	23
		Dabsaura ...	Upper Primary Aided.	19
		Basphara ...	Lower Primary Aided.	16
		Gobindpur Bilari	Ditto ...	17
	Kutia Gunir ..	Rewari ...	Upper Primary	63
		Digh ...	Lower Primary ...	23
		Gunir ...	Ditto ...	27
		Malwa ...	Ditto ...	...
		Kunwarpur ...	Ditto ...	43
		Amaura ...	Ditto ...	20
		Chakki ...	Upper Primary Aided.	18
	Bindki ...	Mauhar ...	Lower Primary ...	81
		Parshadepur ...	Ditto ...	24
		Kursam ...	Ditto ...	15
		Maharha ...	Ditto ...	33
		Sheorajpur ...	Ditto ...	31
		Gudhrauli ...	Ditto ...	81
		Kanspur Gugauli.	Lower Primary Aided.	18
		Dundra ...	Ditto ...	29
		Pahur ...	Ditto ...	16
		Chheoli ...	Ditto ...	22

List of Schools, 1905—(continued).

B.—Primary—(*continued*).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of School.	Average attendance.
Khaga	Hathgaon	Katoghan ...	Upper Primary...	44
		Chheolaha ...	Ditto ...	53
		Mandwa ...	Ditto ...	46
		Khaga ...	Ditto ...	47
		Urmha ...	Ditto ...	45
		Airawan ...	Lower Primary...	30
		Sawant ...	Ditto ...	38
		Teni ...	Ditto ...	36
		Budwan ...	Ditto ...	28
		Salempur Ghori,	Ditto ...	20
		Semauri ...	Ditto ...	21
		Karha ...	Ditto ...	34
		Shahpur ...	Ditto ...	22
		Ailai ...	Ditto ...	29
		Gaunti ...	Ditto ...	27
		Purain ...	Lower Primary Aided	27
		Silmi ...	Ditto ...	27
		Bahera Sadat ...	Ditto ...	20
		Teonja ...	Ditto ...	28
		Baigaon ...	Ditto ...	24
	Ekdala	Kot ...	Upper Primary	58
		Ditto ...	Lower Primary Aided, Girls	12
		Sarauli ...	Lower Primary	30
		Khairai ...	Ditto ...	29
		Garha ...	Ditto ...	29
		Dendasai ...	Ditto ...	27
		Badanmau ...	Ditto ...	24
		Bijaipur ...	Ditto ...	25
		Purmai ...	Ditto ...	29
		Khakreru ...	Ditto ...	27
		Rari ...	Lower Primary Aided	28
		Mandauli ...	Ditto ...	24
		Giria Alampur ...	Ditto ...	19
		Rahmatpur ...	Ditto ...	22
		Ukathu ...	Ditto ...	16
		Bhimpur ...	Ditto ...	20
	Kutila	Patti Sadat ...	Lower Primary ...	34
		Kutila ...	Ditto ...	26
		Amiliapal ...	Ditto ...	31
		Sithaura ...	Lower Primary Aided.	19
	Dhata	Dhata ...	Lower Primary...	22

List of Schools, 1905—(concluded).

B.—Primary—(*concluded*).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of School.	Average attendance.
Ghazipur.	Ghazipur ...	Churiani ...	Upper Primary...	67
		Asothar ...	Ditto ...	75
		Ghazipur ...	Ditto ...	65
		Sankha ...	Lower Primary...	21
		Baragaon ...	Ditto ...	25
		Sarwal ...	Ditto ...	24
		Suswan ...	Ditto ...	21
		Gamhri ...	Ditto ...	27
		Birraon ...	Lower Primary Aided.	21
		Jarauli ...	Ditto ...	18
		Birui ...	Ditto ...	19
		Sarai Khalis ...	Ditto ...	18
		Khisahan ...	Ditto ...	29
		Bisandi ...	Ditto ...	20
		Simaur ...	Ditto ...	22
	Muttaur ...	Datauli ...	Upper Primary	79
		Lalauli ...	Lower Primary ...	25
		Kunda Kanak ...	Ditto ...	35
		Mahua ...	Ditto ...	31
		Sidhaon ...	Ditto ...	26
		Muttaur ...	Ditto ...	26
		Kirtikhera ...	Ditto ...	27
		Garhi ...	Lower Primary Aided.	19
	Aya Sah ...	Bahua ...	Lower Primary ...	31
		Chak Askaran ...	Ditto ...	27

ROADS, 1905.

	Miles.	fur.
A.—Provincial.		
(i) Grand Trunk Road	55	0
(ii) Fatehpur, Banda and Saugor road	23	0
Total ...	78	0
B.—Local.		
I.—First classroads, metalled, bridged and drained throughout.		
(i) Fatehpur to Dalmau	15	0
(ii) Fatehpur to Kora and Jahanabad	28	0
(iii) Fatehpur to Ghazipur	8	0
(iv) Sheorajpur to Banda	24	0
(v) Mauhar to Bakewar	7	0
(vi) Kalyanpur to Bindki (*vide* IV, iii)	4	4
(vii) Khaga to Kishanpur	10	0
(viii) Khaga railway approach road	1	0
(ix) Bahrampur ditto.	1	0
(x) Malwa ditto.	3	0
(xi) Haswa ditto.	2	0
(xii) Fatehpur station roads	7	6
(xiii) District station roads (*a*) Dhakauli road ... ... (*b*) Tahsili road ... ... (*c*) Nawabagh road ... ... (*d*) Old Bindki road	8	0
Total ...	119	2
II.—Fourth class roads, banked but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained.		
(i) Fatehpur to Chakhendi (old Mughal road)	6	0
(ii) Fatehpur to Bhitauraghat	8	0
(iii) Bahrampur to Asothar	7	0
(iv) Bahrampur to Naraini	7	0
(v) Dhata to Bahua	44	0
(vi) Dhata to Manjhanpur	2	0
(vii) Dhata to Sirathu	1	6
(viii) Khaga to Dhampur	19	0
(ix) Khaga to Naubasta	10	0
(x) Ghazipur to Lilra	8	4
Total ...	113	2
III.—Fifth class roads, cleared, partially bridged and drained.		
(i) Fatehpur to Adampur	7	0
(ii) Fatehpur to Shahbazpur	13	0
(iii) Khajuha to Khunta	8	0
(iv) Asni to Husainganj	4	0
(v) Kora to Sheorajpur	14	0
Total ...	46	0

ROADS, 1905—*(concluded)*.

IV.—Sixth class roads, cleared only.		Miles.	fur.
(i) Khajuha to Mauhar	...	5	0
(ii) Khajuha to Hamirpur	...	19	0
(iii) Bindki to Kalyanpur from E. I. R., (*vide* I, vi) ...	...	2	0
(iv) Bhitaura to Husainganj and Hathgaon ..	...	21	0
(v) Hathgaon to Khaga	...	7	0
(vi) Hathgaon to Thariaon	...	9	0
(vii) Bilanda to Hathgaon and Gaunti	...	27	0
(viii) Dhampur to Ekdala and Sarauli	...	10	0
(ix) Dhata to Mahewa	...	7	4
(x) Kora to Karbigwan	...	7	0
(xi) Kora to Amauli, Jafarganj and Shahbazpur ...	...	30	6
(xii) Khakreru to Kot	...	7	0
(xiii) Gunir to Kalyanpur	...	3	0
(xiv) Kutia to Malwa	...	5	0
(xv) Sah to Auti	...	14	0
(xvi) Kishanpur branch road to Ekdala	...	2	0
(xvii) Bakewar to Musafa	...	6	0
Total	...	182	2
GRAND TOTAL	...	538	6

FERRIES, 1905.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Village.	Name of ferry.	River.	Management.	Income.
						Rs.
Khajuha.	Bindki ...	Sheorajpur...	Sheorajpur ...	Ganges	Fatehpur District Board.	1,300
	Kutia Gunir.	Gunir ...	Gunir ...	Do.	Ditto ...	1,250
		Rawatpur ...	Rawatpur ...	Do.	Ditto ...	475
Fatehpur.	Fatehpur	Adampur ...	Adampur ...	Do.	Ditto ...	830
		Bhitaura ...	Bhitaura ...	Do.	Ditto ...	1,120
		Asni ...	Asni ...	Do.	Ditto ...	1,000
		Lakhpura ...	Lakhpura ...	Do.	Ditto ...	455
		Firozpur ...	Rajghat ...	Do.	Rai Bareli District Board.	300
Khaga	Kutila ...	Kutila ..	Kutila ...	Do.	Fatehpur District Board.	490
		Samapur ...	Samapur ...	Do.	Ditto ...	560
	Hathgaon	Paharpur ...	Paharpur ...	Do.	Ditto ...	305
		Naubasta ...	Naubasta ...	Do.	Ditto ...	800
		Ajura Khurd	Ajura ...	Do.	Ditto ...	135
		Rasulpur Bhandra.	Rasulpur ...	Do.	Ditto ...	300
Khajuha.	Kora ...	Parsenda ...	Pateora (with 2 other ferries).	Jumna...	Hamirpur District Board.	1,000
		Rithwan ...	Sarauli Buzurg,	Do.	Ditto ...	760
		Chandpur ...	Chandpur ...	Do.	Fatehpur District Board.	18
	Tappa Jar	Bara ...	Bara ...	Do.	Ditto ...	780
		Jafarganj ...	Bindaur ...	Do.	Ditto ...	260
Ghazipur.	Muttaur	Lalauli ...	Chilla * ...	Do.	Banda P. W. D.	4,500
		Auti ...	Auti ...	Do.	Fatehpur District Board.	360
		KundaKanak,	Kunda Kanak	Do.	Ditto ...	190
		Arauli ...	Adri ...	Do.	Banda District Board.	150
		Datauli ...	Benda ...	Do.	Ditto ...	24
	Ghazipur	Lilra ...	Lilra ...	Do.	Fatehpur District Board.	1,675
		Aijhi ...	Aijhi ...	Do.	Ditto ...	165
		Sarkandi ...	Sarkandi ...	Do.	Ditto ...	405
Khaga.	Ekdala ...	Gurwal ...	Gurwal ...	Do.	Ditto ...	465
		Garha ...	Dhana Madhaiyan.	Do.	Ditto ...	1,010
		Salempur ...	Salempur ...	Do.	Ditto ...	625
		Kishanpur ...	Kishanpur ...	Do.	Ditto ...	810

* Replaced by a bridge of boats in the dry season.

POST-OFFICES, 1905.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Name of Office.	Class.	Management.
Fatehpur.	Fatehpur ...	Fatehpur-Haswa ...	Head office.	Imperial.
		Fatehpur City ...	Sub-office.	Ditto.
		Husainganj ...	Ditto.	Ditto.
		Asni	Branch office.	Ditto.
		Bhitaura	Ditto.	Ditto.
		Jamrawan	Ditto.	District.
	Haswa ...	Bahrampur... ...	Ditto.	Imperial.
		Haswa	Ditto.	Ditto.
		Thariaon	Ditto.	Ditto.
Khajuha.	Bindki ...	Bindki	Sub-office.	Ditto.
		Mauhar	Ditto.	Ditto.
		Aung	Branch office.	Ditto.
	Kora ...	Khajuha	Sub-office.	Ditto.
		Kora-Jahanabad ...	Ditto.	Ditto.
		Amauli	Branch office	Ditto.
		Deomai	Ditto.	Ditto.
	Tappa Jar ...	Jafarganj	Ditto.	Ditto.
	Kutia Gunir...	Malwa	Sub-office.	Ditto.
		Kalyanpur... ...	Branch office.	Ditto
Ghazipur.	Aya Sah ...	Bahua	Ditto.	Ditto.
		Sah	Ditto.	Ditto.
	Muttaur ...	Lalauli	Ditto.	Ditto.
	Ghazipur ...	Ghazipur	Sub-office.	Ditto.
		Asothar	Branch office.	Ditto.
Khaga.	Dhata ...	Dhata	Ditto.	Ditto.
	Hathgaon ...	Hathgaon	Sub-office.	Ditto.
		Chheolaha	Branch office.	Ditto.
		Khaga	Sub-office.	Ditto.
		Airawan	Branch office.	Ditto.
		Gaunti	Ditto.	Ditto.
	Kutila ...	Patti Shah... ...	Ditto.	District.
	Ekdala ...	Kishanpur	Sub-office.	Imperial.
		Khakreru	Branch office.	Ditto.

MARKETS.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Bazar.	Market days.
Fatehpur ...	Fatehpur ...	Fatehpur (Bazar Lala.)	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Fatehpur (Baqarganj.)	Ditto.
		Tarapur ...	Thursday and Saturday.
		Kurasti Kalan ...	Ditto
		Damapur ...	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Chit Isapur ...	Ditto.
		Jamrawan ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Husainganj ...	Monday and Thursday.
		Asni	Tuesday and Friday.
	Haswa ...	Haswa ...	Monday and Thursday.
		Bahrampur ...	Tuesday and Friday.
		Makanpur ...	Ditto.
		Pilkhini ...	Ditto.
		Satonpit ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Naraini ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Naubasta ...	Wednesday and Saturday.
	Kora ...	Jahanabad ...	Ditto.
		Amauli ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Budhwan ...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Bhainsauli ...	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Kora	Ditto.
Khajuha ...		Sarai Bakewar ...	Monday and Thursday.
		Digharwa ...	Monday and Friday.
		Gaura ...	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Chandpur ...	Monday and Friday.
		Deori Buzurg ...	Monday and Thursday.
		Bargawan ...	Sunday and Thursday
		Khajuha ...	Ditto.
	Bindki ...	Bindki	Tuesday and Friday.
		Khadra .	Ditto.
		Sheorajpur ...	Monday and Thursday.
	Kutia Gunir ...	Kunwarpur ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Kewari ...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Basaunapur ...	Monday and Friday.
	Tappa Jar ...	Jafarganj ...	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Bardara ...	Monday and Thursday.
Ghazipur ...	Ghazipur ...	Ghazipur ...	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Asothar ...	Monday and Thursday.
		Sankha ...	Sunday and Thursday.
	Aya Sah ...	Sah	Monday and Thursday.
		Bahua ...	Wednesday and Saturday.
	Muttaur ...	Lalauli ..	Sunday and Thursday.

MARKETS—(concluded).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Bazar.	Market days.
Khaga ...	Hathgaon ...	Khaga ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Gaunti ...	Sunday and Tuesday.
		Airawan ...	Monday and Thursday.
		Teni	Sunday and Tuesday.
		Mandwa ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Katoghan ..	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Aphoi ...	Monday and Thursday.
		Amaon ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Hathgaon ...	Monday and Thursday.
		Qasimpur ...	Sunday and Wednesday..
		Chheolaha ..	Tuesday and Friday.
		Khasmau ...	Ditto.
		Sawant ...	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Shahpur ...	Tuesday and Friday.
	Kutila ...	Itaili	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Nawabganj ...	Tuesday and Friday.
	Ekdala ...	Gharwasipur ...	Ditto.
		Kishanpur ...	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Pauli	Monday and Thursday.
		Khakreru ...	Wednesday and Saturday
		Garha ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
	Dhata ...	Dhata	Sunday and Friday.

FAIRS.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Town or village.	Name of fair.	Date.	Average attendance.
Fatehpur...	Fatehpur	Fatehpur ...	Ramlila ...	Kuar Sudi 10th to Kartik Badi 4th.	500
		Musaipur ...	Sitla Ashtami	Chait Badi 8th	600
		Ditto ...	Madar ...	8th day after the Madar moon.	300
		Tarapur ...	Dulha Deo ...	Chait ...	150
		Fatehpur (city)	Muharram ...	4th day after the Muharram moon till the 10th.	1,500
		Kesarua ...	Ganga Nahan...	Kartik Sudi Puranmashi, Magh Badi 15th, Jeth Sudi 10th, Makar Sankrant.	400
		Gopalpur Khurhat.	Ramnaumi ...	Chait Sudi 9th and 10th.	800
		Asni ...	Dip Malka ...	Kartik Badi 15th.	500
		Husainganj ...	Phul-dol ...	Beginning of Chait.	600
		Jamrawan ...	Rahmal Baba...	Every Monday of Bhadon and Baisakh.	250
		Bhiknapur ...	Hatia-ka-Dangal.	Bhadon ...	200
	Haswa ...	Simri ...	Ghazi-Mian ...	Beginning of Jeth.	150
		Faridpur Usraina.	Farid Baba ...	4th of Muharram.	300
		Michki ...	Sheolochan ..	Magh Badi 5th	200
		Chhitampur ...	Dulha Deo ...	Chait Sudi 8th and Kuar Sudi 8th.	200
		Thariaon ...	Sitla Ashtami	Asarh Badi 8th	250
		Haswa ...	Ramlila	Kuar Sudi 10th to Kartik Badi 4th.	200
		Chhichni ...	Dangal Unchkuria Baba.	Bhadon Sudi Chait.	150
		Saton Joga ...	Jal-bihar ...	Bhadon Sudi Puranmashi.	200
		Bhalimau ...	Mela Hansraj	Sawan Sudi 14th and Chait Badi 13th.	250
		Kathwan ...	Bhairon Baba	Chait Sudi 16th	100
		Chak Barari ...	Dangal ...	Kuar Sudi 8th and 9th.	500

FAIRS—*(continued).*

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Town or village.	Name of fair.	Date.	Average attendance.
Khajuha ...	Kora ...	Sarhan Buzurg,	Dhanus Jag ...	Aghan ...	500
		Jahanabad ...	Ramlila, Dhanus Jag and Krishnalila.	Kuar Sudi 2nd to 12th, Pus and Kartik.	1,000
		Amauli ...	Krishnalila ...	Kuar ...	250
		Ditto ...	Dangal ...	Sawan ...	150
		Deochali ...	Nag Panchami,	Ditto ...	100
		Budhwan ...	Krishnalila ...	Kuar Sudi 11th,	250
		Dabsaura ...	Jamdutiya ...	Kartik Sudi 2nd and Chait Badi 2nd.	400
		Farhatpur ...	Har Khaundi...	Aghan Badi 1st,	150
		Lakhna Khera,	Ramlila ...	Kuar Sudi 10th to Kartik Badi 6th.	1,000
		Ditto ...	Kanslila ...	Bhadon Badi 15th to Sudi 2nd.	1,000
		Sheorajpur ...	Kartiki ...	Kartik Sudi 15th.	20,000
	Bindki ...	Bindki ...	Jwalaji ...	Chait Badi 8th,	300
		Ditto ...	Kanslila ...	Kuar Sudi 9th,	250
		Ditto ...	Ramlila ...	Kartik Sudi 7th.	600
		Ditto ...	Dhanus Jag...	Chait Badi 5th,	500
		Aung ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	200
	Kutia Gunir.	Kunwarpur ...	Ramlila ...	Kartik ...	400
		Kutia ...	Kesa ...	Chait Sudi 8th,	250
	Tappa Jár	Jafarganj ...	Kanslila ...	Kartik Sudi 2nd	500
		Jigni ...	Mela Muhabbat Shah-ka-takia	First Thursday of Pus Badi.	400
		Junihan ...	Debiji ...	Chait Sudi 8th,	200
		Daryabad ...	Jamdutiya ...	Chait Sudi 2nd and Kartik Badi 2nd.	250
Ghazipur,	Ghazipur,	Sarki ...	Jageshwar Mahadeo.	Phagun Badi 13th.	15,000
		Sankha ...	Hatia Dangal...	Bhadon Sudi 7th.	500
		Phulwamau ...	Basant Panchmi.	Mágh Badi 5th	400
	Muttaur, ...	Thawai ...	Mahadeo ...	Phagun Badi 13th.	200
Khaga ...	Ekdala ...	Kishanpur ...	Ramlila ...	Kuar Sudi 10th to Kartik Badi 5th	3,000
		Khakreru ...	Bhandhua ...	Bhadon Sudi 14th to Kuar Badi 2nd.	150
		Amni ...	Suka Baba ...	Aghan ...	100
		Parwezpur ...	BawanDuadashi	Kuar Badi 2nd,	100
		Kachhra ...	Sheoratri ...	Phagun Badi 13th.	150

FAIRS—*(concluded)*.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Town or village.	Name of fair.	Date.	Average attendance.
Khaga—*(concluded)*.	Dhata ...	Dhata ...	Chandika Debi	Chait Sudi 9th	200
		Ditto ...	Ramlila ...	Kuar Sudi 10th.	300
	Hathgaon	Khaga ...	Ditto ...	Kartik Badi 11th.	1,000
		Sujanipur ...	Kali Debi ..	Chait Badi 8th	150
		Lankhiapur ...	Gwal Baba ...	Baisakh Badi 9th.	100
		Dhakerua ...	Burhwa Mangal.	Chait Badi Tuesday.	150
		Qasba Sahan ...	Mahadeo ...	Phagun Sudi 15th.	500
		Katoghan ...	Durga Debi ...	Chait Sudi 8th	100
		Purain ...	Mela Gungaur	Chait Sudi 2nd	100
		Budwan ...	Mela Debi ...	Chait Sudi 5th	100
		Barkatpur ...	Burhwa Mangal.	Baisakh Badi 9th.	150
		Bhadar ...	Mela Debi ...	Chait Sudi 8th	100
		Ghos ...	Ramlila ...	Kuar Sudi 10th	100
		Airawan Sadat,	Mela Sohbat ...	Jeth Badi ...	150
		Hathgaon ...	Rawan Mela ...	Kuar Sudi 10th	400
		Iradatpur Dhami.	Mela Jagannath.	Bhadon Sudi 5th.	300
		Sawant ...	Mela Mahabir...	Baisakh Tuesday.	100
		Naubasta ...	Ganga Nahan...	Magh Sudi 15th, Jeth Sudi 10th, Magh Badi 15th and Bhadon Badi 15th.	500
	Kutila ...	Kisarna ...	Debiji ...	Chait Sudi 8th	100
		Sithaura ...	Jalbihar ...	Bhadon Sudi 6th.	100
		Kasraon ...	Gwal Baba ...	Baisakh Badi 4th.	150

GAZETTEER OF FATEHPUR.

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